AMERICAN FARMER.

BUBAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICE CURRENT.

"O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint "Agricolas." VIRG.

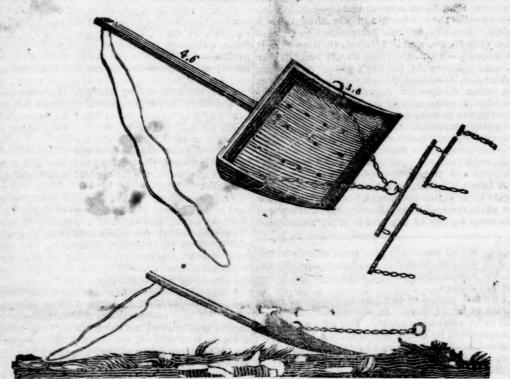
Vol. vi.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY MARCH 26, 1824.

NUM. 1.

THE MOULDEBAERT.

AN IMPLEMENT IN FLEMISH HUSBANDRY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED IN RADCLIFFE'S REPORT, &c. &c.



It has been recommended to us, by a friend of excellent judgment, to whom we loaned the report of Flemish husbandry, to cause an engraving to be made of the mouldebaert, as it is called; which seems to have served as a model of the scrapers used in the construction of turnpike roads, cattle water ponds, &c. It is obvious, that such an implement, of cheap and simple structure, as it seems to be, would be highly useful on all farms. Whenever it is desirable to gather up and remove the surface of the ground, this machine would aid in the operation, with great saving of labour. By should suppose that it may also expedite established its general use in Flanders, and ought greatly, the formation of rough ditches and drains, t lead off the superfluous water of low lands; and every observant farmer, knows that such lands, let seasons be as dry as they may, go forward, collects, and transport, which has figure at attention also, as is always the case in Flanders, to the removal of weeds, and that the foregoing operations both of ploughing and sowling, should be performed in dry weather.

By these means, this intelligent gentleman such lands, let seasons be as dry as they may, go forward, collects, and transports about 5 cwt. never produce, to their full capacity, if water be allowed to settle on any part of them. We which is effected in the most summary manner, however, discharge our duty, in submitting to by his letting go the handle. This causes the

our patrons, a view of this contrivance, so highly recommended by the able author of the report in question, and feel that we may safely leave it to their better judgment, to turn it to Edit. Am. Far.

Description of the Mouldebaert-and Manner of reclaiming Wet Land.

This implement is called the mouldebaert, and resembles a large square malt-shovel; it is strongmeans of it, for example, an old dunghill, the ly prepared with iron on the lower side; and is ground immediately about kitchens, and farm houses, after being ploughed up, would be readily gathered into heaps, for the cart, to be removed to the compost heap—so with old graving, laid down by a scale, will explain its head land, the line of old fences, &c.—We torm and dimensions. Too much, however, have accordingly caused it to be engraved, and easiest and most expeditious manner, which has

front, or edge of the machine, to dip, and catch against the ground, whereby it is at once inverted and emptied of its load. The extremity of the handle, to which a rope is affixed, by this inver-sion strikes against, and rests upon the swingletree bar, and in this manner the mouldebaert is drawn along towards the accumulated earth, when, by taking up the rope, the driver draws back the handle, collects his load as before, pro-ceeds to the spot which is to receive it, and the horses are never for a moment delayed.

The saving of time and labour, in filling, and emptying, gives this implement a decided superiority over the cart; nor is the ground so much injured by this, as by wheels. How well may it be applied in manuring a field with compost from the head ridges; and how valuably, in most cases of levelling, either in the farm or the de-

mesne?

Having formed the broad sets as has been mentioned, by means of this valuable implement, the next chief care was to get rid of the surfacewater, by cutting trenches across them with the spade, where required, and by clearing up all the Ad ditches to give it free passage, an operation repaid by the manure thus procured, which being turned and exposed to the atmosphere for a season, was spread upon the surface with good effect. The improvement of this land, however, was only to be compassed through the medium of a perfect fallow. In autumn the fields received a light ploughing and harrowing, and the sets were then forced: in December, a deep ploughing, to lay the soil up high to the influ-ence of the frost; at which period the transverse furrows were cut to let the water run off. In March another deep ploughing and harrowing, after which the manure raised from the ditches was spread upon the surface, so as to preserve the rounded form of the sets. In August, quicklime was spread in a pulverised state, at the rate of sixty hectolitres to the mesure, about one hundred and fifty-six bushels (Winchester) to leave it to their better judgment, to turn it to the English acre; and laid under, by a light the best account. It will be a satisfaction to ploughing. This terminated the preparation, know, that it has been tried and found useful.]

1st year Winter barley, No manure, but the 2d. Beans and Flax, previous liming, &c.

equal moieties,
3d. Winter barley, with a moderate application

of urine, in the spring, 4th. Beans, vetches, and turnips,

5th. Wheat or oats, with clover, 6th. Clover, manured with ashes,

7th. Clover cut once, and ploughed under,

8th. Potatoes, with farm yard manure.

From this the same succession begins again; but the land received a second dressing of lime. fully adopt the opinion of our friend, as cannot be said of its efficacy in removing soil The greatest attention was paid to the clearing to the general utility of the mouldebaert, and from one part of the field to another, in the up of all channels, for the water to pass freely; up of all channels, for the water to pass freely;

foregoing operations both of ploughing and sow-ing, should be performed in dry weather.

By these means, this intelligent gentleman succeeded in producing crops that amply repaid

Domestic Economy.

EXPERIMENTS IN REARING POULTRY

REMARKS ON THE CAUSE OF THE GAPES IN CHICKENS, AND THE BEST METHOD OF AVOID ING .- With Editorial notes thereon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Dear Sir,

* Whether worms in the throat, be the cause,

from the earth, the sun drives them below the this coop I put in a dry and healthy situationsurface. That there is something in old dunghills, unpropitious to the rearing of barn-door fowls, is well known, for it is invariably found, that they succeed best, where new establishments are made on new ground-doubtless, too, the vermin that infest old poultry houses are de-structive of the health and life, both of young and old fowls, ploughing up and removing the surface of old dung hills—frequent and thorough cleansing, by white washing and other means, of the nests, coops, &c. &c. are indispensable pre-cautions. Millet, we are told, is for houltry, birds. birds and mice, the most acceptable food that can be put in their way-and they are, it may be presumed, good judges of what is suitable for them.

While on this subject, let us add a word on

the subject of

INCUBATION.

It happened the other day, that in company with a pair of charming young ladies from the country, we volunteered our services, to recommend them to a pair of clever young fellows, who had solicited our aid in the same way; but we required, as the condition of our good offices, that these fair nymphs should submit, to an examination on certain points of housewifery-knowledge, and accordingly amongst other questions, we catechised them on the time of incubation, and the number of eggs to be committed to different fowls.

well, much better than some young lawyers we have known, but being deficient in some particulars we here submit for the benefit of themselves, and others, the following table of themselves, and the following table of themselves are table of themselves are table of themselves are table of the following table of the following table of themselves are table of the following table of the fo others, the following table, which we would have learned by *practice*, as certainly as they learn their multiplication table, if they would would otherwise do, in order to get the water prepare themselves as they ought, to obey the with which the food is moistened. This should junction of scripture which-we need not quote drawn and washed, whenever used.

of the body of the hen, will raise the thermome with sharp scissors, put a stich or two in the ter when she sits upon her eggs. In those birds, wound,—Edit. Am. Far.

which increasing in size, as the disease progress-the other two hens and fourteen chickens, I put es, produces suffocation and death. I differ from in another coop, which coop I put in a room, in we incline to think the former-because no lon-swered-die they would, and die they did. I ger since than last summer, when passing a few became discouraged, and determined to adopt a fourteen in doors, one died apparently of a dechicken expire with this disorder, and immedi-up entirely-what that plan was, I had till the healthy-but in order further to test the experimultitude of very small red worms yet living, and winter, each brought their labours and cares the ground, we do not know-but we do know, I deputed to collect the eggs, brought me word, could be had between the broods-in about one because we have assisted when a boy, in apply-that one hen had taken to her nest, in a few days ing the remedy, that the smoke of tobacco, ad-he said two others wanted to set, I put under ministered as described in vol. 1, page 231 of each, on the same day, eleven eggs—they brought this journal, is an effectual cure for the disorder.

Among poultry women, it is an axiom, not to plan I then adopted, was this—I put one hen, and mild. let young poultry go abroad very early in the eight chickens in a coop, with bars in front, so that day—it may be that, if the worms are picked the chickens could have free ingress and egress;

> that do not sit constantly, but trust chiefly to the heat of the sun, as the crane, heron, ostrich, &c. &c. the temperature of the eggs is probably be- the same death by suffocation. low 104 degress.

The full period of the hen in this country, is known to be 21 days. In warmer climaces is said to be a day or two less. The following table was compiled by Count Morozzo, in a letter from him to Lacepede, to show the periods of incuba. &c .- four were taken off by rats, the other eight tion, compared with those of the life of certain

NAME OF TH	E B	IRD.	Period of Incuba-	Duration of their Lives.
Swan,			42 days	about 200 yrs
Parrot,			40	100 years
Goose,			30	80 or more
Eagle,			307	
Bustard,			30	b
Duck,			30 7	not known
Turkey,			30)	
Peacock,			26 to 27	25 to 28
Pheasant, .			20 to 25	18 to 20
Crow,			20	100 or more
Nightingale,			19 to 20	17 to 18
Hen,			19 to 21	12 to 15
Pigeon,			17 to 18	16 to 17
Canary,		1.	13 to 14	13 to 14
Goldfinch,	. 6		13 to 14	18 to 20

corn meal mixed with water, being the best diet. ruling impulse of nature, and the special in- be put on clean boards, which ought to be with-

To CAPON COCKS .- Make an incision with a The proper heat for hatching a hen's egg, is sharp knife, under the lowest rib, lay hold of 104 of Farenheit, to which degree the surface the parts to be extracted, and cutting them away

this opinion, and so far from supposing that the an out building; the chickens would go in and worm produces the disease, I believe that the out the coop as they liked, but were confined to disease-produces the worm, if indeed there is a worm at all. My reasons follow—some years those in the room, on cracked corn—they all since, I removed from the city of New York, to throve well for about a week, when those in a part of the country, where I had not the condoors beganto droop, and refused their food; this venience of a butchers' stall or cart, and al- I changed to mashed potatoes and Indian meal though I had a good ice house, yet it was not at mixed together, and every two or three days, if all times convenient to kill a calf, sheep, or lamb, the weather was fine, let them out an hour or mixed together, and every two or three days, if It has heretofore been the received opinion, and I therefore, after the first year, paid consitive at mid day to get gravel, and this brought that the disease called the gapes in chickens, is derable attention to the raising of poultry—I them too. In about twelve days, those I kept produced by a worm in the throat* or wind pipe, succeeded pretty well with ducks, geese, and tur- out doors, began to show symptoms of the diskeys, but the common barn door fowl baffled all ease, the gapes—they all had it but one, five my skill and care—I tried every thing I had died, two I saved with great nursing, and the or consequence of the gapes we will not say; but heard or read of, as recommended—nothing an-we incline to think the former—because no lon-swered—die they would, and die they did. I weeks in his native county, the Editor saw a plan of my own, and if I failed, then to give it cline, evidently not the gapes, the others were ately examined its throat, and found there a following season to mature; summer, autumn, ment; when the sixteen were about four weeks multitude of very small red worms yet living, and winter, each brought their labours and cares old, I took indiscriminately eight of them, and sufficient of themselves, obviously, to cause dif- to a farmer-I though: occasionally of my chick- one hen from the room, and put them out doors ficulty and stoppage of respiration—whether ens, but it was merely a thought—at length, in another coop, distant from the first out door they originate in the stomach, or are picked from about the first week in March last, the boy who hen and her chickens, so that no intercourse week, four of them took the disease, one however only died-I did not lose one of those I kept

The conclusion I have drawn from these experiments is, that the dampness of the ground, the cold winds, and rains of the spring produces the disease-that the gapes is to chickens, what the hives is to children, brought on the same way, by exposure to cold—having the same symptoms-the same difficulty of breathing-

I had last fall a further opportunity of testing my opinion—about the middle of November, two hens, having stolen their nests, brought out twelve chickens-I put them all with one hen, in a room, letting them out occasionally for gravel,

are now living.
You are at liberty to publish the above, if you think it worthy an insertion in your interesting and valuable paper.

West-Chester, N. Y. March 10th, 1824.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, held in the Court House at Winchester, March 6, 1824, HUGH HOLMES, President, WM. M. BARTON, Vice president.

The meeting being called to order, the president delivered his annual address. Whereupon, it was resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the president for the same, and that a committee of two members do

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ing members were admitted Henry S. Turner, Robert Heterick, Bushrod Taylor Daniel Hartman, Adam Kerns, Joseph Tuley, John M. Brome, Josiah Lockhart, Archibald Magill,

Samuel Swane, John M. Brome, A letter from Dr. Mease, ex-president of the Philadelphia Society, addressed to R. K. Meade, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

An important communication on the improvement of the breed of sheep, embracing several samples of his very superior wool, was received the price to be regulated by costs and charges. from R. K. Meade, and ordered to be recorded. The society then adjourned sine die.

A communication from Wm. M. Barton was read, and ordered to be printed in the Winchester papers.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year; when the following were declared chosen:

HUGH HOLMES, President, WM. M. BARTON, Vice president, JOHN M. BROME, Treas. vice E. M'Guire, declined.

THOMAS CRAMER, Secretary. Corresponding Committee, appointed by the President.

Alfred H. Powell, Henry St. G. Tucker, John Macky, Robert M'Candless, Richard K. Meade,

A letter from Judge Buel, of Albany, to Wm.

An order made at a former meeting, for publishing the proceedings of this society, in a painphlet form, is hereby ordered to be rescinded.

Upon motion of Mr. Heiskell, it was resolved

proceedings of that society.

The following resolution was introduced by therefore request a copy for publication.

m. M. Barton, and passed unanimously: Re
Respectfully your obedient servants, Wm. M. Barton, and passed unanimously: Resolved, That this society do appoint seven trus-tees annually, whose duty it shall be, or any three of them, whenever called upon by any member, to visit his farm, and make report of the general management of the same, &c. &c.; and also to receive from the secretary all communications ly to the editors of the American Farmer and their acceptance. Winchester papers for publication.

It was resolved after some discussion, that the president do make the appointments, and the fol- To Messrs. Powell and HEISKELL. lowing gentlemen were selected: Joseph Kean, John Heiskell, David Ridgeway, Wm. M. Barton, Thos. Nelson, Joseph Hackney, William B.

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other useful objects, accompanied by several for the same, into the hands of the treasurers, by divine authority?

HUGH HOLMES, President. THOMAS CRAMER, Secretary.

Note by the Secretary. Mr. Stephen M'Cormick, of Auburn, Fauquier county, intended to present to the society the model of a newly invented plough, differing in nufacturing. He did not arrive in time to be pre- this address. sent at the meeting; but a few of the members had the pleasure to see his model (which for crop to market, adds to the nett value of that to hear him explain, with neatness and precision, the principles upon which it was constructed. It was quite satisfactory to them, that his plough was formed on true principles, and they were veniences do not exist, may fairly be estimated decidedly of opinion, as far as they were capable to follow. A well cultivated field of wheat, may M. Barton, was read, and ordered to be record-of judging, that in light (or heavy) soils, clear of ed.

Mr. John M'Alister, at his request, was released from his duties as a member of this socitheir opinions could not be changed as to the abcents per barrel. But the reduction of one half, A letter from Dewitt Clinton, of Albany, to coulter to the point of the share, to serve as a cents per barrel; therefore there would be a Wm. M. Barton, accompanied with a very in- brace to it in resisting the shocks to which it is saving of three dollars in the carriage of the teresting paper from Eral Stinson, president of the Agricultural Society of Saratoga County N. much gratified to learn, that it is the intention of instead of being subtracted from its present Y. was received and ordered to be recorded.

Mr. M. Cormick to visit the society at their next value, thus proving the first branch of the pro-Two letters from Mr. Skinner of Baltimore, to fair, and to become a competitor for the best position. William M. Barton, were read, and ordered in plough. He also proposes to bring with him a This saving of three dollars per acre, annually, part to be recorded. called an angular balance.

Winchester, March 10, 1824. unanimously, that the thanks of this society be given to Elkanah Watson, president of the Berkeshire (Mass.) Agricultural Society, for his we were requested to apply to you, for a copy of valuable present of a pamphlet containing the your eloquent and interesting address, delivered before the society as their presiding officer.

JOHN HEISKELL. ALFRED H. POWELL.

The Hon. HUGH HOLMES.

Winchester, March 10, 1824. I yield to the wishes of the Agricultural Socimade to the society by any of its members, or ety of the Valley, by sending you a copy of the

> Respectfully your obedient servant, HUGH HOLMES.

> > ADDRESS.

It is a subject, fellow citizens, of gratulation, to Page.
Upon motion Resolved, That Sydnor Bailey, last meeting, in competing for the premiums disgreat pleasure in communicating to the society, Esq. and Cuthbert Powell, Esq. of Loudon county, tributed, for the first time, by our society. If, in the infancy of our institution, such a spirit has ter, from Mr. Elkanah Watson, president of the the infancy of our institution, such a spirit has ter, from Mr. Elkanah Watson, president of the The following members were appointed a com- been awakened, what may we not expect in its Berkeshire Agricultural Society, in Massachumittee of arrangement to form a scheme of pre- progress to maturity, and the exertion of its en- setts, together with his pamphlet, entitled, "Hismiums, to be presented at the next meeting in ergies to prevent that spirit from slumbering into tory of the rise, progress, and existing state of August, viz: H. St. G. Tucker, Wm. M. Bar-the torpent state in which we found it at our that society." On the back, or cover of this ton, Joseph Kean, A. H. Powell.

Commencement? As we are bound, collectively pamphlet, will be seen a list of seventeen varies on the back of the pamphlet, sent by Elkanah and individually, by the ties of patriotism, bene-ties of grain, just then arrived from the south of On the back of the pamphlet, sent by Elkanah and individually, by the ties of patriotism, benewatson, Esq. to this society, was a description of a species of wheat, introduced into Massachusetts, which is found peculiarly fitted to resist the Hessian fly, from the hardness and solidity of its stalk, thereby opposing resistance to the peculiar location of this insect. It was therefore resolved, that Wm. M. Barton be appointed to procure fifty bushels of said wheat, and to distribute the same among the members of this society, not exceeding two bushels to each, who will first pay sisting in this great work, commanded to be done,

Although thus fortified, we do not claim for it a superiority which will do injustice to other employments, springing, in the progress of society, out of its density of popula-tion, and natural advantages for acquiring wealth. No! We seek only an ancillary association with commerce and manufactures, preserving an equilibrium of interest, so far as government holds the balance. Without farther touching the question which seems now to agitate our national some respects from the ploughs which he has councils, I will proceed to present a few ideas heretofore been in the habit of successfully ma- more immediately connected with the object of

neatness and beauty could not be excelled) and crop, and also to the soil which produces it, Whatever may be the facilities employed, either turnpike roads or canals, a reduction of one half of the present price of carriage, where such conproduce twenty bushels, which will make four

weight which is necessary to propel ploughs, of which three dollars is interest, viz. \$50. But if this seems to be an incredible result, (and it is admitted to be so, as it regards the entire tract or plantation) strike off five-sixths for the idle shifts, varieties of crop, and woodland, and there will be left \$8.33 per acre, additional value to the entire tract. Thus it will be seen, gentlemen, how the functions of the arteries and veins of the We human body, contributing to its health and existence, correspond with those of roads and canals in the body politic, preserving its salutary state; and yet we have hitherto preferred to labor under a consumption of nearly one-fourth of the product of our farms, sooner than incur a present evil, for a distant good, by beginning the great work of improvement. When interest, because Indirect, ceases to be the impulse to human action, how long, my fellow citizens, will it any other person; and transmit such immediate- address, which I regret is not more worthy of be, before we discover the antidote to this slumbering lethargy? Alas! I fear it will be found that "then there is no balm in Gilead—no physician there."

Blighted in our hopes and prospects, as to our principal crops for many years, sometimes de-stroyed or injured materially, by the Hessian fly, and then by frost, or both, no effectual rememark the spirit of emulation, manifested at the dy has hitherto been known to us. Now I feel great pleasure in communicating to the society,

large, as hard as flint-with a thin husk, and of Adam Smith-makes the very best of flour-as white as snow. "Whatever tends to diminish in any country It resists the winter better than any other, and "the number of artificers and manufacturers, ripens fourteen days earlier." If the experiment of growing this wheat by the side of other fields -and its succeeding when its neighbors was destroyed, be not conclusive as to its resistance of the fly, (because we have seen that to happen with fields of wheat, both of the same sort,) yet range of political economy, is an eternal reproach stroke at the policy of Mr. Garnet, noticed befrom the character of the stem, it is highly probable the fly would not select it as a location, congenial to its propagation. The account of this wheat, now detailed, is so imposing, and from so respectable and disinterested a source, that it is submitted to the society to decide whether it will lend its agency to procure a quantity of it worth distribution; or leave it to individual enterprise. If it will answer the purpose attributed to it, we can render no greater benefit to the agricultural interest of our country, than by a successful experiment of its use. While we are on the subject of this destructive insect, Hessian fly. I will take the liberty of warning the public of an error generally prevalent, but by no means one of much consequence. An insect much resembling the Hessian fly, will often be found, even in winter, in, or rather a little above. pies the hollow tube of the stalk, and (unlike the per cent. we increased the quantity above 33 pies the hollow tube of the stalk, and (unlike the per cent. This is somewhat like realizing Dean injury, as I perceived from a hunch of what little Swift's arithmetic. nished me by my worthy friend, the vice-president. This insect, I was informed by a gentleman in Fairfax county, a nice and critical observer of these things, is called the joint worm, and not our staples is considered, this fact will fully acthe Hessian fly. Some entomologists having count for the reduction of prices. fallen into this error, as I deem it, these remarks are thrown out for their, or my correction.

I am sorry, brother farmers, that I have so little to lay before you, cheering to you, as tillers of the earth. In the prospect before us, there is a frightful era, full of suffering humanity, and portentous forebodings, which may reach us, but which we hope God may avert. In one portion of Europe, liberty has been prostrated by the arm of despotism; in another she lies bleeding, -shrouded in death, and bathed in blood -History will record the epoch in its blackest page, and warn posterity to avoid a repetition of the dreadful scene. We must abide the gathering storm, and it driven from the repose of our own vine and figtree, breast it when it breaks, like men determined upon the salvation of their freedom,—heaven's best gift to man. In the mean time, by the practice of economy and industry, we may struggle through the embarrassing times, and avoid the error which led to them.

An appeal to the charity and sympathy of the society becomes necessary; and as an apology for the poverty and brevity of this address, I offer the awful affliction of a wife, occurring some six weeks since, and a continuance of her agony even to this hour.

-For the American Farmer.

EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED PAMPHLET, ENTITLED "A WARNING VOICE TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS, AND GROWERS OF GRAIN."

Pernicious operation of our present system on the interests of the Tobacco Planters.

Having, as I trust, established the utter impolicy of our system as regards our cotton planters, I proceed to detail its effects on the t bacco planters, by glutting the foreign markets, the inevita- M. Duncan & Son, Liverpool, January 1st, Liverpool, 7th February, 1824. ble consequence of the depression and ruin of the 1823.

which suffered greatly .- The grain is full- manufacturers, and neglecting the sound advice Last year we exported a still great-

"tends to diminish the home market, the most "important of all markets for the rude produce quantity, produced an increase of only one per "of the land; and thereby still further to dis-cent. in the amount! For 16,840 hhds. we re-"courage agriculture."

to our policy, and an eternal eulogium on that of low, to increase our imports, that our exports Great Britain. Ours has at every stage of our progress, been in direct hostility with it. Where-political economy! Will our statesmen profit by as, it is almost the only important maxim of the it? It is, alas for the country ! improbable. the speaker of the house of representatives, and it was in 1818-and two-thirds of the price of that of the president of the Senate.

I begin with tobacco-Our export of this article in the year 1817, was 62,365 hhds., which, by

treasury returns, averaged 148 dollars per hhd, and amounted to \$9,230,020 Next year we increased the quantity to 84,337 hhds. and glutted the mar-

kets so completely, that the price fell

to \$117, and the amount was only Thus while we increased the quantity above 33 above one year's consumption.*

was more than double that of the preceding year. In 1817, 14,500 hhds.-in 1818, 31,200.

Distress spread almost universally throughout Virginia in 1818-19, in consequence of the heavy reduction of price. Most of the shippers were severely crippled-many of them entirely ruined. The losses of the planters, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the shippers, were immense. Some of the first families were reduced to a state of extreme embarrassment and distress.

In 1819, our export was 69,427 hhds. -the price \$110-and the amount \$7,636,970 In 1820, we once more glutted the foreign markets by shipping 83,940 hhds. The price fell to about 895 -and the amount was only

In 1821, we exported 66,858 hhds. which is the maximum that the consumption of Europe requires. But the glut of the preceding year operated to reduce the price to about 84,80 -and the amount was In:1822, we again glutted the markets by an export of 83,169 hhds. which produced a further reduction to about 74 80.* The proceeds were

6,222,838

* "Fine Virginia leaf, in consequence of its scarcity, is as high as at this time last year, " whilst common qualities, both of Virginia and "Kentucky, are 1 to 1 per lb. lower, and Ken-"tucky leaf in particular is extremely difficult "of sale, as few of our manufacturers will use "it." W. & J. Brown & Co. Liverpool, 31st December, 1822.

"The importations of tobacco into the kingdom generally last year, are about two thirds " more than that of the former year-and the importations into Liverpool nearly double. The "stock in Liverpool is about 1600 hhds. and in

er quantity, no less than 99,009, hhds. at about \$63.48 per hhd.

which amounted to 6,282,672 Thus an increase of about 20 per cent. in the ceived but \$59,834!!

Wealth of Nations, which is undeviatingly car- Here we see a regular reduction of the price ried into operation by great Britain. It ought to from year to year. In 1823, it was not near half be engraven in letters of gold over the chair of what it was in 1817-a little more than half what 1819.

> The markets of Europe are glutted with this staple, which is a complete drug every where, and likely so to continue, except the finer quali-ties, which are scarce. The statements of the Liverpool merchants hold out the most gloomy prospects for the present year, in consequence of the extraordinary surplus in all the foreign markets. The stock in Europe, at the close of the 9,867,429 last year, was 75,000 hhds. being 10,000 hhds.

* " Tobacco is very unsaleable, and lower than we have ever before known it. The exports " from the United States have so overwhelmed " every market in Europe, that there is absolute-"ly no outlet for exportation from this country, When the influence of the British markets on "and no prospect of the stock on hand being con-" sumed in it. We have upwards of 31,000 hogs-"heads in Britain and Ireland, whilst the consumption does not exceed 14,000 hogsheads! " The stock on the Continent is estimated at 44,000. " making a total stock in Europe of 75,000 hogs-" heads, being 10,000 more than one year's con-"sumption! Under such circumstances, imme-"diate improvement in this article would appear "impossible." Curwen & Hagerty, Liverpool, December 31, 1823.

" Virginia leaf, of good and fine quality, con-" tinues to sell firetty readily, and at high prices, hrincipally for shipment to Ireland; middling " qualities are also become more saleable; but for "the low descriptions, there is no demand either 7,968,600 "for exportation or for home use." _bid.

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" The consumption has not been keeping pace "with the growth; and unless the injury sustain-"ed by the last crop in Virginia and Maryland. "cause a diminution in the supply, the general prospects do not seem to be favourable, more "especially for the inferior qualities, which, of 5,648,962 "all descriptions are abundant every where." Cropper, Benson & Co. Liverpool 1st. Month, 10th, 1824.

"The state of tobacco during the month has been so very flat and uninteresting as to admit of little comment; the sales which have been hrincipally to meet the wants of the Irish mar-"ket, amount to 730 hhds., and the import during "the same period has been 939 hhds. In London the article has likewise been almost entirely " neglected-the operations there have been con-" fined to two recent sales by auction, which went "off at a decline of ad a 1d her lb. upon pre-"vious quotations." Archibald Gracie, Junr. Liverpool, 31st January, 1824.

"The sale for tobacco is very heavy, and the prices quoted are in a great degree nominal; "the only demand experienced, (which is, how-"the kingdom generally about 9000 hhds. more "ever very limited,) is for prime leaf and stem"than at the commencement of last year." W. "med, for the home trade." Daniel Buchanan,

"Tobacco is uncommonly flat and heavy, and

ted with them—and that, in consequence of this application.

glut, the prices have been regularly and most ruinapplication.

The cleansing effect of marl is also evident.—

The cleansing effect of marl is also evident.—

February, 1824.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

MARL,

ITS APPLICATION AND EFFECTS ON VARIOUS SOILS.

Prince George, March 12th, 1824.

DEAR SIR, Having been some time from home, I did not until to-day, see the call on me in the American Farmer of February 27th, and the private note from you on the same subject. I feel highly gratified, that your correspondent "Agrestis," has experience of the correctness of my opinions

noticed by him in Maryland.

Since my former communication on this subject, (contained in your 3d vol.) I have marled "clay soils, that were literally good for nothing, on the cloth being removed, he addressed the "have been regenerated by marle alone, and pre-"sent the appearance of our best and natively "I have long wished to see meetings assem good lands." I still believe that the use of calcareous manures, will not be found very profitable, except on lands not grazed, or which are in the auspices of the Highland Society of the first crop from 50 to 100 per cent .- and under

palling state of things, as regards the staple of results proportionable to the first," nor will its comparing their respective properties and defects. his state, as well as cotton, lately contended in mode of operation justify such expectations. In Congress, that the reason of the decline of our every thing else stated by Agrestis, his experience and perseverance, may do much in ameliorating exports was the high duties to which foreign goods are subject! and that if they were reduced, it would increase the demand for our staples. The improvement is evidently progressive, and it would increase the demand for our staples. I believe, will continue to increase, until the soil without such meetings as the one which we have abroad! notwithstanding the strong and palpable is brought to its maximum of productiveness, or this day witnessed. The great importance of facts, that our imports exceed our exports—that until the new accumulation of vegetable matter, the subject, to which I beg leave to call your atall the markets in the world, wherever our productions are received, are almost constantly gluts and of acidity, cause a necessity for a second drestention, can hardly be questioned. In fact, by sing of marle, which then will operate in the much the largest proportion of the territory of ted with them—and that, in consequence of this same way, and with as much profit, as the first almost every country is devoted to the breeding

ously reduced. When the legislators of a great nation enter on the performance of their duties in The plants which are most abundant on acid soils, above 15 millions are devoted to that object. a state of mind so wholly unprepared for the will thrive on no other kind; and therefore, are The live stock are the most essential to the culperformance of those duties, and with views so destroyed at once, when the soil is made calca-tivation of our soil-they supply a large proporradically unsound, it cannot be wondered at, that reous. But your correspondent will not find this tion of our food—they furnish materials for cloan general distress overspreads the face of the clean state of marled land to be permanent—thing, and contribute to a variety of our most land—and that the true panacea for our evils, the One set of pests has been removed, only to allow useful accommodations. Objections have been building up a domestic market for the produc- another to succeed. Wire grass, is more benefit- made to the idea of fattening cattle and sheep to tions of the earth, is as ardently opposed as it was ted by marl, than any other plant that I know of; the extent so frequently practised at such shows: during the wars of the French Revolution, when the European demand for our great staples, pre-vented the natural consequences of our unwise and pernicious system from developing them- blue grass, may be considered in the same way, certaining to what degree animals can be fattened, "the few sales effected are at very low rates, years. This grass is scarcely ever seen in this must be derived from the knowledge which is "even under my quotations, when pressed on the part of the country, and there is not any where thus obtained regarding the means of fattening market." Daniel Buchanan, Liverpool, 14th enough to be troublesome, except on the best stock, in a lesser degree, at a moderate expense neutral soils, which I suppose to have been origi- and calculated for general consumption." nally marled by natural means.

Your's &c. EDM. RUFFIN.

on the subject of marle, which will be very ac-

OPINION OF SIR JOHN SINCLAIR,

Agricultural Associations.
We beg respectfully, to recommend the followconcerning the action and value of marl; and I ing remarks, from the highest authority, to the in its earliest stage. There are few who do not am not only willing, but consider it my duty, to consideration of those members of the legislature like good fruit in its season, and good fruit is selfurnish any information in my power to give, which may be required on account of the imperfections of my former statement. I do not wish, tural Society, to be distributed all over the state, ed. A farmer with an orchard of 80 or 100 trees, however, to fatigue your readers, by repeating in agricultural premiums. The sum asked for is too often contented if four or five of them bear suggested, by his account, of the effects of marl ty of it; but we must suppose they were right, six good trees, would have produced the whole one the ways of the wise, are said to be, often in- hundred of the best quality-and farmers begin scrutable to vulgar eyes -Edit. Am. Far.

meeting as follows:
"I have long wished to see meetings assem-

Yet Mr. Garnet, wholly disregarding this ap- have I found that "a second marling is followed by tions of stock which a country possesses, and and the maintenance of its live stock. Out of the 18 millions of acres which Scotland contains, as I find it now on many parts of my land, where some excesses, from a spirit of rivalship, may it never had been seen until within the last two take place, yet undoubtedly, much advantage

FRUIT.

[We shall give in our next, a valuable paper, farmers to their orchards.—Some think it unnet the subject of marle, which will be very accessary to cultivate any fruit at all, while a large It is surprising to notice the inattention of our ceptable to our readers generally, and especially so to our friends on the Eastern Shore of Marynor gratify by their fruit-hundreds of stunted apple trees may be seen cumbering the ground, where a little attention would have produced a The great benefactor of agriculture, on the great profitable orchard. The vast difference between benefit to be expected from the promotion of good and bad apples, peaches and pears, is not in many cases, the result of much labour and skill; it is effected by some trifling attention to the tree to learn, that the quality of the cider depends upon the apple. Some body has said that "plantmore than 250 acres, or about 400 in all—and my longer experience has more strongly confirmed my opinion of the value of this manure, as well as the truth of the theory of its action. But I have never obtained any results so profitable as those and Pigs, were exhibited.

At the dinner Sir John Sinclair presided, and duce nothing but crabbed unpalatable fruit, merely, because we found such in our fields, lest our children say "Our Fathers have eaten sour grapes, and our teeth are set on edge with them." bled in Scotland for promoting the improvement Apropos, of grapes, this is the season for trimof our live stock, and I am happy to find that, ming the vines, which should be effected with precautions against a loss of sap. The astosome other way furnished with vegetable matter. Scotland, they have commenced in this metropo- nishing increase of the vine in this city and vici-On acid soils, (not grazed,) I expect a dressing lis with so much probability of success. Such nity, shews what may be done by a little attenof 500 bushels of marle to the acre, to increase meetings are of great use in various respects; tion, patience and care. Grapes of a very delithey are the means of circulating valuable infor- cious flavour now form a common dessert. The peculiar circumstances, have attained nearly 200 mation-they excite a spirit of improvement, and same attention in this country and a little more per cent. increase; but as all such land was very much advantage is derived from the discussions patience would produce the same beneficial repoor, even this great improvement, leaves it which they occasion, and from the opportunities sults in regard to apples, pears, and peaches.—much inferior to natural rich soils. Neither, which they afford of viewing the various descrip- Our market is every season overstocked with

peaches; yet we have very few that are consi- of May, when the work was resumed, and the dered of a superior quality, while cart loads are house finished. As soon as the walls were dry hourly exhibited, to unprovoked appetites. The they were rough cast without, and white washed fact is, for want of due attention, a great propor- within; and now, after enduring the storms of sold at 17s. a sleek. [Query, what is a "sleek?" tion of our fruit is

-" Like To Jeremiah's Figs-

The good is very good, the bad Too bad to give the pigs."

The subject is worthy the attention of farmers and we hope they will think it is their interest to grow, (to use a most ungrammatical word) trees that will produce palatable and wholesome fruit. buildings, in dry situations, except for the foun-[Philadelhhia Gaz.

SALT.

A specimen of coarse salt manufactured by B. Byington, at Salina, in the western part of this state, has lately been analysed in this city by Mr. G. Chilton, Chemist, and is proved to be superior in purity to any salt ever known in this market. The following is the statement of Mr. ployed in making the pisé work of both these Chilton:—The specimen of coarse salt left with buildings. I have the foundation laid for another, 7th instant. The Governor, in his speech, information in the contraction of the coarse salt left with buildings. me for examination, and which was manufactured by Mr. Byington, at Salina, in the state of New York, proves by a careful analysis to be muriate of soda nearly pure, 1000 parts by weight this mode of building, over every other now consideration. He concluded by holding out a yielded 994 parts muriate of soda, 5 oz. sulphate of lime, and 5 muriate of magnesia, without any sensible deposite of insoluble matter. A comparative estimate of its value may be obtained from the following table of results of the analysis of the different varieties of salt by Dr. Henry.

1000 parts	consist	Pure Muriate
of kinds o	of Salt.	Soda
From bay	(St, Ubes,	960
salt	St. Martins,	9594
	Oteron,	9643
	(Scotch (common)	9353
Bail'd fr'm	Scotch (Sunday)	971
sea waters	Lymington (common)	937
	(Ditto (Cat)	988
	Crush'd Rock,	9831
Cheshire	Fishery,	9363
salt	Common,	9834
	Stoved,	9823
	Byington's,	994

It is believed that Mr. Byington's process is similar to that which, in England, has been employed many years in the manufacture of Coarse Salt by artificial heat, and which salt, in that country, is considered inferior for the packing of provisions, to the Bay salt, or common coarse salt, produced by Solar Evaporation.

PISÉ.

Mode of building-Its durability and economy by experiment in South Carolina.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

In a letter which I had occasion to write to you in the beginning of the year 1821, I mentioned that I was about to make an experiment upon Carfin, Mr. Stewart, pisé building, by the directions contained in a book, published by S. W. Johnson of New Bruns-wick—I commenced early in April of that year, Jarvieston, building a house 14 feet square, with walls 18 inches thick, for a dairy. It happened to be an extremely wet month, and it became necessary to stop the work, on account of the frequent Cambusnethan, rains, and wetness of the earth, after completing Garrion Haugh, though not very well protected,) until the middle Carfin,

three winters, I cannot perceive that any part of the roughcasting, which is exposed to the weather, has sustained the slightest injury. The pisé work has become as firm and solid, as the stone foundation upon which it stands, and I have not the least doubt, that the roughcasting will be as durable, as it would be on stone or brick walls. This experiment has satisfied me, that stone and brick are not necessary for the most permanent dations, 12 inches above the surface of the earth, or somewhat higher in those parts of the country

where there are drifting snows.

In July last, I built another house of this kind, 30 feet by 16, with a chimney and partition in ble lodging rooms, for my house servants. This of draught cattle. trial has succeeded as well as the first. My ordinary field hands were the only labourers emwhich I expect to build in a few weeks, and when 7th instant. The Governor, in his speech, informfinished, I hope to have it in my power to fur- ed the Assembly, that a plan for draining the nish additional evidence, of the superiority of Lake of Haarlem and the Bylmeer was under practised in this country, both for cheapness, and the expedition with which the work may be car. being accomplished. The lake of Haarlem, which ried on, and inferior to none when well executed, in point of durability, external appearance, and internal comfort. The houses which I have the large of Haariem, which to communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the river Y., is extensive, but not deep; it is about fourteen miles long, and from seven to ten broad. According to the large of Haariem, which to be a small between the large of Haariem, which communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the river which the large of Haariem, which communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the river which the large of Haariem, which communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the river which the large of Haariem, which communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the river which the large of Haariem, which communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the river which the large of Haariem, which communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the river which the large of Haariem, which is the large of built are small, but I am satisfied, that buildings ing to tradition, it was formed in the year 860, at of any dimensions may be made in this way. I the same time that the Rhine was intercepted by have not experienced the difficulties complained the formation of sand banks near Catwyck; but of by Mr. Cocke of Va. in a letter published in Some persons who have investigated the subject, Vol. 3d, page 157 of the American Farmer, and am of opinion, that nothing but delay would be place at a period considerably more recent It gained, by making the pise work in blocks, and is stated in old chronicles, that an irruption of the building afterwards as with brick and mortar, in- sea destroyed at once seventeen villages, and, acstead of building upon the foundation, according to the original method.

W. W. A.

Statesburgh, S. C. March 15th, 1824.

Extracts from late English papers. CLYDESDALE ORCHARDS.

sold on the 28th ult. (September 1823,) by public to the Bylmeer, and the works are to commence roup, (auction,) at the following prices, viz.

Cambusnethan, the property of Rt. Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill, £175 0 0 Braefoot, Coltness Estate, Garrionhaugh, do. Dalserf, do. of Mrs. Patterson, 112 0 0 viz .-Do. do.

On Saturday the fruit in the orchards of Dalzell, the property of General Hamilton, were £203 15 0 sold by public roup at Manse of Dalzell, Rev. Mr. Clason 58 5 0 Kinniegar, Mr. Mack, 20 0 0 0 0 35 26 33 10 0 18 0 0

£441 5 0

The following are the rates at which four of the above orchards were sold last year:

£600 0 0

On the 8th August, last year, the early craword were selling in the fruit market at 5s. a sleek.

The Dynanometer .- One of the most singular facts respecting man, determined by means of this instrument, is the superiority in point of strength of the civilized over the savage state .-The following is a table made from actual trial:

STRENGTH, With the With the Hands. Reins. Reins, Savages Of Van Diemen's Land, 30 6 Of New Holland, 51 8 Of Timor, 58 7 51 8 14 8 16 2 Frenchmen, 69 2 22 1 Englishmen. 71 4 23 8

The Dynanometer is, however, of most practhe middle, making two very good and comforta- tical utility as a means of ascertaining the strength

cording to accounts published not many years ago, vestiges of habitations were still to be seen .-There is a popular story of a nobleman who resided in this part of Holland escaping from the great inundation, in consequence of observing a marine fish in one of the lakes of his estate.-He hence concluded that the sea was undermining part of the coast which served as a bulwark against it, and immdeiately removed with The fruit in the after-mentioned orchards was his family. A contract is concluded with regard next spring.

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11 5 0 NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

30 0 0 It has been ascertained, by the Postmaster Garrion, the property of Lord Belhaven. 9 0 0 General, that there are five hundred and ninety of Col. Campbell, 104 0 0 eight newspapers published in the United States,

In Maine	12	Georgia 14
Newhampshire	11	Ohio 48
Massachusetts	35	Indiana 12
Rhode Island	. 9	Illinois 5
Connecticut	23	Missouri 6
Vermont	8	Kentucky 18
New York	137	Tennessee 15
New Jersey	18	Mississippi 7
Pennsylvania	110	Alabama 10
Delaware	4	Louisiana
Maryland	22	Michigan 1
Virginia	35	District of Columbia 8
North Carolina	10	
South Carolina	12	Total, 598

This number is ascertained, with the town or 170 0 0 village in which each paper is published. There one course, which remained without injury, (al- Garrion, the property of Lord Belhaven, 214 0 0 are probably a few scattering papers not yet re-38 0 0 ported to the Department .- Nat. Int.

tober, 1822, and ending on the 30th of September, 1823.

STATES.	Total value of imports.	Total value of exports.
Maine,	891,644	895,501
New Hampshire,	371,770	237,705
Massachusetts,	17,697,160	13,683,239
Vermont,	62,242	236,140
Rhode Island,	1,412,953	933,114
Connecticut,	456,463	482,061
New York,	29,421,349	19,038,990
New Jersey,	5,933	26,064
Pennsylvania,	13,696,770	9,617,192
Delaware,	60,124	53,817
Maryland,	4,946,179	6,030,228
District Columbia,	275,083	801,295
Virginia,	681,810	4,006,788
North Carolina,	583,958	482,417
South Carolina,	2,419,101	6,898,814
Georgia,	670,705	4,293,636
L ouisiana,	4,283,125	7,779,072
A labama,	125,770	202,387
Ohio,	161	
Michigan Territ'y,	2,159	1,010
Florida Territory,	4,808	1,510
Total,	77,579,267	74,699,030

From the New York American

at one view we may see the progressive improvement in this valuable institution, in which many of your subscribers are deeply interested. We with those for last January-

		•	
Louns. On personal security, On funded debt, On bank stock,	Jan. 1823 22597034 21 50033 18 614031	24324352 66	. Increase.
Bills of exchange, Specie,	28796098 34 1964933 70 4424874 48	2348429 95-	-2312155 62 - 383496 25 -13 8 8819 53
ACCOUNT WITH Baring, Hope & Co.	DR. 262907 89 9802 60		4084471 40
	272710 49	1409421 04 272710 49	1682131 53

This statement exhibits the following result:

1. An increarse on business paper to

8

2

6

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or

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the amount of 2695651 87 2. A difference in the account of Baring and Hope & Co. to the amount 1682131 53

Additional amount bearing interest, 4377783 40

3. Notwithstanding this increase of

business, an actual increase of spe-1388819 53 cie to the amount of

This increase in loans too, during a period of general stagnation of business. It is very gratifying to see, that this valuable institution is gradually developing its resources, and we trust the time is not far distant under its present judicious management, when the stockholders will receive ample remuneration for their investments, and the risk they have run.

money that can be made, looking as well to the security, as to the probable increase of dividend, are called upon to furnish our readers with the

John Yellot, Jr. of Baltimore County, and which were sold by Caleb Turner & Son, on Friday and Saturday last, were of the following ages and weights :-

One six years old—wt. of Beef Rough Tallow	1304 lbs.
Hide	146
One five years old-wt. of Beef	1296
Rough Tallow	202
Hide	130
	3331 lbs.
	[American.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1824.

TOBACCO.

Allegation of fraudulent packing, and unfaithful

Inspection.

In relation to this subject, it may be affirmed, that our readers have in it, a *peculiar* concern. 20 per cent.—144, do. 40—133, do. 15—140, do. If merchants are concerned, that no imposition 15—147, do. 33 1-3—137, do. 40—141, do. 15—140, do. 15 more concerned, that their reputation suffers no 15 detriment, by the suggestion of fraud, which has had no existence, or that if fraud have been committed, the authors should be designated. When, to have been principally done by the planters-It may be well, Messrs. Editors, to give in if ever deceptious packing shall be practised and the samples however of some, have no doubt your paper some explanations of the statement connived at by inspectors, the general character been changed or the inspection has been very recently furnished to Congress by the Treasury, of the whole article from the state, will be disof the situation of the Bank United States, that credited, and the reputation of the whole comed by the improper conduct of a few of its unworthy members, especially in the estimation of between the Inspector's breaks in the fine tobacwill compare, the Loans on the 1st January 1823, foreigners; for the more distant the point of observation, the greater will be the difficulty of disare thus liable to be underrated, by the blemishes of a few. Hence we contend, that the planters themselves, are more interested than the shippers, that the inspection of their staple article should be fure and rigid, and we have no be correct. hesitation in declaring our thorough conviction, that there are few, very few, who do not feel this may be of service in future operations." and act in the fullness of this impression. If, as and persevering than some others, in detecting letter was written.] the frauds perpetrated against them; none revolt more instinctively at the idea of committing

It is not then on light testimony, or a partial disclosure of circumstances, that we should put abroad rumours of fraud and collusion in packing and inspecting. It is hardly sufficient in these cases to give the numbers of the hogsheads, and the names of the warehouses-these particulars ought to be accompanied with the names of the inspectors and planters. It is due to them, that they should have an opportunity of self exculpation; it is no less due to all other planters, that they may clear their skirts of suspicion-they have a right to demand day and date, where re-putation is involved, surmises should be reduced to names and facts, for

" Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo, " The numbers of the feared:'

We have often heard of false packing, and collusive inspection, demonstrated by a material va-In the present situation of things, this stock is riance between the American and the Bremen of Calvert county, (IB3820)—this was a hogshead amplement investment of samples, those rumours are now presented in a of seconds, sold with a large parcel from that so much more specific shape than usual, that we

Statement of the Commerce of each State and which we hardly think can be delayed beyond particulars, but we still insist that the names of the Territory, commencing on the first day of Oc- January, 1825. be given, that justice may be done in the public estimation and feeling to all parties. The letter THE TWO STEERS raised and fattened by from Bremen, speaks of the probable change of samples.

TOBACCO TRADE.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of Baltimore now in Bremen, to a shipper

of tobacco in this city.

BREMEN, Jan. 25, 1824.

Having been requested by Mr. Frederick
Rodewald to examine a parcel of tobacco consigned by you to him, I have found after a close examination, the following to be the result, between the Bremen and American samples, viz: No. 125, a difference of 40 per cent. in favour of the American sample-this hogshead is falsely hacked, as I perceived tobacco in the same, between the American breaks, worth about three or four dollars. No. 123, this hogshead is packed in the same manner, only much worse, therefore I conceive the difference to be full 66 2-3 per cent. No. 143, the American sample represents fine scrubs, worth about 14 grts. but the Bremen sample about 5½. Nos. 132, a difference of 20 per cent.—144, do. 40—133, do. 15—140, do. be practised by false packing, planters are yet 134, do. 50-128, do. 25-138, do. 20-139 do.

The above state of your tobacco evidently shews great fraud, which I perceive by the hhds. unfair. Nos. 125, 123, 143, 147, 144 and 134, are infamously false packed, the manner of munity, employed in its production, will be taint- which, you have often seen, therefore I can only say it is done in the usual way, by packing trash cos. I have also found, in hhds. 7821 and 7822, a considerable quantity of green tobacco as lintinguishing the black sheep, and the whole flock ing, which does not appear in the samples taken with you.

You may depend on the samples having been taken correctly by Mr. R.'s coopers, as I have often witnessed the manner and found them to

I am sorry to communicate bad news, but hope

The thirteen hhds. mentioned in the above exa class of the community, they are less acute tract are all that were inspected at the time the

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR-I perfectly agree with the writer in your paper of Thursday morning, signed "A looker on," that the gentleman who furnished the extract, should not have stopped there, but should have given the names of all concerned; that not being done, I take the liberty of giving the following statement of facts relative to the tobacco inspected at Smith's warehouse, as they presented themselves at the time, and leave the public to judge of this matter for themselves, and let censure fix, where censure is deserved.

The extract alluded to, is from a letter from Mr. Rignal Mullekin, now in Bremen, to Mr. Dennis F. Magruder, of this place.

Eight hogsheads out of thirteen mentioned in the extract, were inspected at Smith's warehouse, and six at Calhoun's;* how eight and six should make thirteen, I am really at a loss to know.

No. 143 in the extract, made by Isaac Bowen

^{*} Richard Mackall, inspector.

county, (WS3993)-this was a hogshead of new tobacco, inspected in the usual way, and in pre-sence of a number of dealers, Mr. Gust. Magru-to either Mr. G. Magruder or myself.

Turkeys, 75 cts. to -1—Geese, 50 to 56 cts. —Ducks, Canvasbacks, \$1 25 to 2—Red heads, der among them, who saw all the breaks as well as the samples, and bought by him immediatelyno appearance of raise or fraudulent packing, or mixed qualities of tobacco.

No. 138, 139 and 140 made by Nicholas Gorsuch of Baltimore county, (NG3909, 10 and 11) instances of detraction, one in particular, only a sence of M. G. Magruder and others, and bought similar impositions still are practised. It would by him immediately-no appearance of fraud.

October, or early in November, and re-inspected be, he is not the man. in his presence, when his entire satisfaction was expressed at the good order and appearance of the tobacco.

No. 128 made by Nicholas Harding, (NX3386) ed when but few were present, Mr. G. W. Riggs PRICES CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY. only recollected, who made a standing offer for it,

letter as " infamously false packed."

condition.

RODR. DORSEY,

good Paturent tobacco, but of very different tain an advance of 15 to 20 cts.

guality—attended to in person by Mr. G. Magruder." Mr. Dorsey must know, that 200 lbs. Paturent, per lb., 50 cents—St. Foin, do. this entitlement, was at least do. S7—Red Clover, do. do. \$550—Timothy, do. guality and value, to that with do. \$4—Herds Grass, do. do. \$2—Millet, do. do.

county, and inspected in the usual way-of its which it was packed; and, he must also be aware, \$1-Mangel Wurtzel, do. do. \$150-Ruta Baga, quality, I have no recollection. No. 1441 made by Mr. Scott of Anne Arundel correspond with the tobacco in the hhd. These facts Mr. Dorsey ought to have stated, and then pieces, 10 cts.-Veal, 10 cts.-Mutton, 5 to 7 cts.-

packing of tobacco, no person can doubt, who -Eggs, 12½ cents-Butter, first quality, 20 to knows the high and estimable character of the 31 cts.—Turnips, per bushel, 50 cts.—Potatoes, author of the letter from Bremen, from which an do. 50 cts. extract has been published; and, indeed, recent -these three hogsheads were inspected in pre- few days ago by Mr. Dorsey himself, proves, that not, however, be proper to impute the guilt in No. 137 made by Daniel Warfield of Anne every instance to the planter, because it is well Arundel county, (DW3972)—this hogshead was in presence of Mr. Magruder—had bacco themselves, but leave it to an overseer, a substantial chesnut rail fence; between 50 and 60 some new tobacco at one end, which Mr. M. was black man, or a person hired for the purpose, and apprised of by Mr. W. before it was opened—it is not unlikely that frauds in this way have been preserved with great care for the last fifbefore shipping it, Mr. M. had the hogshead frequently committed by those persons intrusted opened and the new tobacco taken out, and had it with the packing, without the knowledge of the filled up with upwards of two hundred pounds of planter. In one instance, I am satisfied, this good Patuxent tobacco, but of very different quality—attended to in person by Mr. G. Magruder. to Mr. Daniel Warfield, a gentleman, with whom No. 141 D made by Michael Bartholomew, of I have long been acquainted, whose character is Frederick county, and inspected in the name of above suspicion, and in whose integrity I have B. L. Roop, (BR1354)—this hogshead was in-spected in May, and bought by Mr. M. late in assertion, that whoever the guilty person may

D. F. MAGRUDER.

>0 BALTIMORE MARKET.

Wharf flour, \$5 50 to \$5 621-Howard-st. do. \$5 as well as another hogshead. The next morning 75—Best family do. retail, \$7—Wheat, red, \$1 when the dealers assembled, doubts were expressed about the good condition of it, when it to 30 cts.—Whiskey, 25 to 27—Butter, inspect was re-inspected in presence of many, and broke ed, 10 to 15 cts.-Coal, Liverpool, bushel 40 to in five other separate places and well examined 45 cts.-Virginia, 28 cts.-Susquehannah, per ton -when it was sold to Mr. Riggs and re-sold to Mr. S6 50 to S7-Rice, per cwt. \$3 75 to \$4-Beef. —when it was sold to Mr. Riggs and re-sold to Mr.

Gust. Magruder, Mr. Magruder having himself offered the grower more, than was paid for it.

No. 143, 144 and 167, are represented in the letter as infamously false packed."

Sold of Friedrich Per Wt. \$3-75 to \$4-Dec, per Wt. \$5-75 to \$4-Dec, per Wt. \$5-75 to \$4-Dec, per Wt. \$5-75 to \$5-Dec, per Wt. \$5-Dec, per Wt. \$5-75 to \$5-Dec, per Wt. \$5-75 to \$5-Dec, per Wt. \$5-Dec, per Wt. \$5-75 to \$5-Dec, per Wt. \$5-75 to \$5-Dec, per Wt. \$5-75 to \$5-Dec, per Wt. \$5-Dec, Out of these eight hogsheads, seven were in-Georgia upland, 14 to 16 cts. -Alabama, 12 to spected in presence of Mr. Magruder, or his 13 cts.-Candles, mould, 12 to 13 cts.-Dipt, 10 then partner, and who saw as much of the tobac- to 11 cts .- Spermaciti, 25-Feathers, live, 30 to co as I did, and it is but fair to infer, that they 35 cts.—Fish, herrings, Susquehanna, \$2.75—Fall conceived the inspection and samples correct, or mackarel, No. 1, to 3, \$4 50 to \$7-Shad, they would not have bought the tobacco; and fur-trimmed, \$6 to 6 50-Flax seed, rough, per ther, I think I am justified in saying, that he tells bushel, 70 to 75 cts.—cleaned, cask, \$8-Flax, his agent in Bremen, at the time of shipping it, per lb. 10 to 11 cts.—Hemp, Russia, \$175 ton,—that he had seen all (or most) of this parcel of Country dew rot, 7 cts. per lb.—do. water rot, tobacco inspected, and that he considered the 9 cts.—Hops, fresh, 35 cts. per lb.—Hides, dry-samples fairly taken, and the tobacco in good ed, 15 to 19 cts. per lb.—Hog's lard, 12 cts. per lb .- Lime, per bushel, 30 to 33 cts-Leather, soal, best, 24 to 27 cts. per lb .- do. Eas-Inspector at Smith's Wa ehouse. tern tan, 18 to 20 cts.—Lumber poard measurement, cargo prices:—Of the following articles ment, cargo prices:—Of the following articles we give the yard prices.—Oak timber and scant. \$1 to 1 25—Boards all sizes, \$1 50 to 2 Ings of the Agricultural Society of the Valley—Extract from an unpublished Pamphlet entitled "A Warning Voice and the some remarks. The passage alluded to, is, as follows: "No. 137, made by Daniel Warfield, of Anne Arundel county (D. W. 3972)—this hhd. was inspected in presence of Mr. Magruder—had some new tobacco at one end, which Mr. M. was apprised of by Mr. W. before it was opened; before shipping it, Mr. M. had the hhd. per lb.—Cropped, 28 to 30 cts.—Common counting to the Mouldebeart, an implement of Flémish Husbandry—Experiments in rearing Poultry—Proceed-ings of the Agricultural Society of the Valley—Extract from an unpublished Pamphlet entitled "A Warning Voice to Cotton and Tobacco Planters, and Growers of Grain."—to Cotton and Tobacco Pl opened; before shipping it, Mr. M. had the had, per lb.—Cropped, 28 to 30 cts.—Common countries of the situation of the Bank of the opened and the new tobacco taken out, and had it try, 20 to 30 cts.—Skinner, 35 to 40 cts.—When the large of two steers—Tobacco, Allegation of fraudulent Packing and unfaithful Inspection—Prices filed up with upwards of two hundred pounds of assorted and cleaned, any of the above will ob-

Retail prices of provision market-Beef, prime That great imposition has been practised in the 50 to 75 cts.-Chickens per pair, 50 to 621 cts.

For Sale.

A valuable and well improved Farm in Frederick County, immediately adjoining the town of Westminster, belonging to the estate of the late substantial chesnut rail fence; between 50 and 60 acres are in thriving young timber, which has teen years, and is now capable of furnishing an ample supply of wood for the farm; about forty of natural meadow are now in grass, the residue is divided into convenient fields. The buildings consist of a comfortable dwelling house, barn, stables, dairy, &c.

The adjoining farm being part of the same tract of land, containing 100 acres of prime land, is also offered for sale-20 acres are in fine timber, the remainder is divided into fields of suitable size by good fences; the whole in a high state of improvement.—The buildings consist of a convenient two story brick house and kitchen, barn, stables, and other out houses, all recently erected, and in excellent repair. These two farms, to a purchaser of both, would form a most desirable establishment; they abound with springs of the purest water, and it may be affirmed that no situation in Maryland is more remarkable for its uniform healthfulness-the distance is twentyeight miles from Baltimore, the road turupiked the entire distance; and the Chambersburg mail stage passing through Westminster three times a week, (where the passengers arrive to breakfast) affords a quick and easy communication.

One other tract of land, containing ninety acres entirely in wood, lying one mile from Westmin-ster, on the Union Town turnpike road, is also offered for sale-there are on it several springs, and a good proportion of natural meadow

The above property or any part thereof, will be sold free of any incumbrance whatever, either for cash or on a credit at reasonable prices-possessions can be immediately given.

Persons wishing to view the premises, will apply to the manager on the farm, and for further particulars, to the subscriber in Baltimore D. WINCHESTER.

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March 16, 1824.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Description of the Mouldebeart, an implement of Flemish Current, Adversisement, &c

AGRICULTURE.

MARL,

ITS PROPERTIES AND USES ON VARIOUS SOILS

The Maryland Academy of Science and Literature, an institution devoted to the promotion of the useful sciences and polite letters, have re ceived with much satisfaction through one of its members, Mr. Skinner, the Editor of the American Farmer, several interesting specimens of the natural productions of our country-many of which are applicable to agriculture and commerce. The Academy invite the attention of their fellow citizens to the objects upon which their labours are employed-they will cheerfully investigate all objects in natural history which may be sent from the diversified soil and climate of the United States, and explain their history and uses. Among the objects already presented to their notice, is a box containing specimens of shells in a state of decomposition, which has been applied extensively and with great benefit to fertilizing the soil, under the name of marl, by Messrs. R. H. Goldsborough and S. T. Kennard, farmers distinguished for their elegant and useful acquirements and publick spirit. The Academy, through one of their committees, has investigated these specimens, and place the following report in the possession of the Editor of the Farmer, as the result of their inquiries on the subject:

The committee appointed to examine the specimens of supposed marl, remitted to the Academy by Mr. Skinner, from Messrs. Goldsborough & Kennard, beg leave to report in a more formal manner, what they expressed as their opinion at the former meeting, viz .- That the specimens are not to be considered as specimens of marl, but merely fragments of shells, more or less disintegrated; and one parcel in division, No 4., owes its colour to the oxyd of iron-nor can they discover in either of the eight specimens any thing to warrant the belief that such as they are, they can be considered as indicating beds of marl from which they have been drawn.

Your committee, anxious, however, to throw as much light upon the subject as their knowledge will permit, and acting, they believe, in the true spirit, in which the society was instituted, beg leave to make the following additional remarks upon the fertilizing effects ascribed to the substances by the donors, namely that their fertilizing qualities, admitting them to be as stated, are conceived to depend, 1st, either upon the nature of the soil to which they are applied, or 2d, upon the properties which such substances possess of attracting moisture from the atmosphere, thereby disposing the earth to the usual operation of nature in vegetation, or 3dly, by their decomposition fur-

nishing the carbonic acid gas.

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There is a species of vegetable mould, the fertility of which is greatly interfered with in consequence of its containing acids, which opposes the solution of the extractive, &c. which they contain-they are ordinarily called sour soils. By the application of lime or marl, to such soils the product of the soil. In many places, and partition of lime or marl, to such soils the product of the soil. In many places, and partition of which rests ted to this very simple method of analysis, and the soil of which rests ted to this very simple method of analysis, and ed much more soluble. Carbonic acid is also given out during the gradual decomposition of these amenders, (shell, lime, or marl,) which, according to Mr. Henry of Manchester, Senneshies and other wegetable remains. In such solls we according to Mr. Henry of Manchester, Senneshies and other wegetable remains. In such solls we according to Mr. Henry of Manchester, Senneshies and other wegetable remains. In such solls we should avoid as much as possible, ploughing too deep hecause it has been uniformly remarked. and other vegetable principles are thereby renderbier, and others, is an essential pabulum of plants.

Dr. Thomas Thomson, 4th book, chap. 3, treating of the effects of lime, remarks, "Upon the whole then it appears that plants are fed will the fertility of the soil be diminished—this account. Autumn or winter is preferred for this chiefly by that portion of vegetable matter, which becomes soluble in water, and assumes the properties of extractive; that the quantity of it in soils must careous stones, even of very remote formation, as place before it is spread. Marl should always be neither be to great, nor too small: that the in- for example, chalk, which still preserves some dug during the winter, because at this period the

soluble part of vegetable mould gradually as- animal remains, and which under such circumsumes this state, either by the action of the at-stances act as manures, or fatteners of the soil. mosphere, or of earths or salts, that the presence the acid, and partly by accelerating decompositions of vegetable mould."

are real and all important, but it is necessary, notwithstanding, to avoid confounding them with are suspended in it, the better is its fertilizing obthose of marl, in all their extent, as it would ject tulfilled. Marls of loose texture and favour-

in many cases to serious results.

The committee, under the direction of the mical and fertilizing properties of these interest-

ing materials.

The application of marl to the fertilization of soils, appears to have been practiced at a very remote antiquity-the Greek and Roman historians speak of it as a very general practice, from tained. Bernard de Pailissy, has published a is referable to the great expense of hauling, and in some cantons or districts, to the slowness of its land seldom reaps the profit of his labour; but it the one, or the other, constituent part obtains. is the holder of the lease who succeeds him, who that the proprietors shall marl the soil.

It is not only upon lands destined for small grain, upon which marl may be usefully spread, but its effects are the same, or even more advantageous upon meadows, pasture grounds, and gardens.

Marls are almost every where found, because clays for the most part contain lime, and sand; and on the other hand, lime is generally combined and on the other hand, lime is generally combined which loss gives the quantity of lime which it with clay and sand, but we can only employ with contained. The quantity of lime being fixed, economy such of the two sorts, as are susceptible of disintegration on expo ure to the air, and more-of disintegration on expo ure to the air, and more-over such as are not too deep below the surface. over such as are not too deep below the surface, or so remote, that the expense of digging and haul-, would be too great; tor in well conducted agrionly, would be too great; for in well conducted agri-culture the expense should always be proportion-sides. This operation is to be repeated until the ate to the probable receipt.

air, and have become mixed with the vegetable re- can readily estimate the proportions in which mains, that they augment the crop or increase the each of the agents exist. deep, because it has been uniformly remarked, employed in working it, and it is to be found on that in proportion as we introduce marl in excess sale throughout the year. In most of the diswith the vegetable matter, so in the same ratio tricts however, the farmers dig it on their own we will explain presently.

Carbonic acid, and probably other gases of the of an acid, by counteracting this change, injures atmosphere, combine with the marl during its the nourishing quality of vegetable mould, and disintegration, but it must be admitted, that in that time is serviceable, partly by neutralising this respect all is conjecture, as we have no positive data from which we can draw conclusions. The result however, of the action, although in-The qualities then of the specimens before us, explicable, is evident, and the longer marl is exposed to the air, or the action of the gases which lead inevitably to disappointment at least, and ably circumstanced, will frequently manifest their powers in a few months.

Marls vary without end in the proportion of Academy, have translated from the Dictionaire their component parts, and of consequence vary de Historie Naturelle, the following interesting to an infinite extent in their effects; and as the article on marls, the production of M. Bosc, as soils also vary, it is almost impossible to give any it presents at once a condensed view of the che-very positive rules for their employment. In the present state of our knowledge, however, the best rules for their application appears to be as follows-1st. we should select those which are the most susceptible of disintegration, by the action of the air, &c .- and 2d. those whose composition is the most opposite to the nature of the soil we wish to which the most advantageous results were oband lime, in equal proportions, are those which distinct work upon the subject, and Olivier de disintegrate the readiest. Thus we prefer those Serres, the patriarch of French agriculture, marls in which lime and sand predomina e, speaks in exalted terms of its effects, and recom- when the character of the soil is clayey: and mends its employment. The agriculturists of on the contrary, we select clayey marl, when the last century combined for the purpose of ex we wish to impart energy to a soil in which tending its use in France, Great Britain and Ger- lime or sand is in excess. Local experience can many, but much is still to be done to render its alone, in this respect, govern the prudent farmer. application as advantageous as is desired. This But there are theoretical means by which he may be greatly assisted; for example, let the principles we have laid down be admitted, we can action, so slow indeed is its action, manifested in readily analyze the soil and the marl, and the resome soils, that the individual who marks the sult assures us, of the proportions in which either

To this end take any given weight, say two derives the advantage. Hence it is that in some ounces, dry it in an oven, and reduce it to powdistricts, the tillers of land require by their lease, der; the powder is then to be put into a clear glass vessel, and a quantity of acetous acid, (vinegar) or nitric acid, (aquafortis) poured upon it, either of these acids will combine with the lime -the mixture must be set aside until settled. The liquor is next to be poured off, the earth left in the glass must be again dried, and we can then a certain by the cale the loss it has sustained, weight of clear water, and agitated or well stirred, for some time. The clay will mix with the water comes off clear. In the bottom of the Coeval with the earliest introduction of marl glass we have the sand, which being dried and up to the present day, experience has proven that weighed, will give the quantity in which it obthey are completely, unfertile of themselves, and tains, and by adding its weight to that of the that it is only after they have been exposed to the lime, and deducting from the original amount, we

upon a calcareous bed, of a ternary formation, by their results, the nature of the marl to be em-

operation, whether they wish immediately to em-There are also marls, which, like certain cal-ploy it, or wait until disintegration has taken

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rapidly at this period, from the constant humidity acts chemically, and of which not one hundredth food used, the number and kind of stock fed,

and freezing.

It is, perhaps, preferable to spread marl imme diately after it is dug, because by strewing it over the ground, the air acts more readily upon it, from the greater surface that is exposed. When light, and which do not require either sand or thrown out from the marl pits, and permitted to clay. remain in heaps, the access of the air, &c. is prevented, and observation has proven that marls which have not been at first exposed to the air, their properties, which is referable to the oxyd subsequently undergo disintegration with great of iron, and magnesia which they contain. difficulty, and very frequently will not disinte grate at all.

The same motive should also influence the agriculturist, in not permitting the marl to remain in small heaps upon the land, upon which it has been hauled. It should be immediately spread. In the spring of the year, those masses which have escaped disintegration, should be broken down, and their fragments dispersed, the marl should be then ploughed in, or the land lay

ed down in barley or oats.

There are some marls which by boiling readily dissolve, or rather, mix with the water; such however, are not considered the best, as they excess, they can only act mechanically

Since the writing of Bernard de Pailissy, who sought to explain the rationale of their action, to the present day, there has existed much discrepancy in the opinions which have been offer-

ed by scientific men.

made to establish two series of effects in the ac-peated application of manure to such lands that tion of marls, viz: effects purely physical, and effects which result from a play of chemical affinity; and that marls should rather be classed among the amenders of the soil, than among the manures, as many agriculturists have done.

According to this view, clayey marl is supposed to act physically, in rendering the soil to which it is applied, more compact, thereby enabling it to retain the moisture, and the several gases, arising from the decomposition of organic materials, hence it is to calcareous, or sandy tion of gases. 3d. Such lands are very powerfulsoils, which are too light, that the clayey marl

is adapted.

On the other hand, calcareous marls act physically upon clayey soils, or those which are too compact, thus rendering them more permeable to moisture and to the roots of plants.

Both of them again act chemically upon soils, for which they have an affinity, in rendering soluble by means of the calcareous matter which they contain, a greater quantity of the humus, or vegetable mould, which is found in it, and by this means furnishing a more abundant aliment to the plants cultivated in it.

To comprehend this last effect, it is necessary to refer to the experiments of Theodore de Saussure, and Braconnot, experiments which establish, 1st, that the alkalis dissolve the humus totally, and that lime and chalk dissolve a part, and 2d. that plants vegetate with a vigor proportionate to the quantity of the humus which they find in solution with the soil.

These last results, countenanced likewise by a great number of facts, which remain unexplained to the present day, facts which illustrate than 100 acres, reference being had to the why marls when too abundantly applied, frequent ly render soils unfertile for a certain number of the number and kinds of domestic animals years, and why the chalk lands of Champagne are reared, the force employed in its cultivation, destined to an eternal sterility. They teach us the quantity of manure collected and used, also that we should rather marl lands frequently, &c. than apply it at once in too great quantities, using them more sparingly in poor soils than in rich For the most successful experiment in Soilones, and that it is always advantageous to dung ING throughout the months of May, June,

hands are less employed with other concerns of poor lands well before marl is employed; and July, and August, (without the use of grain) the farm, and disintegration goes on much more lastly, that the employment of lime which also with an accurate description of the kind of part is necessary, should always be preferred, the quantity of land so appropriated, together because it acts with greater energy, and its effects can be more readily calculated; above all, raised by the system, in those soils which are neither too stiff nor too

> Marls which are much charged with iron, or with magnesia, should be rejected as unfertile in

A method of employing marl, but little practised, but of which experience speaks very favorably, is to stratify the marl with vegetable matter and manure: this mixture should be permitted to remain for three or four years before it is applied to the soil. At this period almost all the humus contained in the compost is dissolved, and 25 bushels per acre, its fertilizing influence is prompt.

It must not however be dissembled, that although marls give fertility to the soil, they sometimes injure very materially the vegetable product. It has been observed that cattle will not eat the grass of meadows which have been dressed the preceding winter with marl, and Arthur Young contain but little lime or clay; the sand being in his work on agriculture, informs us that potatoes which have been cultivated in lands 'mproved by marl, imbibe from the soil a very unpleasant

From what has been said relative to superficial marling, the conclusion may be drawn that lands naturally marly, are less fertile; such lands are In the "Nouveau cours d'agriculture," in 3 called white lands (terres blanche) marly volumes, published by Deterville, an attempt is lands, (terres marnueses.) It is only oy the rethey are rendered productive. They present or parsnips, with onions interspersed, three very serious objections to their cultivation. 1st. their whiteness reflects the rays of the sun, less than 300 bushels per acre, and consequently the soil is cold; hence vegetation in such lands is retarded. 2d. Moisture or rain, with the subsequent action of the sun, renders their surface hard or crusted, which interferes with the developement of the crops by com pressing the tendrils of the roots They also op pose the introduction of water, as well as the ac ly acted upon by the cold of winter; the frost opens the integrant molcules of their surface and exposes the germs, which causes them to perishwood, artificial meadows or vegetables of summer or fall cultivation, are best adapted to such lands.

00= FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

CATTLE SHOW.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the WESTERN SHORE will hold their next CATTLE SHO W, at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frede rick Turnpike Road, four miles from the City of Baltimore, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of October next-for the exhibition of PLOUGHING MAT-CHES, and for the exhibition and sale of Do-MESTIC ANIMALS, HOUSEHOLD MANUFAC-TURES, &c. When the following premiums will be awarded agreeably to the act of incorporation passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

For the best cultivated Farm of not less location, quantity and products of the soil,

with an estimate of the quantity of manure

For the best 20 acres of wheat, of one or more entire fields (to be not less than 25 bush. per acre,) Do. do. Indian corn, yield not less than 50 bushels per acre, 20 do. Rye, Do. do.

than 35 bushels do. do. Hay of Timothy, clover, rye, Do. or orchard grass, or any of the above mixed, to be weighed when well cured, not less than 50 cwt. per acre,

Do. do. 10 acres of wheat not less than

For the best 10 acres of Indian corn, not less than 10 bbls. per acre, For the best 10 acres of rye, not less than

35 bush. per acre, For the best 10 acres of hay, as above, Best crop of tobacco not less than 5 hhds. Best crop of corn and pumpkins, corn crop

to be not less than 8 bbls. per acre, Best crop of 5 acres corn and potatoes, corn crop as above,
Best crop of 1 acre parsnips, not less than

300 bushels per acre, Best crop of 1 acre carrots, not less than

200 bushels per acre, Best crop of 1 acre mangel wurtzel, not less

than 1000 bushels per acre, Best crop of 1 acre mangel wurtzel, carrots

Best crop of 5 acres ruta baga, to be not

Best crop of 1 acre of millet, broom corn, or any other species of maize, reference being had to the weight of fodder and quantity of grain,

In every instance satisfactory evidence as to the cultivation and the product must be exhibited, together with the samples of the crops; also a statement of the time when the crop was sown or planted, and the quantity sowed to the acre.

HORSES. For the best stallion over 3 years of age adapted to the saddle, 15 Do. 2d best do. do. do. 10 quick draft Do. best do. do. 15 Do. 2d best do. do. do. 10 slow draft Do. best do. do. 15 Do. 2d best do. do. do. 10 Do. best brood mare do. saddle 10 Do. 2d best do. do. do. 8 Do. best do. do. quick draft 10 Do. 2d do. do. do. do. 8 Do. best do. do. slow draft 10 Do. 2d best do. do. do. 8 ASSES AND MULES. For the best jack over 3 years, 10 Do. do. jenny do. Do. do. pair well broke mules, 10

CATTLE. For the best bull over 2 years, of country or mixed breed, 15 Do. 2d best do. do. 10 Do. best do. short horn breed do. do. 15 Do. do. do. Devon do. do. 15 Do. do. do. Alderney do. do. 15 Do. do. do. Bakewell do. do. Do. do. do. of any breed between 1 & 2 years, 10 Do. 2d do. do. do. do.

Do. do. milch cow over 3 years of agecertificates of her milking, quantity of butter produced, and keep for 30 days, Do. 2d do. as above.

For the best heifer over one and under 3 years of any breed, Do. do. do. under 1 year of any breed, For the best pair of well broke oxen, re-

ference being had to their performance in the

A description of the manner of feeding and not less than one week old, keeping in every instance, to accompany the description, and pedigree of each as far as practica-

SWINE. For the best boar over 1 year of age, \$10 Do. do. pig under 1 do. Do. do. bre ing sow over 1 yearspring to be shown, 10 sow pig under 1 year. SHEEP. Do. do.

For the best Merino ram over 1 year, Do. do. of any other breed, pair of Merino ewes. Do. do. do. of any other breed, Do. do.

to be of a single year's growth.

of fifty cents for each pound. FAT STOCK.

For the fattest and heaviest bullock, certicate of live weight to be produced, and the weights when slaughtered of hind quarters, (no ribs attached thereto) fore quarters, head, pluck, and offal, to be exhibited on the first day alive, and afterwards slaughtered and sold in the Baltimore market,

For the fattest and heaviest hog, live weight, &c. as above,

For the best lot of fat wethers not less than six in number.

with the least cost.

DOMESTIC FAMILY MANUFACTURES. For the best piece of broad cloth, 7-4 not

less than 12 yards of any colour, Do. do. Cassimere, not less than 25 yds do. 10 Do. do. Cassinett, Flannel, Do. do. Do do. Carpeting, Do. do. Kersey, adapted to labourers use

30 yards of any colour, Do. do. Linen Sheeting, not less than 25 yds.

of any colour, do. Shirting, Do. do. Do. do. Linen Diaper for table cloths, 8-4 15 yards,

Do. do. do. towelling 7-8 15 yards

Do. do. Hearth Rug,

Do. do. do. do. cotton do. do.

do, Do. do. do. do. thread do. Do. do. grass or straw hat, Leghorn imitation,

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best agricultural machine or implement that may be considered new, and as deserving of the notice of the society, and worthy of patronage,

For the best flax and hemp breaker, which may be deemed useful and worthy of premium, FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the sample of the best barrel of cider, of the make of any preceding year, of the pure juice of the apple,

PLOUGHING MATCH. For the best ploughing by 3 horses,

Do. 2d do. do. 3 do. Do. best do. 2 do. Do. 2d do. do. 2 do. Do. best 2 or more oxer. Do. do. do. 2 do. do. do. do. oxen. Do. BUTTER.

For the best butter, the sample exhibited to be of a churning of not less than 5 lbs. and

Do 2d best do. particulars as above,

Do. 3d best do, do.

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10

For the best potted butter, not less than 3 months old nor less than 12 lbs.

For the 2d best do particulars as above, 3d do. do. Do.

By order of the Board of Trustees, CHARLES RIDGELY of H. Chairman.

UNOFFICIAL NOTES ON THE ABOVE. By the Editor.

The first thing that strikes us is the increased 10 amount of premiums, being nearly double that of speed and sports of the turf. Certificates of the weight of the fleeces and a which has been awarded at any previous show.sample to be exhibited, with the sheep; the fleece This sum has been raised under the Resolution making it the duty of the Trustees to procure For the best fleece of one year's growth, wool subscribers at \$5 per annum for five years, and when washed to be not less than 8 lbs. a premium almost the whole has been subscribed in the city CLIMATE, SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS. of Baltimore, and in its immediate vicinity, in Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties .-- Some of the Trustees who had not found leisure to procure ten names, the minimum of what was expected from each, very handsomely offered to sufficient value to be placed amongst the many make up the deficiency—such liberality is of real useful articles in the "American Farmer," you \$10 ercise it: Why, after all, should rich men deal cultivation; but am fond of the practice of agriout their money as they would part with their culture, both from inclination and principle-blood?—in a short time they must "shuffle off believing it to be the basis of our national wealth 10 boxes, with their avarice and all other sordid good health. The premiums for the above to be awarded to passions; the grave, which "proclaims the sa- My four acres are divided into three lots, of those who may have produced the greatest weight cred dogma of equality," will confound them with one acre and one-third in each-lying within the evidence they can offer of gratitude to Provi- ral experiments are on a very small scale, they

> do. do. 10 state, and the patronage of their Representatives. of grass, although the land should undergo the 30 do. do. 10—It will be seen that half the amount offered, is operation of ploughing, and planting with corn, 5 any county in the state, may compete for on equal a proper state, for the growth and nourishment terms. The committee will hereafter specify the of the roots of the grass; a subject of no small 10 kind of proof that will be requisite to accompany importance to those who have small farms, and do. do. 10 every claim for premiums; it will be made as lit-cannot conveniently afford to lose their crop of plication of our funds.

Do. do. pr. of knit woollen hose of full size 2 and a higher amount has been assigned to crops of those small lots.—It had been in my possession 2 than heretofore-this will have the effect of de- for twelve years, and was laid down into meadow 2 monstrating what Maryland soil and climate can three years before it came into my hands; but 10 and the farmer may afterwards regulate his la- what the farmers call "bound out," and yielded

10 horse, and the difference is judiciously bestowed of the year, but not of such depth, as to prevent 8 of more universal consumption and value.

the Editor has always felt a particular interest.— was exposed to the influence of the air and sun. These premiums are in fact offered chiefly to the On this light earth, the seed of "herds grass," ladies, and it is hoped that the competitors from or "timothy," was sown, and lightly covered both shores will be numerous. - The trustees have with a harrow of brush, in the month of Sep-10 it in contemplation to set apart a time and a place tember. 8 for their exhibition of household industry and skill, under such circumstances and regulations years afforded a crop of at least three tons to the as will make it convenient and agreeable for acre of excellent hay, free from weeds or other

To each successful plou'man with 3 horses \$3, 6 | ment of their exhibition-being well aware that in all society, their influence indicates the progress of refinement, and they are naturally desirous of enlisting that powerful influence in behalf of their institution.

As to the time designated, the trustees had regard 10 to several considerations—1st, to the time fixed 8 for their exhibition by the "Pennsylvania Agri5 CULTURAL SOCIETY," with whom it is our wish to cherish the best understanding.—That Exhibition 10 is announced for Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of October.—It is thought probable that the Eastern Shore Exhibition will be held by our friends at Easton, the Thursday and Fri day following, and on the succeeding Sunday the steam boat Maryland will afford an opportunity to gentlemen disposed to visit our exhibition on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; and the Maryland Association for the improvement of the breed of Horses, may then wind up the week with trials

OHIO.

Marietta, Ohio, 6th March, 1824.

Sir.

Should the following observations be thought of benefit to society, and is creditable, as well to the are at liberty so to dispose of them. I am not a judgment, as to the patriotism of those who ex-regular farmer, having only four acres under their mortal coil," they must yield up their strong and greatness, conducive to good morals, and to

the dust of the meanest beggar, and the best town plat of Marietta. Although my agricultudence for its bounties, is to use them with judg- are nevertheless as conclusive, as if made on an \$15 ment and benevolence for the good of society.

5 yds do. 10

The next reflection is one that ought to recommeadow land, may be cultivated as such, for a do. do. 8 mend our institution to the people of the whole series of years, without the loss of a single crop for objects that farmers and farmer's wives, in as often as may be necessary to keep the soil in tle troublesome as possible, consistently with that hay, even for one year; although the usual mode caution which is necessary to prevent the misap- is to plant with corn one year, and the succeeding year to sow hay seed, amongst a crop of small It will be seen that a more conspicuous station, grain. The scene of my operations was on one be made to yield, with the cost of production; from its long cultivation as grass land, became bour and expenditures, and select his objects, but light crops, compared with the growth of according to the profit which may be expected former years. The soil had never been broken On this occasion, a smaller amount in propor- by the plough; the land was low, and had for tion is offered for that more expensive animal the ages been covered with water the greater part upon neat cattle, which are more economical and the growth of trees, and certain kinds of aquatic shrubs. By draining and cleaning, a fine light In regard to Family Domestic Manufactures, mould, made from decayed vegetable matter,

10 the ladies to attend and examine this depart-foreign matter. The crops had become so light

for the last year or two, that it was thought ad- re-seeding my meadow, and yet mowing it every ful climate, I should be weary, and your patience visable to plough it. Accordingly, the 14th and year-no manure was used. 15th of June, 1822, the grass was mowed, cured and put into the barn. The crop this year, was viz. about a ton and a half to the acre. On the 16th and 17th, it was deeply ploughed, and the furrows made to turn over neatly, so as to leave but little space between them; and in the corners of the lot, where the plough could not work, the spade was used, and the grassy part of the sods turned carefully under. On the 18th and 19th of June, the ground was planted with Indian corn .-The kind used, was the "eight rowed," white and the third lot is in meadow, with one half corn, such as is common in New England, it be- acre of the same in an apple orchard. It produing rather late in the season for our Ohio corn, ces as much grass at present, as if not planted although we have fully two months in the spring, with trees, they being at the distance of thirty in which we can plant, and be certain of a crop; feet, and only ten years old. They have for but the best are usually obtained, by planting the first week in May. The corners of the lot were my tamily, and last year 20 barrels of excellent to should be directions published in your 26th No., vol. planted with potatoes. The season was unusu- winter apples, and enough for 8 or 10 barrels of ally dry, and in some parts of the field, the light cider of autumn apples. One third of acre in friable soil was so much like dry ashes, that the this lot had been cultivated in corn, beans, &c. corn did not germinate at all; but where there for several years and highly manured. The lat-was sufficient moisture, it appeared above ground in three or four days. The vacant places, after sown with oats and clover seed. The first of the first shower, were planted with beans and July, the oats had attained the height of five feet, pumpkins; it being necessary that the ground and were so close and heavy, as to threaten the desirable.

should all be sheltered from the heat of the sun, destruction of the clover; they were cut while As I do as I proposed to sow it with grass seed in Sep- in the milk, and afforded about half a ten of fod-tember following. The corn, when sufficiently der. This gave the clover sun and air, and its high, was once harrowed, and afterwards dres- growth was so rapid, that by the first of Septemsed over with the hoe, and made as level as pos-sible, for the reception of the grass seed. About believe, not common the first year. This piece in botany Maranta, a genus of the monandria sible, for the reception of the grass seed. About believe, not common the first year. This piece in botany Maranta, a genus of the monandria the tenth of September, the seed was sown at the afforded at least a ton of hay, and I am in hopes monogynia class, is a native of the West Indies, rate of eight quarts to the acre, and lightly covered, by raking the ground carefully over, by hand, with an iron tooth rake. This operation was performed by one man, in a day and a half. Ahout the twentieth of October, the corn was sufficiently ripe for cutting up by the ground, in the manner frequently practised, so as to make an excellent fodder, and yet the corn to ripen on the stalk. It was removed into an adjoining pasture on a sled, and stacked in such form as to cure without becoming mouldy—at this time, the lot was quite green, with a vigorous growth of young "herds grass." The corn was not measured, but estimated to be at the rate of forty bushels to the acre, after furnishing my own family, and several of my neighbours, with many delicious meals, while in the proper state for roasting and boiling. After the potatoes were dug, the ground which they occupied was levelled with the rake, and sowed with grass seed. It had sufficient time to vegetate, before the hard weather commenced, but was injured by the severe frosts in the winter months, its young roots being too tender to resist repeated freezing and thawing. The rate of eight quarts to the acre, and lightly co- will not injure the next crop. vered, by raking the ground carefully over, by

The produce of the lot in 1822, stands thus,

2 tons of hay. 2 tons of fodder. 40 bushels of corn. 5 bushels of potatoes. 1 do. of beans. S cart loads of pumpkins.

One of my other lots is occupied for pasturage,

occasions too great a growth of vine, though by winter months, its young roots being too tender to resist repeated freezing and thawing. The latter part of March, the lot was carefully examined, and where any spots were found injured or killed by the winter, fresh seed was scattered and covered as before with the rake. The spring months were favourable to its growth, and the fore part of July, 1823, the grass was cut, and afforded three tons of excellent hay. The crops was so luxuriant and tall, that it began to lodge, or fall down, by the middle of June. The ground is now covered with a heavy coat of fall growth, although two cows were pastured on it for six or eight weeks in the autumn; and should this year be favourable to vegetation, I have no doubt of cutting at least four tons on this small piece of an acre and a third.

The usual mode of cultivating such lands by two or three crops of corn or grain, before seeding, I was unwilling to comply with, as I could not spare my meadow for so long a time; this difficulty is so far overcome as to afforded this difficulty is so far overcome as to afforded this is sidficulty is so far overcome as to afforded this is state, is wheat—it is so fitself a remedy; and in dyspeptic cases, and acute diseases, it constitutes the most cafforded there cons. Of some the match is a fact, and hemp yield excellent crops.—Of some the match is so fitted the most capte trief, in fact, and hemp yield excellent crops.—Of some the match is a fact, and hemp yield excellent crops.—Of some the match is a fact, and hemp yield excellent crops.—Of some the match is a fact, and hemp yield excellent crops.—Of some the readily accommodate itself to afford the radie file did rink, no article of the match is a fact, and a barley success the most view of the match is a fact, and successes and acute diseases, it constitutes the most capte and core of some other readily so afford the readily accommodate itself to afford the readily accommodate itself to afford the readily accommodate itself to afford not spare my meadow for so long a time; this five or six years old, when they bear the cold of vation, that they should be buried at least one led me to make trial of the above course, where our winters without flinching. But should I go foot in some dry and warm spot. The preparaby I have accomplished all I had in view, namely, on to describe all the productions of this beauti-

exhausted.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, S. P. HILDRETH.

JOHN S. SKINNER. Esq.



ARROW-ROOT.

ITS VALUABLE QUALITIES, PREPARATION FOR USE, AND MODE OF CULTURE DESCRIBED.

> Edisto Island, S. C. March 15, 1824. Sir,

The sea kale seed which you had the goodness 5; about one half are now up, and with few ex-

May I be permitted to enquire, whether you can procure for me, a few seed of the tea plant? I am fully persuaded, it will succeed here-at any rate, the experiment is worth testing .-Should you ever be able to comply with my request, an essay on its cultivation would also be

As I do not remember of ever having seen an article in your valuable paper, on the subject of the arrow-root, permit me to communicate such information, relative to its cultivation and proand has long been justly esteemed for its many

confiith the state of the state

or in of so sis with gram w

ble-spoonful, thus prepared, pour on a pint of boiling water, stirring it at the same time briskly;

Respectfully your ob'd't servant,

W. B. SEABROOK.

JOHN S. SKINNER.

The request for the seed of the Tea Plant, will them have any, we doubt not they will be promptly offered .- Edit. Am. Far.

50 LUCERNE, ITS VALUE AND MODE OF CULTURE.

[We have long been persuaded, that the public are not generally sensible of the great value of Lucerne, in comparison with other grasses, for green food, especially in hot and dry seasons, and we are the more gratified in the opportunity of copying the following communication, to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, founded, as it purports to be, on the experience of ten years. The seed may, we perceive, be now had, of Mr. Robert Sinclair, at 50 cents per pound.]-Edit. Am. Far.

TO THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMO-TION OF AGRICULTURE.

Berth Amboy, 10th July, 1823. Having been for eight or ten years past in the successful practice of cultivating lucerne, I think it may beneficially promote the interest of Agriculture, to offer you a few remarks on that subject.

This article, (frequently denominated French Clover,) I have found by experience, to be not only the most convenient, but also the most profitable of all grasses. It vegetates quicker in the Spring than any other grass, it resists the effect of droughts, it may be cut 4 or 5 times in the course of the season, and it will endure from 10 to 12 years without renewing. Of all other grasses it is the most profitable for soiling. I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got in would be more than sufficient to maintain at least 6 head of cattle from the first of May, until the frosts set in, for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part of it will again be ready for the scythe. English writers have recommended the drill system for this grass, but in this climate I have found this plan not to answer.

The proper mode is to put the land in good order; to sow it broad cast, and to get the seed Esteemed Frie d. in during the month of April, or the early part of May. Fall sowing will not answer, as when with Spring rye, or barley, or with oats, but in them. the last case, the oats would require to be cut would most confidently recommend, would be to when partially dried, the cattle ate greedily. sow with the lucerne, about half a bushel of com-

quence of the toughness of the outer coat, it mon (winter) rye to the acre. The effect of this planted in drills; there was about a table-spoon would be advisable to perform the operation as is, that the rye, which vegetates quickly, serves full of seed received by me; and I gathered about speedily as possible after digging. As soon as this as a nurse to the young grass, against the effects seven quarts of beautiful white seed, although the is effected, grate the roots in a clean vessel of of the scorching sun, and by the time the grass birds destroyed at least one third of it this year, water—then pass the contents thereof through attains sufficient strength to protect itself, the I had intended to have sown it broad cast, but I a sieve—this must be repeated, taking care to rye withers and apparently dies. It will howechange the water at every successive trial, so ver again come forth in the spring, and mixed with
long as any coarse particles remain in the sieve. the lucerne, will add much to the quantity of

The blue corn (from Thomas Ellicott, Jr.) ri-The water is then allowed to settle, and if it ex- fodder, and prove a most excellent feed for catment is in a fit state to be dried, which should be this way, (before getting into seed,) two or three done, if possible, in the sun, and in a confined times with the lucerne, before it decays. The situation, where no dust can reach it. To a ta- quantity of seed I recommend, is at the rate of by Mr. Brown) I had the misfortune to have root-15 to 20 pound to the acre.

The kind of soil most suitable for this culture to which add a little nutmeg and sugar, and you is a dry mellow land-but a sandy or clay land will then have a jelly, pleasant as it is healthful. will also answer, provided they are not wet. In a favourable season, the lucerne may be cut the H. Rose's farm, in the above county, very luxuriensuing fall-after the first season you may generally begin to cut it green for cattle by the first produced with him 136 bushels per acre; it was of May, which saves the young pasture, and is in every respect a great convenience, as hogs and meet the eye of all our readers, and if any of every description of animals devour it with equal and I counted on an average from 15 to 20 ears on avidity. It produces a great quantity of seed, and is much more easily obtained than clover. The second and third crops are the most productive of seed.

JOHN PATRICK.

[The liberality of our correspondents, in sending us seed of rare and valuable plants and grasses, has enabled us to distribute a great variety for experiment, in all the climates and soils of our extended country. It has given us pleasure to believe that in this way we have been the willing medium of diffusing some practical benefits, but that pleasure has been alloyed by the neglect of those to whom these seed have been given for experiment, in not making known the results. This has been promised in many instances, but very rarely performed. To con-tinue to send such things when trial has proved them to be unprofitable, would be labour in vain, from which we have a right to be exonemake offerings in this way for the common benefit, should desire to know whether their wishes have been realised; and it is, moreover, a courtesy due to their publick spirit and disinterestedness. We shall hereafter endeavour to keep a register of all to whom seed and other things are sent, and if we do not note those who fail in making the return here exacted, we shall at least make known the information we derive from those who make experiments and proclaim them, for the publick benefit as well as for their own use.

t is under these impressions and views that we give the following extract from a worthy friend in Pennsylvania.]-Ed. Am. Far.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS

In Pennsylvania, with Egyptian Millet, various Corns, &c. and offering of Corn, Guernsey, Parsnips, Mercer Potatoes, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER

I must acknowledge my negligence in not re turning my thanks for the many parcels of seeds sowed so late, it, like clover, is found not to re-thee has sent me; but I think I am now prepared sist the effects of the frosts. It may be got in to give an account of the success of the most of

the last case, the oats would require to be cut The Egyptian millet grew to the height of from green and before getting into seed, and by this ten to twelve feet, but the season was too short means, an early feed for cattle would be obtained for it to ripen; it was astonishing to see the a without impoverishing the soil. But the mode I mount of provender from a single seed, which

The parcel that was simply styled millet, I

The water is then allowed to settle, and if it ex-hibits a clear and natural appearance, the sedi-tle. The rye will admit of being cut green in those that are fond of obtaining boiling ears a lit-

The corn from Brazil (brought and presented ed up by some small long-faced gentry.

The corn from Susquehannah county, produced more fungi than corn; and will require a few years to naturalize it; I saw it growing on Robert antly, and I have not the least doubt but that it planted I think, 3 feet apart one way, and 18 inches the other, two to three grains in a place, a hill; it has ears from the lower joint to the second from the top; I cannot but remark that I have not seen in my travels any upland so productive in corn, and grass, and I may add wheat, rye, oats, and flax, as Susquehannah county; it will become the best section for sheep in the states; containing beautiful seats for Factories.

The ice rined melon seed I have not planted. The wheat came too late for this season.

I send by the bearer, my Father, some red-cob gourd seed corn, which produced for me last season 71½ bushels per acre, on six acres; it is a mixture of the red-cob flint, and the genuine gourd seed, and has been carefully selected for many years-three half bushels of ears will make more than a bushel of corn, in consequence of the smallness of the cob; some men are very particular in lessening the bone of their feeding animals, and forget to observe the same nicety in regard to their cobs.

I also send some guernsey parsnips, which for rated; and besides it is natural that those who flavour, smoothness of skin, and fine shape, excel any thing of the kind that I am acquainted with; they shoulder up at the top, like a good Dishley sheep.

I forward too, some Mercer potatoes, which I was astonished to find were not to be found in your market; I do believe that if I had 1000 bushels, and that they were the only ones to be found, with the present credit they bear in Philadelphia, that I could obtain my own price for them. This is at thy service.

I remain with respect, thine, &c. JOSEPH KERSEY.

Downington, 3 Mo. 23d, 1824.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. March 19, 1824.

-0-

DEAR SIR,

Altho' I must acknowledge that you have had enough lately to sicken you with the Politicks of Agriculture, yet I must take the liberty once more to introduce them, (at least incidentally,) to your attention. A correspondent of yours from Frederick County, in Maryland, has lately conferred upon me certain favours in your paper, which I trust you will permit me to endeavour to return.

As he begins and ends with complaints and grievances, I have not much hope that I shall be able to say any thing which may change his cone; although an effort shall not be wanting, to do so. In the first place he censures my name of "Ruris Consultus," as "unfarmer-like;" and then im-Consultus," as "unfarmer-like;" and then immediately follows the example he condemns, by adopting for himself that of "Philo-Hamilton:"— mer, either in sound, or in nature, as any which this county. His practice was always to give his parts likely to be affected, it would answer the the most fanciful imagination could invent. He horses, particularly while in the stable, an handful purpose; I cleaned a number of trees, and put a next gives us an epitome of his losses and crosses, of salt once a week to each horse. This practice coat of lime mortar, about \frac{1}{2} an inch thick, round the all of which are most conveniently charged to I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and body, then drew the earth up to it. These trees Government account; although for aught that I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts, are now perfectly healthy, and there has not the public can tell to the contrary, they may I am also a considerable breeder. As a feed for been the sign of a worm about them since, alhave been justly attributable to the same greedy, young stock of that kind, I make great use of though it is about five years past, that the eximprovident, and miscalculating spirit, which, durcarrots, and I see none that look better or have periment was made.—I have since tried the same ing the late war, ruined so many other builders better growth than my own. of air castles for manufacturing. However, since he speaks of his disasters in so risible a humour, we may spare our sympathy for the misfortunes of a gentleman who appears so well able to do

In his predictions respecting the projected tariff, I hope for his own sake, that he is mistaken; since to have a man's fingers and his wits " a woolgathering" at the same time, would be rather more labour, I fear, than he could well perform -however solicitous he may be to engage in this twofold occupation. As for "the Crisis" which your correspondent seems to suppose, was written specially for the edification of President Munroe, by that most edifying of all writers, Hamilton; I must inform said correspondent, that I have actually read it through; and have found it to be little else, than a mere transposition of the same phrases and calculations, with which the same author has again and again dosed the public for the last four or five years; and which have been as often exposed and refuted to the satisfaction of every man in the nation, except the would-be "wool-gatherers" at the public expense, and their coadjutors. Be this, however, as it may, I acknowlege myself much indebted to Philo-Hamilton for his very friendly and gratuitous sugges tion in regard to the nature of my future studies but particularly so for his advice to read that most rare and precious pamphlet, the Crisis, as it is obvious he designs it all for my good. The reason he assigns for these kind admonitions, consider a still stronger evidence of his regard,viz: "because I appear to him to shed my ink more for the purpose of convincing myself, than others." Truly, if he has made as many notable and ingenious discoveries in the science of agriculture on his "thousand acres," as this is in the science of mind—to say nothing of the matchless feat which he has performed for that of Politica Economy, he shall have, at least my vote to be henceforth installed our Magnus Apollo:—and to hold the office, -not durante bene placito, but for

One word more, Mr. Editor, and your friend "Ruris Consultus," with the "unfarmer like name," bids you adieu forever. I observed in the very next article to Philo-Hamilton's most vivacious letter, that the first words were "Wild Geese!!"—Will you be candid enough to tell an old subscriber, whether this was merely an accidental juxta position, or one of those apparently fortuitous readings which has more meaning, than meets the eye.

Your constant reader and friend, RURIS CONSULTUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BOTTS IN HORSES,

INFALLIBLE AND SIMPLE MEANS OF PREVENTING.

Morrisiana, March 23d, 1824.

DEAR SIR.

The following observations if you think of sufficient importance, you may give a place in your Esteemed Friend, paper, as I see the subject incidentally mentioned Being a great lo knew a farmer of forty years experience, who the worm, and have tried every remedy that I ternal affairs and resources of their constituents?]

Yours, respectfully, JAMES MORRIS.

DO MANUFACTURES.

Statement of the Amount and Value of Dutiable Articles, manufactured annually in the United States and Territories; the Amount of Capital invested; and the Amount authorized and incorporated by State Laws, &c.

STATES, &c.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.	Amount of Capital authorised and in- corporated by State laws.
Maine	424,648	439,808	111111
New Hampshire.	740,894		2,455,000
Massachusette	2,144,816	4,542,325	21,049,000
Rhode Island,	878,558	2,107,222	
Connecticut,	2,429,204	3,144,525	5,540,000
Vermont,	784,349	691,157	
New York,	4,844,387		18,304,000
New Jersey,	919,419		2,360,000
Pennsylvania,		6,123,077	1,115,000
Delaware,	561,500	1,557,296	
	1,769,234		4,466,500
Columbia District Virginia, N. Carolina,		45,200	
Virginia,	2,708,077	3,138,557	
N. Carolina,	473,656		
D. Caronna,	70,922	280,775	
Lacoi Simi	494,752	219,635	
I A I di J di III di	102,311		
Louisiana,	48,750	33,025	
I I chinessee.	1,924,221		
e Kentucky,	2,141,089	2,575,522	
Ohio,	3,134,772	3,955,839	
Indiana,	142,692	150,754	
Illinois,	126,498		1
Missouri,	160,419		
Michigan Territ'y Arkansas Territ'y	34,500	60,835 1,700	
Dollars, 3	2,271,984	46,837 266	55,289,500

To which should be added-Capital incorporated subsequent to 1820, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York.

FROM THE RAHWAY ADVOCATE.

PEACH TREES.

New York, 2d. Mo. 8th, 1824.

told me that he never lost a horse with botts, could hear of, but all to little or no effect. At Edit. Am. Far.

a name surely, as little resembling that of a far- and he was one of the most extensive breeders in length I concluded, could I completely shield the on a great number of trees with equal success. Thou wilt communicate this to thy neighbours in such way as thou mayest think proper, as I wish it universally known.

Thy Friend, WILLIAM SHOTWELL. JAMES A. BENNET, Rahway.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser. MR. POULSON,

A writer in your paper wants to know the Chinese method of propagating fruit trees .- A volume before me contains the following :- " The ingenious people of China have a common method of propagating several kinds of fruit trees, which has been practised with success in Bengal; they strip the bark off in a ring about an inch in width, from a bearing branch surround the place with a ball of fat earth or loam bound fast to the branch with a piece of matting; over this they suspend a horn with water, having a small hole in the end, just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly moist-the branch, throws out new roots into the earth, just above the place where the ring of bark was stripped off. The operation is performed in the spring, and the branch is sawn off and put into the ground at the fall of the leaf. The following year it will bear fruit."

>0 AN ACT

Directing a geological and mineralogical survey to be made of the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it is hereby made the duty of the Board of Agriculture of North-Carolina to employ some person of competent skill and science, to commence and carry on a geological and mineralogical survey of the various regions of this State; and that the person or persons so employed shall, at stated periods, furnish to the Board true and correct accounts of the results of said surveys and investigations, which shall annually be published by the Board aforesaid, for the benefit of the public, as provided by the sixth section of the act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act to promote Agriculture and family Domestic Manufactures within this State.

II. And be it further enacted, That for the pur-5,833,000 pose of carrying the intention of the foregoing 6,840,000 section into effect, a sum not exceeding two hun-1,900,000 dred and fifty dollars, be, and the same is hereby 797,000 annually appropriated for four successive years, out of the unexpended balance of the agricultural Total, \$70,656,500 fund, as created and set apart by the above recited act; and that the Treasurer of the State is hereby directed to pay the same to the order of the Board of Agriculture of North-Carolina.

[What is hereby wisely ordered by the State of North Carolina, has been done in the State of New-York by the munificence of an individual, Gen. Van Ransellear.-Quere? when will the Lepaper, as I see the subject incidentally mentioned in one of your papers on the botts in horses. I calarly regretted the loss of our peach trees, by to the development and augmentation of the ine

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90 CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Fayettville, March 11, 1824.
The annual meeting of the Cumberland Agricultural Society, was held in this town on Monday and Tuesday of last week, and agreeably to

the provisions of the constitution of the society, requiring the election of officers, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

John A Cameron, President. John Hodges, and \ Vice President. L. Bethune, James Seawell, Secretary. John Matthews, Treasurer. John Black, John Smith, Henry Elliot, Stewards. Josiah Evans, Daniel M'Lean, Neil M'Neil,

The following resolutions were then adopted: Resolved, That the sum of \$120 be placed at the disposal of the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, to be distributed by them in premi
ship Lancaster, West Philad. May 22, 1818, Arr. do. do. June 25, 1819, Arr. do. Burkhart u.ms, for the best specimens of such articles of domestic manufactures, as may by said board be upon by the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the President be requested to deliver, on the day of said exhibition, a suitable address.

The meeting was punctually attended by the President and Vice President, and most of the other officers, as well also by the members genethe promotion and advancement of the great ob-

[Observer.

QUICK VEGETATION FOR THE SEASON.

Richmond County, Va. 22d March. 1824. On the 30th December, I sowed garden peas, and they were discovered to be up on the 11th January, they were sowed in the open garden, but after Cobbett's plan of digging a trench 5 or 6 inches deep, and filling of it nearly full with stable manure on which a little rich mould was put, and the peas sowed on it and covered three or four inches deep. With the mould, and a covering of pine brush over that, they have stood the winter without the least injury, and are now eight J. D. or nine inches high.

FROM THE NEW BEDFORD MERCURY.

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!

Mr. Printer,

I am persuaded from the little observation I have made, that the prejudice existing against an oil light, arises almost entirely from the ignorance of the person who trims the lamps. To produce a good light from oil, the inside of the lamps should be perfectly clean, and the vent hole at

spring, either on the Long Island, Baltimore or it otherwise would. In fixing the wick care should and the subjects presented for discussion being of Washington courses, agreeably to their respective be taken that it be only large enough to sustain importance to the society, received corresponding rules; or he will run against him at either of the itself in the tube-if it is too large, the oil will attention. The committee previously appointed above places, and each horse carry such weight as the owner may think proper. In the black crust should be cut off port, which was canvassed by the board, and its from the wick every day, and it should not then details modified and finally arranged as now pubbe raised too high, as it will smoke, or spread lished. Engrossed by the various interests and out, as I have often seen done, as that will cause objects of their institution, and cheered by the it to crust very soon, and the flame will soon grow pleasures of conversation, and the interchange of

Facts deserving attention in this community.

In Salem, Massachusetts, the Poor House is a source of income to the amount of 1,300 dollars per annum.-In Quincy, Massachusetts, the labour of those of the poor who were able to do any thing, not only supported the sick and infirm, but also paid the interest of a debt contracted for the erection of a suitable house, and every year a part of the principal of that debt.

The passages of the ship Lancaster, of this port, having recently been the subject of discussion, we have, for the sake of accuracy, obtained the following abstract of the periods occupied in making three different voyages from land to land. Liverpool, Dec. 25, 1817—Arr. ship Lancaster, West Philad. Days Hours.

17 12 15 15* 16 0

* A passenger in the ship on this voyage, wrote deemed advisable; the exhibition (or show,) to to his friends at home whilst off New Castle, and be held at such time and place as shall be agreed again wrote to them from Liverpool, after a lapse of only sixteen days.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Frederick County, March 24, 1824.

SIR,

The enlightened agriculturist and distinguished rally; and all manifested much laudable zeal in breeder of cattle at Powelton, in Philadelphia county, has favored the public through your Ameject of the society—Agriculture.

The agricultural show and exhibition, will be digree of his "improved short horn stock," and held at Meadow Branch, on the farm of John A. at the same time mentioned their valuable pro-Cameron, Esq. adjoining this town, on the 4th and 5th of November next. A list of the premiums, &c. will be published in our next. rable to know, how much milk per day his cows will give on an average, say in two or three weeks after calving, and when six or eight months in calf; as to their being beautiful animals, and arriving at early maturity, we already have sufficient testimony, but from appearances, some sur-prize is felt at their being "deep milkers, and small consumers."—Mr. John P. Milnor, assistant recording secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, says, in a letter addressed to you 3d. inst., that Mr. Powel's short horn heifers fed upon mangel wurtzel roots, "yield very large quantities of milk, affording the richest cream he ever tasted."—It would be satisfactory to know how much this very large quantity was per day, and if Mr. Milnor ever saw or tasted cream from Mr. Haine's Alderney cow-

A SUBSCRIBER

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1824

TRUSTEES MEETING. THE LAST AND THE NEXT.

The last monthly meeting of the Board of Trustop always open and free from dirt. The oil tees of the Maryland Agricultural Society was pulace-stimulated to partial rebellions by leaders

"A Southerner," whose name is left with the ought to be clear of sediment. If the tube for held agreeably to adjournment at Eutaw—the editor of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, of-the wick runs down into the bulb of the lamp, it residence of B. W. Hall, Esq. The attendance was fers to run a horse against Eclipse the ensuing will heat the oil, and cause it to burn freer than almost unanimous, and punctual to the hour fixed, agricultural opinions and views, the day glided swiftly away, and the Board finally adjourned to meet on Wednesday the 7th of April, at the residence of Jacob Hollingsworth, Jr. Esq. on Elk-

It was decided that the Trustees make return of the amount of their subscription lists, to the Treasurer of the society, before the June meeting.

Judges are yet to be appointed for the several objects for which premiums are offered, and measures ought to be taken without loss of time, to renew the application to the legislature, for a donation for a limited time.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

NAVAL .- Com. Porter, in the John Adams, has arrived off St. Barts, after a boisterous passage, he stops there to enquire for Spanish and South American privateers, pirates, &c. &c. and will scour the West Indies in his way to Key West. This gallant officer now commands all our naval forces afloat, except those in the Pacific and Mediterranean Seas.

The U. S. ship Peacock, Capt. Carter, sailed from Hampton Roads on Thursday last, to join the squadron in the Pacific.-Lieut. Kennon, attached to the Frigate United States, Capt. Hall, goes passenger in the Peacock, after having been honorably acquitted by the court martial at Norfolk. Capt. S Smith was tried and cashiered for conveying merchandize on freight, in a national vessel, but has been restored to the service by an order of the President, the court having recommended him to the Presidential clemency. Lieut. Weaver, of the navy, has been cast in a suit against certain merchants in New York, after receiving from them more than \$12,000, under a contract to go in a merchant ship to Lima, and to pass her under the protection of the Franklin 74, as her store ship. Congress have passed a law to divide the commissions arising from the transportation of specie in national vessels, into thirds, between the captain of the vessel, the other offi-cers, and the navy pension fund. The Secretary of the Navy, has issued an order, prohibiting under certain restrictions and limitations, the arrest of officers within the United States; which order is calculated to diminish the number of vexatious and expensive courts martial, and courts of enquiry. A bill to reorganize a naval peace establishment, has been reported in congress, creating two new grades-that of Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral, which are just as necessary and proper, as a Colonel to a Regiment, or a General to a Division -it's only the name that offends-sound is often confounded with sense-then call them Incas, or any thing else, only ensure us the practical effect of appropriate grades and due subordination.

FOREIGN .- England is at war with the Algerines -this war will probably not be of long duration or great extent-it may compel her to fit out an expensive expedition, and then the Turks will make peace-and then-they'll break it again -In Spain, all is despotism and darkness-discontent and bloodshed—a king without talents or humanity; a venal soldiery, without any love of country-a priest-ridden, degraded, and ignorant posion in the House of Representatives-two of the most distinguished members, P. P. Barbour, and H. Clay, have spoken; the first against, the second in favour of the general principles and policy of the bill .- Its fate is doubtful, and its tendency of the utmost concern to the nation .- The congressional committee on agriculture, have reported against any particular measure on the subzils, who is the son of John, King of Portugal .the mean time, holds on as a mere locum tenens, exclain triumphantly,

B. IRVINE, a citizen of the United States, has arrived at Laguyra, from Curracoa, after a barbarous confinement of sixteen months, without any sort of remuneration or redress—He was liberated by a direct order from the King of Holland, without trial, on the ground that he had not violated directly or indirectly, any law of Hol-

would probably render to their agricultural reaminish the demand for the Farmer, and the numeach week with great care, labour, and consumpwhile it is most laborious, most emphatically falls next square only, giving our table of contentsfeelings and sense of what is fair and right.

DIED on the 30th ult. WILLIAM WILSON, the venerable President of the Bank of Baltimore. and uniform tenor of a long and useful life, an ex- gles, cyp 18 in., \$3 to 3 50-Shingles, junip. 24 ample worthy of the highest respect, and pregracter and fortune, from a laudable ambition to per lb.-Cropped, 28 to cts.-Common coundeportment, and his numerous charities, how pos- tain an advance of 15 to 20 cts. sible it is to enjoy and diffuse, the blessings Tobacco—common crop, \$2 to \$4 per cwt.—
of wealth unassociated with avarice, pomp, and Red and Brown, do. \$5 to \$9 do.—Cinnamon, do.

to stations of power beyond the compass of his abilities, and was ever less eager to acquire in \$2 50-Lucerne, per lb , 50 cents-St. Foin, do. the good of society.

All the numerous trusts both publick and pri vate, committed to his keeping, were discharged do. do. S1.

with some illustrious exceptions, venal and corrupt, with a spotless integrity, which, like the confi-HOME AFFAIRS.—The Tariff is under discus dence it inspired in his fellow citizens, had no limits or interruption.

> That he was deeply impressed with the benign doctrines of the Christian Religion, he gave the cents-Butter, first quality, 20 to 21 cts.best of all proofs—a constant adherence to the nips, per bushel, 50 cts.—Potatoes, do. 50 cts. principles, and a daily practise of the virtues they inculcate.

We are not in the habit of inserting obituary notices, but in this case we have sought to gratify ject of duties on raw materials and produce from our own feelings, by bearing testimony in this way other countries, except such as are specified in to the honourable character, the benevolence and the general tariff bill, the principles of which the publick spirited and useful actions, of a man assured that they are of prime quality, and of they approve and recommend.—M. I. Sylvester to whom this city is deeply indebted, not so much the last summer's growth, viz; Peas, Cabbage, Robello, has arrived from Rio Janeiro, as Minister for the prosperity which his enterprise so essentation. to the United States from the Emperor of Bra-tially served to augment, as for the moral influence of a life which teaches posterity that dili It is said the father is fitting out an expedition to gence and rectitude are the true paths to indepenrecover the dominion of his Brazilian possessions, dence and usefulness, and qualify those who pracand some think, in concert with his son-who in tice them, at the close of their mortal career to

Oh death! where is thy sting? Oh grave! where is thy victory?

BALTIMORE MARKET.

PRICES CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wharf flour, \$5 50-Howard-st. ditto \$5 75-Wheat \$1 121 to \$1 14-Best family do. retail, The Editors of newspapers in the State of to 65 cts—Oats, 22 to 25 cts.—Whiskey, 1st proof, Delaware, and the eastern shore of Maryland, 25 to 26-Peach Brandy, 4th proof, 65 to 75-Apple do. 1st proof, 27 to 30 cts.-Gin, Baltimore, ders, an acceptable service, by copying the first 50 to 60 cts.—Ditto, New England, 35 to 40 cts.—article in this paper on MARL. We embrace this Flax seed, rough, per bushel, 70 to 75 cts.—cleanarticle in this paper on Marl. We embrace this black seed, rough, per bushel, 70 to 75 cts.—clean-proved stock ever offered in this state, consisting opportunity to put another question to their con-ed, per cask, \$88—Flax, lb. \$10 to \$11—Beef, of a horse called Hickory, twelve years old, full sideration, and leave the decision cheerfully to northern mess, per barrel \$10—Cargo, No. 1, blooded, and famous for his speed; another called sideration, and leave the decision enteriory to their justice and liberality. If Almost every paper in this state copies, without loss of time, sour account of the current prices of country productions of the current prices of country productions. It is also that the giving the very item most accept.

Source Very No. 8, 30 cts.—with an ad-\$8 to 8, 50-do. No. 2, \$6-Baltimore prime, Chester County Bag, a complete draught horse, able to their country readers, they of course di- 13 cts - Cotton Yarn, No. 8, 30 cts .- with an advance of 1 cent on each number up to No. 18ber of its subscribers. These prices are collected Candles, mould, 12 to 13 cts - Dipt, 10 to 11 cts. -Spermaciti, 28 cts.--Coal, Virginia, bush. 20 to 25 tion of time. If, then, they appropriate to their cts. Susquehannah, per ton \$6 50 to 87-Feaown use, that very portion of our labours, which, thers, live, 30 to 35 cts. - Fish, cod, dry, quintel, \$3 -herrings, Susquehannah, \$275--shad, trimmed, within the range of an Agricultural journal, is it per lb. \$6 to \$6 50 cts.-Hops, fresh, 35 cts. per unreasonable to ask that they should copy the lb.—Hides, dryed, 15 to 18 cts. per lb.—Hog's nearly related to Bergami; two years and ten lard, 9 cts.-Iron, pig, \$35 to \$40 per tonthat their readers may see that there is some- American, bar, \$75 to \$95 do .- Russia, \$85 to 90 thing useful in our journal, besides what they in- do.-Swedes, assorted, \$90-Hoop, \$120 to \$130 variably cull out of it? We submit it to their good do -Sheet, \$160 to \$180 do -Nail rods, \$125 to \$130 do.-Castings, \$75 to \$85 do.-Lumber, board measurement, cargo prices -Oak timber and scant. \$1 to 1 25—Boards all sizes, \$1 50 to \$2
—Pine scantling, do. \$1 to 1 25—Boards 4-4,
\$1 to 1 25—White do. 5-4, \$1 75 to 2 50—do. The deceased exhibited in the various relations co. 4-4, \$1 15 to 1 30-do. cl. 4-4, \$1 80-Shinample worthy of the highest respect, and preg-do. \$7.50 to 7.75—jun. com. \$3.50 to 5—Staves, nant with salutary suggestions, alike to the poor and the rich. The former may have learned by his successes, what may be amassed, both of characteristics, what may be amassed, both of characteristics and forces a leadable ambition to acquire both by persevering industry and fair try, 20 to 30 cts.—Skinn 7, 35 to 40 cts.—When dealing; and the latter may have seen in his mild assorted and cleaned, any of the above will ob-

Few men ever more nearly fulfilled the wise injunction to "know thyself," for he never aspired Rappahannock \$3 do.—Ken cky, \$3 to \$6.

fluence, than to use what he justly possessed for do. \$7-Red Clover, do. do. \$5 50-Timothy, do. do. \$4—Herds Grass, do. do. \$2—Millet, do. do. do. dorns-Editorial \$1—Mangel Wurtzel, do. do. \$150—Ruta Baga, tice-Prices, &c.

Retail prices of provision market-Beef, prime pieces, 10 cts.-Veal, 10 cts.-Mutton, 5 to 7 cts.-Turkeys, 75 cts. to \$1-Geese, 50 to 56 cts. -Chickens per pair, 50 to 621 cts.-Eggs, 124

Garden Seeds.

Just received by the ship Belvidera from Liveroool, a variety of choice seed, selected by a seedsman of the first respectability in London. I am all assorted, with a variety of other articles, which in addition to my former stock, makes my assortment very complete. Also 400 lbs. Lucerne seed.

IN STORE,-Glade and other oats, early seed Potatoes of our own raising; Clover, Timothy, Herds', Millet and Orchard grass seed; Ploughs, Implements and farming tools generally ready made, and for sale at moderate prices, at my agricultural repository, Pratt-street wharf, Balti-R. SINCLAIR.

N. B. Country Merchants can be supplied with garden seed, on as moderate terms as they can be had in New York or Philadelphia.

Will be sold at Publick Sale.

On the seventh of the fourth month (April) next, a variety of the most valuable and best imdescended from Robert Bakewell's stock of Dishley, England, beautiful, strong and active.

A bull, Oakes, from the imported improved Durham Short Horned bull, Cœlebs, and from the celebrated Oaks cow of Massachusetts, which made from the 5th of May until the 20th of December, 4841 lb. of butter, and fatted a calf; he

is two years and eight months old. Baron, a large bull-he was by George, out of a celebrated cow called the Queen, which took a silver cup at the First Maryland Cattle Show, months-a number of Dishley sheep-some half

Dishley, and half Irish. A fine large imported Bedford Boar .- Two fine heifers, by Oakes, and some good cows. The above stock took premiums at the last exhibition of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society to the amount of \$50.

An excellent brood mare, with foal by Hickory a horse colt by the same; and a Prizefighter

JOSEPH KERSEY. N. B .- Full and satisfactory pedigrees will be given to purchasers. J. K.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Marl, how analyzed, directions for using-its effects on various soils-Next Maryland Cattle Show, when to be, and premiums offered-Ohio, Interesting facts connected with its climate, soil, and productions-Arrow Root, its valuable properties, its culture and preparations described and recommnded -LUCERNE, its great value and culture-Experiments with va i us seeds in Pennsylvania, by Joseph Kersey-Rur s Consultus' Reply to Philo-Hamilton - Borrs IN Houses, simple and certain preventive-Chinese method of propagating fruit Prices of Seed .- Orchard Grass per bushel, trees-An Act directing, a geo ogical survey of North Carolina -Challenge of Eclipse by a Southerner-Cumberland N. C. Agricultural Society, election of office s and other proceedings-flow to trim and use lamps-Enquiries about Short Horns-Editorial Remarks-Items of News-Obituary Nod

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NATURAL HISTORY.

RABBIT, CUNICULIS, IN ZOOLOGY.

The extent of rabbit warrens in England, where, their man gement, we give sketches from Engand curious remarks of Mr. Hardin, on the habits of that animal.

Near Shelbyville, Ky. 6th March, 1824. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Dear Sir,

When we become subscribers to the Ameri

And should any speculative theory appear in your columns, it is then either of us (whose expe rience conflicts with such theory) is substantialimpression (and not from a spirit of contradic-tion I assure you, sir.) do I give you some of the This too ma theory of Doctor Macaulay, in your 40th No. of more plausible, tested by experience, and carry-vol. 5, wherein he concludes that "the male rabing with it more of the rational." "bit destroys the young, for the sole purpose of "enticing the embraces of the mother."

Whilst I resided in Frankfort, I procured the white, the black, the gray, and the blue rabbits. out entirely vellow, or copperas coloured. As tion respecting warrens, and I have never seen and they were a rarity with us, I was not inattentive answer to it, of course if he is not better supplied, to their babits, and all that I relate of them is what I have said is intended for his benefit. from personal observation. From the entire level of my lot, there was no bank, or hill side for them to burrow in, of course their cells were frequently deluged by rains, and their young drowned; to protect them from this casualty, I wort and cabbage-leaves, carrots, parsnips, ap frequently dug down to the extremity of the hole, ple rinds, green corn, and vetches, in the time of rains. I castrated most of the males when young, but with these moist foods they must always have so that at all seasons of the year, they were fit for table use: to distinguish the stags, I always split one of their ears, so that I might not be mistaken in catching them. Although I have never had an hundred at a time, yet I have had upwards of ninety. Like all domestic animals, they may be taught to come to food by any par ticular sound—I chose a peculiar kind of whistle between the hands, and by shelling corn around would throw them into a dropsy. At all other thands are the same of the dropsy are a proportionable quantity of the dry foods, as hay, bread, oats, bran, and the like, otherwise they will grow pot bellied, and die. Bran and grains mixed together have been also found to be very good food. In winter they will eat hay, oats, and these may be given three times a day: but when they eat green things, it must be obtive in the hands, and by shelling corn around would throw them into a dropsy. At all other they are not to drink at all, for between the hands, and by shelling corn around would throw them into a dropsy. At all other, could take by the ears any one of them with-times, a very little drink serves their turn, but out disturbing the rest. I would advise a south-that must always be fresh."

They begin to breed at a year old, sometimes bed; she then closes the mouth of the hole by re- and sweetest hay that can be got, of which one sconer; and multiply five, six and seven times turning to it part of the dirt, and pressing it down load will serve two hundred couples a year; and a year, having from four to eight at a litter, with her fore feet, so as to leave no appearance out of this stock of two hundred may be eat in thus increasing so rapidly, that to say that of the hole. Just before parturition, she opens the family, two hundred sold to the markets, and werbially, the idea of great fecundity.

When the buck approaches the doc, he first beats

When the buck approaches the doc, he first beats

The other general disease of these creatures is securely covers the hole, and runs in search of a sort of madness: this may be known by their and stamps very hard with his feet, and after embracing her, falls backwards and lies motion less, as it were in a trance; in this state he may be readily taken, but he soon recovers from it. open the hole, go in, and uniformly in two minutes of the keeping them low, and giving them had a sort of matthes. This may be known by their heels wallowing and tumbling about with their heels opposed to he owing but once in twenty-four hours, unless it is in the boxes. This distemper is supposed to be owing by their heels. This distemper is supposed to be owing boxes of their feeding; and the general open the hole, go in, and uniformly in two minutes of the keeping them low, and giving them in some districts many hundred acres in a body by the watch return, close the hole securely and the prickly herb, called tare-thietle, to eat." are appropriated to the raising of rabbits for leave it. I have then by removing the box and "The general computation of males and fesale, would appear surprising to those who had examining the young, found them quite full. In males is, that one buck rabbit will serve for nine never adverted to the subject. As enquiries about three weeks she leaves a small opening at does; some allow ten to one buck: but those have been made by correspondents relative to the mouth of the hole, the young then occasion-the proper construction of rabbit warrens, and ally come out, in a few days more she closes the hole when they are out, and when they are thirty lish authorities, which follow the interesting days old she has a new litter. When I have wanted to use the young for broiling, I have at the time of parturition, and for some time after kept the mother secluded from the buck, so that she might suckle them a few weeks longer .- If these statements be true, Doctor Macaulay's supposition is without foundation. So much for facts, take my conclusions for what they are worth-my can Farmer, I consider it a tacit admission, that own conclusion has been, and still is, that at par-we belong to the same social compact, and that turition, the mother leaves with the bed of young our general experience is a kind of common pro exactly the kind of odour, which accompanies perty, upon which you have a right to draw her to the buck, after the first caresses she perty, upon which you have a right to draw her to the buck, after the first caresses she whenever you may think it beneficial to its mem-plays the coquet and hides from him; in his search for her, if he comes to the bed of young, to which he is guided by the scent, unless they couple an acre at 2s. 4d. are very secure) he scratches them to pieces, not from motives of destruction to them, but to drive is called on to contribute his mite Under this the doe (which he believes there hid) from her

This too may be a speculative theory, and I habits of the rabbit; which at once overturus the can have no objection to its being put down by one

Respectfully, yours,
MARK HARDIN.

P. S. You may think strange that I have gone so much into detail. This is my apology-long and after a few years, some of the offspring turned since some of your subscribers called for informa-

"The food of the tame rabbits may be cole

ern hill side for a warren, and the only way I "Rabbits are subject to two principal infirmaties. could prevent their burrowing out, was to place First, the rot, which is caused by the giving a row of bricks, laying them flat with their ends them too large a quantity of greens, or from the

[The estimate of the warren, on the estate of Thorseway, in England, of 1700 acres, as given by the tenant, Mr. Holgate, with the silver sort of rabbits is this:1

हर्म वाराता के मेंड gant si	0.0	4149	Car parties	£.	8.	di
"Labour, three with extra assista	regula	killin	reners, ?	85	0	0
Fences,			171,71	42	10	0
Winter food,			15 1,000	42	10	0
Nets, traps, &c	. &cc.			14	3	4
Delivery,	**			21	5	0
Rent is said to	be 78.	an ac	re,	595	0	0
The capital em	ployed	isthe	above			
with the addition	of sto	ck pa	id for: (595	0	0

en per la prompt to to at my re-	1395	8	
Interest on that sum one year at 5 per cent.	69	15	5
SALES STATES WITH THE THIRD COLUMN TOWN			_

1465	3	9
£		d.
800	8 15	4
870	3	9
1166 870	13	4 9
296	9	7
	296	296 9

Or about 221. per cent. (the 5 per cent. included) on capital employed. This the writer observes is very great, reckoned on the capital, but and fixed an inverted box over the place, so that the year; also vine leaves, grass, fruits, oats, and small reckoned by rent, as it amounts to only half the young might be placed in the box during hard oatmeal, milk-thistles, sow-thistles, and the like; a rent. But suppose the gross produce of 1500, which he takes to be nearer the fact; then the account will stand thus:

WERTER THE THE VALUE OF THE PARTY OF THE	£	8	d.
Produce,	1500	0	0
Expenses,	870	3	9
Profit,	629	16	3

45 per cent on the capital"

"It is remarked, that the author of the Treatise on Agriculture and Gardening, has bred these

VOL. 6.-3.

in a small artificial warren, in a lawn in the garden, made in the following manner.

" Pare off the turf of a circle, about forty feet diameter, and lay it on the outside; then dig a ditch within this circle, the outside perpendicular, joyment of as fine weather as December ever the inner sloping, and throw earth sufficient into the middle to form a little hill, two or three feet Yard where this assemblage of choice stock is higher than the level of the lawn; the rest must sheven, is admirably adapted for the purpose; be carried away. Then lay down the turf on the it admits of a perfect arrangement and classificahill, and beat it well to settle The ditch at bottion; and no pains were spared by the Proprietom should be about three feet wide, and three tors to render it in every respect safe and agreeand a half deep, with two or three drains at the able. Since the removal of the implements to grass, hay, and 170 oil-cakes. Travelled 72 miles. bottom, covered with an iron grate, or a stone with the spacious lofts, the whole area is free for the holes, to carry off the hasty rains, in order to exhibition of the animals-and at the same time and 8 months old, bred by Mr. John Jones, and keep the rabbits dry. In the outside bank should there is ample roof for the company: even ladies fed by Mr. Rowland, on grass, hay, Swedish turbe six alcoves, the sides and top supported, either graced the Yard with their presence, and passed nips, and oil-cakes. Travelled 46 miles. by boards or brick work, to give the rabbits their along without the least inconvenience or danger. dry food in; by their different situations, some The gratification has been, we are happy to say, will always be dry; six boxes, or old tea-chests, without alloy, whether as regards the public or and fed on bean-meal and oil-cakes. Travelled let into the bank, will do very well. If the ground the candidates; and on no former occasion have 73 miles. be very light, the outside circle should have a wall built round it, or some stakes driven into the ground, and boards or hurdles nailed to them, arduous task till late on Thursday evening, yet within a foot of the bottom, to prevent the bank early on Friday morning, long before day break, from falling in. The entrance must be either by the early visiters, persons who are called by their a board to turn occasionally cross the ditch, or business to Smithfield, found the Yard brilliantly by a ladder. The turf being settled, and the lighted with gas; the labels descriptive of the grass beginning to grow, turn in the rabbits, and animals all up; and every arrangement complete. they will immediately go to work to make them. Thus prepared, the Stock came under review as selves burrows in the sides, and in the hill. By follows:way of inducing them rather to build in the sides, about a foot deep, and they will finish them to ing:—
their own mind; and if there be a brick-wall To the Marquis of Exeter, for his Durham ox, their own mind; and if there be a brick-wall To the Marquis of Exeter, for his Durham ox, Mr. George Tibbits, a Scotch ox, 4 years old, round it, it should be built on pillars, with an 2 years and 11 months old, the prize of Twenty fed by him on grass, hay, and 370 lbs. of oilarch from each, to leave a vacancy for a burrow." But there is, he says, another way that may be Class 2.—For oxen or steers of a practised, which is, "to dig the ditch only about age, weight 160 stone and upwards: two feet deep, which will yield about earth enough to make the hill; put some pales, about a foot 5 years and 8 months old, bred by Mr. John Jones, high, on the outside, for that will be a sufficient and fed by Mr. Rowland, on grass, hay, Swedish ably fine, an unprecedented number of visiters height to keep the rabbits in. Feed them as other turnips, and 2250 lbs. of oil cake, the first prize tame rabbits are fed; and in wet weather sprinkle of Twenty Guineas.

saw dust at the bottom, by which means the To Mr. Richard Kitelee for his Hereford ox, saw dust at the bottom, by which means the quantity of manure will be increased; once a under 6 years old, bred by Mr. James Lee, and week is often enough to take it way; the quanti fed by Mr. Kitelee on grass, hay, turnips, and the stream was impossible:—the fame of the ty will be surprising, nor will the smell be in the 1500 lbs. of oil cake, the second prize of Ten stock had gone abroad, and the curious of all least offensive, even though it be quite close to Guineas. the house. In a very large lawn, two or three of these hills, with the rabbits feeding on the tops, age, under 160 stone, and above 110 stone weight: will not be unpleasing objects. If the bucks happen to be mischievous in killing the young ones, they must be chained in an alcove; or else have their liberty as in a warren. After a great snow hay only, the first prize of Fifteen Guineas. they will want some assistance early next morning; because the ditch will be nearly filled, and

He adds, that "it is a great improvement to Guineas. eastrate the young bucks, and keep them till they are full grown, before you kill them; the flesh A Scotch ox, 4 years old; a Durham ox, 3 years dairy milk pans, turned, and tinned inside. They numerous, and disturb the breeding does; or else and 9 months old have a few hutches in the alcove to fatten them [Here follows account of prizes awarded for long

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SMITHFIELD CLUB-CATTLE SHOW.

readers.

The pleasing duty of reporting this Annual the above head. Meeting has again come round, and we are happy to observe that, in the number of excellent ani mals, and the general merit of the stock brought forward on this occasion, the present Exhibition has never been surpassed. The interest it excited Travelled in canal boat 150 miles.

animals with much success and ornamental effect was indeed evident in a two-fold manner :- first, by a sufficient competition in every class, and the consequent adjudication of all the Premiums: and, second, by a numerous attendance of visitors of all ranks, who had likewise the additional enproduced. It has been before observed, that the we perceived more unanimity and satisfaction.

Though the Judges were not able to finish their old, ditto, ditto.

OXEN.

Class 1 .- For steers or oxen of any breed unto keep the turf the neater, make a score of holes der 36 months old, without restrictions as to feed-

Guineas.

Class 2.- For oxen or steers of any breed or

To Mr. Richard Rowland for his Hereford ox,

Class 3.-For oxen and steers of any breed or

To Mr. Wm. Draycott, for his Hereford ox, 3 years and 10 months old, bred by Mr. James of the implements, seed and roots, exhibited in Cooper, and fed by Mr. Draycott, on grass and the light and spacious lofts over the Yard.

To Mr. James Senior, for his Hereford ox, 3 as the following.] years and 9 months old, bred by Mr. Thomas Messrs. Lees, perhaps the alcove, where the hay is, will be Tomkins, and fed by Mr. Senior, on grass, hay, iron chaff-cutter (on Salmon's principle); two blocked up."

will be amazingly finer, whiter, and tenderer. But then it will be best to take them away, and keep them in another warren, lest they should be too and 6 months old; and a Hereford ox, 4 years a revolving weed extirpator.

them in another warren, lest they should be too and 6 months old; and a Hereford ox, 4 years Messrs. Bailey shewed cast-iron rick-posts,

wooled and short wooled sheep, pigs, &c.]

EXTRA STOCK.

This part of the Exhibition was no less grati-From a long account in the London Farmer's fring than the preceding, and nothing can more Journal, we have extracted a few of the parti fully shew the interest taken in the welfare of the culars, which may prove interesting to our Club, than the circumstance of so much excellent dressed, before the spectators, as above, and a Stock, from distant parts, having been sent under

Mr. Charles Champion shewed a Durham steer, 3 years and 3 months old, bred and fed by aim on grass, cabbages, turnips, and oil cakes.

Mr. John Drayson, a Scotch ox, 44 years old, fed by him on grass and hay. Travelled 81 miles. Mr. Robert C. Harvey, an ox, 2 years and 11 months old, bred and ted by himself on grass, hay, turnips, and oil-cakes. Travelled 105 miles.

Mr. Richard Kitelee, a Hereford ox, under 5 years old, bred by Mr. Tomkins, and fed by Mr. Kitelee, on grass, hay, turnips, and 1,500 lbs. of oil-cakes. Travelled 55 miles to the show .-The Judges commended this ox.

Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. a Monmouthshire ox, 4 years old, bred and fed by Sir Charles, on

Mr. Richard Rowland, a Hereford ox, 5 years

Mr. Charles Tibbics, a Durham ox, 3 years and 84 months old, bred by himself, (by Baronet),

Ditto, a Durham ox, 2 years and 111 months

Ditto, a Durham ox, 2 years and 81 months old, ditto, ditto.

Ditto, a Durham steer, 2 years and 9 months old, bred by him (by Rob Roy), and fed, &c. as above.

Ditto, a Durham Steer, 2 years and 11 months old, bred by him (by Justice), and fed, &c. as above.

Ditto, a Durham steer, under 3 years old, ditto. ditto.

(The Judges much commended the last six oxen.)

cakes. Travelled 78 miles.
Mr. Thomas Walker, a Hereford ox, 7 years old, bred by Mr. William Rayer, and ted by Mr.

Walker, on grass only. Travelled 85 miles On Monday, the weather continuing remarkand were evidently highly gratified with what they saw. From ten to three o'clock the Yard was so crowded, that to move otherwise than with ranks poured into the place, as fast as they could gain admittance.

Having already given an account of the stock, our next business is to furnish a brief statement

Of these we omit many as not so interesting

Messrs. Lees, Cottam, and Hallam, shewed an and 600 lbs. of oil-cake, the second prize of Ten corn bruisers; cattle hurdles, of iron, requiring Guineas.

caps and bearers.

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Mr. H. Marriot shewed his portable iron vertical plate flour-grinding machine, and portable bolter, by which the expeditious conversion of wheat to fine flour is performed.

Mr. Thomas Parkes, an excellent steel com mill and bolter, by which wheat was ground and bean cracker, and oat and malt craker.

Mr. T. Wedlake shewed a larg fixed chaffcutter, with an assistant power, and a smaller portable one on wheels,

Mr. Jeremiah Stockdale, bean mills and mall mills.

Mr. Thomas Edgington, an improved hoisting

sacks, &c.; rick cloths; tilting horse cloths, &c.

Mr. Webb exhibited proofs of his American respectively drank. fluid, on hard decayed old harness and engine hoase, which was completely renovated by his fluid; also, a variety of cases of cures on various hibitor at these shows. He was presented with The Marquis of Exeter's prize Durham diseases,—on horses, cows, sheep, swine, dogs, the 1st. plate in Class IV.; and Mr. James Tre Steer, 2 years 11 months old, diseases,—on horses, cows, sheep, swine, dogs, and other animals; he likewise produced a specimen of good leather, made from the Kangaroo hide, from Van Diemen's Land, New South Mr. Senior, observed, that in conveying to him Mr Senior's Hereford Ox, 4 year 8 months

Messrs. Gibbs and Co. exhibited the roots and the seeds of ten varieties of the turnip; yellow margel wurtzel roots; of grass seeds, nine distinct species; several clovers &c. &c.

Mr. Leonard Phillipps shewed very large red mangel wurtzel, of his large, kidney-shaped, red potatoes; and apples and pears of very numerous

and choice sorts.

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Mr. Barrenger took portraits of Mr. Adam's prize cow, and of a Leicester sheep; also of Mr. Rowland's prize ox : and Mr. W. H. Davis painted the Marquis of Exeter's prize ox.

THE DINNER.

rangements for the next Annual Show were and not the least useful because it tends power ing:—

Annual Show were and not the least useful because it tends power ing:—

Mr. Goude's 3 Leicester Prize wethers, weighed Champion and Mr. John Inskip, jun. appointed

Her Grace the Dutchess of Rutland, Lord Vistoned the instance of a boy whom he knew in shewn as extra stock, weighed, two of them 140 count Althorp, Lord Huntingfield, Sir Charles the country, who used to say, "He'd be d——d pounds each—one of them 153 pounds, two of Knightley, Bart., John Reeve, Esq., Mr. Richard if any one knew how to hold a plough but himRowland (Mr. Westcar's successor at Creslow), self and for the successor at Creslow), self and then proceeded to read the william Guerrier Mr. William Hayward, Mr. Green and of the Sharp and the successor at Creslow.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the william Guerrier Mr. Wm Beiley Mr. Green and of the Sharp and the successor at Creslow.

We have endeavoured to obtain the dead

Soon after five o'clock about 100 of the members and their friends sat down to an excellent and 4th. plate in the same class. dinner .- Sir John S. Sebright in the chair. On

King."

A letter was then handed to the Chairman from Mr. L. Phillipps, which was read:—it requested his brethren of the Club to accept a desert of apples and pears, comprizing nearly six hundred distinct varieties, raised by himself at his nursery

Mr. L. Phillipps, which was read:—it requested how Mr. G. would outstrip him; but he (Sir John) how Mr. G. would outstrip him; but he (establishment and orchard.

was now introduced, and tastefully arranged before the Chairman, who, in announcing the prize well, whose memory he begged to give as a toast. The business of the evening concluded with the South Downs exhibited at Sadler's yard is the last. Class to the Marquis of Exeter, extended to the compliment, and gave at the Bake. The information we have obtained respecting the South Downs exhibited at Sadler's yard is the last. Class to the Marquis of Exeter, extended to the compliment, and gave at the same and several s itement to excel in the production of good ani-nals. The Noble Marquis's health was then rank in a bumper.

The 1st. premium in Class II. was next presentto Mr. Richard Rowland, accompanied with a

Senior, took the 2d. prize. Their healths were

Mr. Joseph Bull was next announced as the son-in-law of Mr. Masters, a distinguished exvor, Senior, with the 2d. prize in this class.

The Chairman, in presenting this premium to this mark of the Society's approbation, he hoped he would have frequent opportunities of witness- Mr. Senior's Prize ditto, 3 years and 9 ing his success on similar occasions in future. He may not be then in the exalted situation which he then held as Chairman (Cries of "Yes, Mr. Trevor Senior's Prize Scotch Ox, yes!" and applause.) As soon as the approbation Mr. R. Kitelee's 5-year old Hereford Ox, somewhat subsided, the Hon. Bart. said, "I am Mr. Champion's white Durham Steer, 3 thankful for this renewed mark of your approbation; I have often experienced it before, and in From this busy scene, the members of the club motes—useful, too, because it brings together white steer has been presented to the king.

proceeded to the Freemason's Tavern, where a men of similar pursuits from remote parts of the Of the carcases of mutton in Mr. Giblett's shop

William Guerrier, Mr. Wm. Bailey, Mr. Geo. laward of the Sheep premiums, and the company laskip, jun., Mr. James Wetherell, Mr. Robert drank the health of Mr. Pawlett, as the success-ful candidate, 1st. and 2d. in Class VI.: as also ful candidate, 1st. and 2d. in Class VI.: as also but he will not be weighed till to-day: a finer that of Mr. M. T. Goude, on receiving the 3d. that of Mr. M. T. Goude, on receiving the 3d. who bought Mr. Draycott's Prize Hereford Ox,

dinner.—Sir John S. Sebright in the chair. On the cloth being withdrawn, Sir John gave, "The the 1st. and 2d. premiums in Class VII., Sir John observed, that several years ago he used himself the hind quarters of six-and-twenty Scots, bought to gain Southdown prizes at Lewes Show, though of Mr. R. C. Harvey of Norfolk. Finer meat

The Chairman then gave "Mr. Coke of Nor-olk." "Mr. Reeve, of Wighton," was proposfolk." Sir John, in the name of the company, thanked Mr. P. for the present, and was happy to find he had added his own good company. The Chairman then gave "The Duke of York and the Army," and "The Wooden Walls of Old England."

The plate to be given to the successful candidates proceeding the plate to be given to the successful candidates proceeding to the compliment; and gave all the merit met with.

Mr. Reeve, of Wighton, "was propostive was also in Mr. Lee's shop some extraordinary good Northampton, as well as Down mutton. But the wonder of this market is the House Lamb; and the rivalry of three great butchers, Mr. Reeve briefly reproduced and tastefully avanged by the compliment; and gave all the merit met with.

ncourage: it was not only beneficial to himself, bright in a more happy mood:—and the compa-ut to all around him, inasmuch as it was an ex-ny had to regret that other affairs called him

Merits of the Stock, Dead Weights, &c.

ish that, as the nephew and successor of Mr. particulars of a part of the stock shewn in Sad the yard. Vestcar, so famous in the annals of this Club, the ler's Yard, and since slaughtered by the respection on the respective purchasers, of whom Mr. Giblett, of Bond-

jack; also, flexible and non-adhesive tarpaulin, with the 1st. prize in Class III.; and Mr. James carcases of 100 sheep, forming together the completest and most extensive shew of the kind ever Amongst those which constituted this seen. grand display were-

Weight of Carcass. lb. 1462 Mr. D. Kitelee's Prize Hereford Ox, 6 1598 years old, old. 1468 1146 months old. Mr. J. Kitelee's Durham Steer, 1258 956 1520

years and 3 months old, 1466 The rough fat of this last was 219 pounds, and return for the kind partiality you manifest towards of the Marquis of Exeter's 152 pounds. Where me, I candidly assure you, that in whatever situall are so good, it is hardly necessary to draw the ation I may be placed, I shall be always anxious attention to any particular animal, and those who to devote my most earnest endeavours to the pro-saw them alive can pretty well appreciate their motion of the interests of this institution-an in- excellence. A baron of beef [which corresponds stitution useful by reason of the objects it pro- with the saddle of mutton] from Mr. Champion's

country, and binds them together in social union; we can only give the weights of the follow-

we are liable, and which it is the interest of us together, 480 lbs. or 160 lbs. each-Mr. Pawlett's 3 stewards. The following new members were all to remove (applause.) In illustration of the ditto, weighed, respectively, 160, 155, and 132 then elected:—

The following new members were all to remove (applause.) In illustration of the ditto, weighed, respectively, 160, 155, and 132 effect of local prejudice the Hon. Baronet men-pounds.—The Marquis of Exeter's six Leicesters,

We have endeavoured to obtain the dead weight of Mr. Rowland's Prize Hereford Ox;

fed on grass and hay only.

Next to Mr. Giblett's exhibition is Mr. Lee's of Leadenhall Market, where we saw hanging been intended for some such a customer, where their carcases might be seen together. There was also in Mr. Lee's shop some extraordinary

pressed his hope that the praiseworthy example of the Noble Marquis would be followed by the Noblity of England. There was no more useful occupation in which a Gentle nan could engage, han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to han that which it was the object of this Club to handle the prizes as breeder and feeder, were universally admired; as was his three-year-old Southdown Wether, which was judged to handle the prizes as breeder and feeder, were universally admired; as was his three-year-old Southdown Wether, which weight 160 pounds.* The following are the weight of Mr. H. Boys' Shearling Wethers, were universally admired; as was his three-year-old Southdown Wether, which was judged to weigh 160 pounds.* The following are the weights of Mr. H. Boys' Shearling Wethers, exhibited in competition with Mr. Grantham's.

No. 1, dead weight 119 pounds, fat 17 pounds -No. 2, do 111 pounds, fat 17 pounds-No. 3, do 110 pounds, fat 18 pounds.

These sheep were wholly of Mr. Ellman's breed, and were considered the heaviest Year-We have been favoured with the following ling South-down Sheep ever before exhibited in

Ir. Richard Kitelee's health was next drank, on street, seems to be by far the largest: his shop when we saw it on Friday contained forty-five the weight of the wether which has been killed, Mr. William Draycott was then presented pair of hind quarters of prime beef—also the was 165 hounds.

Messrs. Hailes and Brooks, of Newgate market, exhibited in the Yard, the carcass of a Cots-wold and Leicester Wether, belonging to Mr. Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire. It attracted DEAR SIR, general notice. There were two sent up to the above salesmen by Mr. Large, and their dead the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, your opi-weights were 243 pounds and 204 pounds. They nions, in relation to the various breeds of neat were complete pictures, and as round as a barrel: cattle, in Lancaster county, and the result of your their proof was excellent. Mr. Large is famous experience with the Short Horn Stock you purfor these sheep, and in this way now and then chased at my farm in the last year. Will you be excites the wonder of the Londoners.

A pig of the Berkshire and Oxfordshire breed, 15 months old, bred by Mr. R. Smallbones, of ers? whether the milk is rich? whether the ani-Hordley, Oxfordshire, was much admired. weighed 322 pounds.

It would give us pleasure in this manner to go through the whole shew, were we furnished with the necessary particulars; for the chief recompense to the unsuccessful candidates for the trouble and expense they have incurred, must be ferent breeds taken to your county, approve the in receiving the just meed of praise which is due to their stock. We may add a statement of one or two facts connected with this subject, though not with the Shew, which have come to us, thoroughly authenticated. A lamb, 7 months HENRY A. CARPENTER, Esq. ? old, has been killed at Birmingham, bred and fed by Mr. Herbert of Powick, near Worcester, which weighed as follows: the four quarters 104 1b. head and pluck 6 lb. skin 91 lb.; at an early age it lost its dam, and was suckled by a cow. The other fact is, that Mr. B. Hobbs, of Can nington, near Bridgewater, sold at Salisbury fat his own breeding, for the sum of thirty-six pounds cattle, of Lancaster county. Males of various twelve shillings. Our correspondent says, this is breeds of neat cattle, have been brought to this o crack, though it may surprise the crackreeders of some of the midland counties.

To the preceding we add the following account of some superior cattle, lately slaughtered in the BALTIMORE MARKET.

A bullock 5 years 11 months—fatted by John Bar-ney of Delaware,

Two fore quarters	913 15
Hind ditto,	694

1607 lbs.

Two bullocks weighing 1322 and 1199 lbs. fatted

A heifer bred by Genl. Ridgely, of Hampton, and fatted by John Barney, of Delaware.

Two fore quarters,	438	lbs
Hind ditto,	379	70

A pair of working cattle bred and fatted by John Yellott, Senr. Esq. 1099 and 991 lbs.

The two steers raised and fattened by John Yel lott, Jr. of Baltimore County, and which were sold by Caleb Turner & Son, were of the following ages and weights:-

One six years old-wt. of Beef	1304	lbs
Rough tallow,	252	
Hide	146	
One five years old-wt. of Beef	1296	
Rough tallow	203	
Hide	130	
been all of the and a grade and more	3331	11.

Mr. Barney is now fattening a heifer, bred by Gen. Ridgely; which for early maturity and good handling, he thinks superior to any thing he John HARE Powel, Esq. Cor. Sec. of the Penn. Agri. Society.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Powelton, June 5, 1823.

I am anxious to obtain for the information of pleased to state whether the cows are good milkers? whether the bulls are docile and good feedmals are hardy? whether you regret having paid four hundred and fifty dollars, for an imported 2. cow and calf, and proportionate prices, for half blood heifers by the admirable bull Denton? whether the practical farmers of your neighbour-hood, who have seen "Alderneys," and the dif-3.—1804. ch. m. Lady G. (Magician's Sam) bred selection you have made?

1 am truly, yours, &c.
JOHN HARE POWEL,

Paradise, Lancaster county.

Carpenter Hall, Lancaster Co. Pa. } June 14, 1823. }

DEAR SIR,

You desire to know, the result of my experiments, with the Short Horn Stock, I purchased market, on Tuesday last, six 4-tooth Wethers, of from you, last year, and my opinion of the neat county, some years back; but they have been so much crossed, with the common stock, and so sor, by the Godolphin Arabian. little attention has been paid to purity of blood, 6,—1808. b. m. Miss Tudor, by Hyperion; Lothat at this time there are none that shew any marks of a distinct breed. The two half blood heifers, by the short horn bull Denton, which you stated had calved last July, produced through the course of last winter butter of a better quality, than any I ever saw made in the month of May, and it was always obtained in about ten minutes churning. One of these heifers produced, a calf the beginning of June, the other (the three year old) has supplied nine labouring men all spring, with a sufficiency of milk (and butter once a day)

Telegraphe, by old Wildair; Logania, by Medley. See No. 6. wo buffocks weighing 1322 and 1199 lbs. fatted by Mr. Blandy, of Delaware; these were a pair of New York working oxen, which had taken the prize at a Cattle Show in that state

with a suniciency of milk (and butter once a day) which production exceeded that of a fresh milch grow of the common stock, which I had selected with great care, and that proved to be as good a heifer bred by Genl Ridgel. The suniciency of milk (and butter once a day) which production exceeded that of a fresh milch grow of the common stock, which I had selected with great care, and that proved to be as good a heifer bred by Genl Ridgel. The suniciency of milk (and butter once a day) which production exceeded that of a fresh milch grow of the common stock, which I had selected with great care, and that proved to be as good a heifer production exceeded that of a fresh milch grow of the common stock, which I had selected with great care, and that proved to be as good a heifer graphe, by old Wildair; Logania, by Medley. See No. 6. sorry that I cannot give you an account of the production of butter from the imported cow Moss Rose, in a given time, as her calf had got so old, before the trial was made, that it would not take to other cows; but I do not hesitate, to 10 .- 1814. b. m. Y. Minikin, by Gracchus, out of give it as my opinion, that twelve or fifteen pounds of butter, of the finest quality, can be made from 11 .- 1814. ch. m. Grand Duchess, by Gracchus, her, in one week, as she possesses, the power of secreting rich milk, in a greater degree, than any animal I have ever seen. I expect that this, is enough to satisfy you that as milkers, the Durham short horns, are not to be surpassed. The bulls are docile, and good feeders.

These cattle, are hardy, and their value, can only be estimated, by him, who considers the time, it requires, to alter the form, and propensities of the animal, and the degree of perfection 16 .- 1816. ch. m. Witch, sister to Wildfire, No. 14. it may be brought to. I therefore think it a want of thorough knowledge of the animal, that makes any person object to the price of the Durham short horns. All my neighbours express their astonishment at viewing my cattle, and highly approve of the selection.

I am, sir, your most obt. H. A. CARPENTER.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE STUD

OF A GENTLEMAN IN THE SOUTH OF VIRGINIA.

No. Age.

1 .- 1801. br. m. Duchess, bred by the D. of Grafton, got by Grouse, (son of Highfly-er out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor, by Matchem), Magnet, sister to Johnny by Matchem; Babraham; Partner; Bloody-Buttocks; Greyhound; Brockles by Betty," the best runner of her day." Stud B.

-1802. b.m. Lady Bunbury, bred by Sir C. B. got by Trumpator, Theopha, by Highflyer; Plaything, by Matchem;

by Sir Thomas Gascoigne, got by Hambletonian; Golden Locks, by Delpini; Violet, by Shark; Quick's Charlotte, by Blank; Crab, &c.

Corresponding Secretary. 4.—1808. b. m. Philadelphia, bred by Mr. Dundas, member for Berkshire, got by Washington; Miss Totteridge, by Dungannon; Marcella, by Mambrino; Medea, by Sweetbriar; Angelica, by Snap; Regulus; Bartlett's Childers; Dam of the True Blues. Washington, by Sir Peter out of an own sister to Trumpator.

-1809. ch. m. Statira, bred by Mr. Forth, got by Alexander the Great; sister to Lynceus, by Buzzard; Rose by Sweet. briar; Merliton, by Snap; Miss Wind-

gania, by Medley-Fearnought. This and the following, unless otherwise expressed, bred by J. R. of R. Logania was dam of Sans-Culottes, by Celer. N. B. Hyperion was by Diomed, out of Patsy Walthall, by Medley, (dam of Marske, Leopard, Bellerophon, Virginia &c.)

by Sans-Culottes; Minikin, by President, (son of Celer) Tristram Shandy, by Morton's Traveller, dam by Janus.

Minikin. See 9.

out of No. 1.

12-1814. gr. f. own sister to No. 7.

13 .- 1815. ch. f. Roanoka, by Florizel, dam Cornelia, by Chanticleer; Vanity, by Celer. See No. 8.

14.-1815. ch. m. Wildfire, by Gracchus; Ever-

lasting, by S. Culottes.
15.—1815. ch. m. Jenny Deans, by do. out of sister to do.

17.-1816. b. m. by Gracchus, out of No. 2. never broke or put to horse.

18-1816. gr. m. Blue-Ruin, by do. dam Duette, See No. 8.

19 .- 1816. b. m. by Shylock, dam by Dragon.

20 .- 1817. b. m Arch Duchess, by Sir Archy, out of No. 1. blind.

21.—1817. b. c. Roanoke, by Sir Archy, out of No. 2 A finer horse, if possible, than his sire, 16 hands high.

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22 .- 1818. ch. f. by Gracchus, out of Everlasting. See No. 14.

23,-1818. ch. f. Dumpling, by do.; Spot; Stirling; Duette. See No. 8.

24 .- 1819. b. f. by imported Merryfield, (son of Cockfighter) dam by Popinjay; Bour-

25 .- 1819. b. f. by do. dam by imported Chance;

26 .- 1819. bl. c. by do. out of No. 4. (Philadelphia.) 27.—1819. br. f. by Gracchus, out of No. 1.

28 .- 1819. br. f. by Sir Hal, out of No. 11.

29.-1819. ch. f. by Gracchus, out of sister to Everlasting. See No. 14.

30.—1819. gr. c. by ditto, dam by Sans-Culottes;
Duette. See No. 8.
31—1819. b. c. by Sir Archy, out of No. 10.

32 .- 1820. bl. c. by Bluster, (see stud book) out of No. 4. (Philadelphia.)

- bl. f. by ditto, out of No. 5. (Statira.)

- ch. f. by Gracchus, out of No. 2. (Lady Bunbury.)

35 .- b. f. by ditto, out of No. 6.

36 .- 1821. b. c. by Sir Archy, out of No. 8.

- ch. f. by Sir Archy, out of Grand Duchess. See No. 11.

- b. f. by Sir Archy, out of Y. Minikin. See No. 10.

- b. f. by Sir Archy, out of Lady Bunbury. See No. 2.

ch. c. by Sir Archy, out of Frenzy. See

- b. c. by Sir Archy, out of Roanoka. See No. 13.

43 .- ch. c. by ditto, out of sister to Everlast-

ing. See No. 14. 44.-1822. b. f. by Ravenswood, out of Everlast-

ing. See No. 14. - br. f. by ditto, out of sister to do. See No. 14.

46. 1823. b. f. by Roanoke, (21) out of Grand Dutchess. See No. 11.

b. f. by ditto, out of Y. Minikin. See No. 10.

b. f. by ditto, out of Shylock and Dragon mare. See No. 19.

b. c. by ditto, out of Miss Ryland. See No. 8 - b. f. by ditto, out of Y. Frenzy. See

No. 9. br. c. by ditto, out of Miss Peylon.

See No. 7. b. f. by ditto, out of Lady G. See No. 3 b. f. by ditto, out of Philadelphia. See

No. 4. b. c. by ditto, out of Witch. See No. 16.

b. c. by ditto, out of Roanoke. N. B. Roanoke covered none but his owner's mares,

broke or covered a mare: very handsome.

57 .- 1815. dark br. c. Ravenswood, by Sir Harry, out of Duchess. (See No. 1.) on ly covered a few mares one season.

58.-1806. ch. h. Gracchus, by Diomed; Corne lia, by Chanticleer; Vanity, by Celer; Mark-Anthony; Jolly Roger. See No. 8.

59. 1810. b. c. Oroonoko, by Hyperion, out of Minikin. See No. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DEAR SIR,

I do not think A Subscriber, has fairly, quotee the letter, to which he refers, in the last number of the Farmer. Whatever may be his surmises, his suspicions, or surprise, he will find, there is bon's dam. See stud book.

b. f. by do. dam by imported Chance; has "valuable properties as a milker, quick feeder, and small consumer." A writer styled Curwen, has explained the difficulty, which ap pears to startle him, to whom I would recal, an old adage "trust not to appearances,"-to a jaundiced eye, nothing can be fair. Deep milkers, it is acknowledged are generally great consumers. The term, deep, was not used, for it applies technically, to extraordinary quantities of milk. Quick feeding, conveys disposition, to become fat when dry, not to eating rapidly, or digesting hastily, as the gentleman who requires information, may comprehend. It is probable, Mr. M. never tasted, the Alderney cream, for although Alderney cattle, have been offered in the cow market, and have been distributed, for the last twenty years, in different parts of his state, it is rarely to be seen. If A Subscriber, refers to the remarkable cream, "that when kept separate it came in five minutes" and that when "mixed with the cream of other cows" the Alderney butter "came first was taken out of the churn, the operation continued half an hour before a second gathering took place." I will answer that the cream of short horn cows cannot equal this.

VERITAS.

Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Strickland's survey of the East Riding of Yorkshire says, speaking of 'Short Horns' 'many in-- f. by Gracehus, out of dam of No. 23. deed may be found which give eight gallons 'per day, and there are instances of a still greater quantity. The milk is also rich in quality, as there are instances of sixteen pounds of 'butter, eighteen ounces to the pound, equal to eighteen pounds of sixteen ounces being produced weekly from one cow, for several weeks after calving. Many bulls have latterly been purchased and hired into the East Riding at high prices from the neighbourhood of Darlington in the county of Durham, where a much superior breed of short horns are found, possessing all the perfections and qualities which are wanting in the Holderness breed.'

Bailey's survey of Durham, confirms this opinion so far by saying, that 'the Teeswater breed descended to the present time, in which were united the properties of feeding to great weight,

and being great milkers.'

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

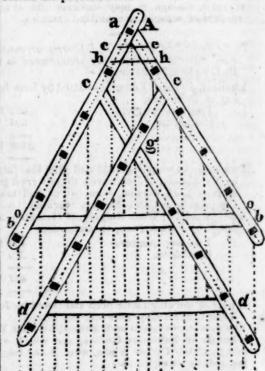
MR. ABBOT'S HARROW.

The drawing and description of the newly inented harrow, which we have published, this 56. 1814. ch. c. Rob Roy, by Gracchus, out of day, will, we believe, be found an acquisition to Lady Bunbury. (See No. 2.) never the agriculturist. We have carefully perused the descriptions, and drawings of English imple ments of the sort, as well as compared Mr. Abbot's with those now in use in American husbandry; and so far as we are able to judge, Mr. Abbot's is decidedly superior to any of them; it cheapness and the simplicity of its construction are not among the least of its merits, it is so oroad, and as it were tortified by the position of its timbers, that it cannot fail to be very stron and durable. It will be observed that the teet are so placed that not any two of them move in an improvement on one which I invented in 1818;

one tract, and that the tracts are at equal distan es from each other, which are desirable things in the construction of harrows. Sir John Sinclair says that "teeth of harrows should either be ound, or perhaps with a sharp edge, bent forward, like so many coulters, as they make them, any other shape, and work easier after the horses." We should believe however elves cleaner than when they are square, or of were square, and set diagonally, so that one corner of each might go forward in the line of motion, that the harrow would be as easily drawn, and perform as good work, in ordinary cases, as in any shape which could be given them. If the ground be rough, the teeth of the harrow should be set standing a little backwards, so that they may not be so liable to catch or hang by roots, stones, &c. But when the ground is smooth, the teeth should slant a little forwards. The best way to fasten harrow teeth according to Dr. Deane, is with shoulders under the harrow, and nuts screwed on above. A friend, however, has suggested that a better and cheaper way is to place strong slips of timber over the beams of the harrow so as to press on the heads of the teeth and confine those slips in that position by spikes, or iron pins, with screws.

Harrows of the construction abovementioned, are for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchant's Row, Boston.

Greenland, N. H. March 12, 1824. SIR,-It has not been in my power to send you the following plan and description of my Harrow before the present time.



This Harrow combines the following good properties. It is strong. It is less liable to be choked with sods or stones, than any other harrow, which cuts the ground as finely and is in use in this country, or is described in any agricultual books, which have come to my knowledge. It s easily cleared, when choked. It is so well baanced, that it needs no additional weight to keep my part of it to the work; and it cuts all the round over which it passes, at equal distances, cuts deeper into the ground than harrows, whose teeth are placed nearer each other. It is

form, it is important, that this should be carefully preserved. Some persons have adopted a mutilated form of it; and by shortening the in-ner beams, and inserting more teeth in the outer ones, have destroyed the proper balance of their harrows; and rendered them much more liable to be choked, than those are, which are made agreeably to the plan.

the beams of a common field harrow to be drawn by two horses. A harrow made on this plan, having its teeth sufficiently near, and having suitable handles answers an excellent purpose for harrowing between the rows of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

To form this harrow, let the outer beams be butso, that the teeth at b and b may be at the same getables. The spaces between the traces, cut in the ground by the teeth, will be only one quarter made so, as to be fastened by a screw and nut at top, so that they may be taken out, if necessary, to accommodate the harrow to narrower spaces in the latter stages of cultivation .- The inner beams should each be parallel to one of the outer ones, and tenoned into the other at c, so, that the line, in which the teeth are inserted into them, may intersect the line of the teeth in the outer beams exactly in the midst, between the 2d, and 3d. teeth from the foremost one. Let the inner beams be halved together at g, where they intersect each other. From the point c, where the line, in which the teeth are inserted in the inner beams, intersects the line of the teeth in the outer ones, set off on one of the inner beams, at the distance of the teeth in the outer beams, as many places for teeth, as there are teeth in either of the outer ones; and on the other one mark the same spaces; but do not insert teeth in the two forward places. Let a bar oo, of suitable width and an inch or more in thickness, be passed through all the beams immediately be fore the hindmost teeth in the outer beams, and behind the third place of the teeth in the inner beams. If it be of suitable width and properly inserted, it will not interfere with the places designed for the teeth. Let a similar bar be passed through the inner beams, between the two hindmost teeth, at d d. Fasten the two outer beams, where they are butted together by a trennel at e, and at a little distance behind the trennel insert an iron bolt at h to receive the tured more than 3,000,000 pounds-many famihook of the chain, by which the harrow is to be lies make from 3 to 400 pounds, and were the drawn. Let the tenons and the bars be suitably whole Union to produce it at the same rate, we pinned; and let the teeth be inserted in the places designed for them. For scarrifying ground double the quantity necessary for the consump-not ploughed, teeth made flat and sharp like the tion of the United States —The time devoted to

Your obedient servant,

EPHRAIM ABBOT.

DO = EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR,

Dated Washington, March 6, 1824. DEAR SIR.

fifteen or twenty pounds of it, but it was all snatched up whilst I was engaged with the business of our society. I have bespoke some of seen and much admired it. this spring's making, which I shall send you. We are all alive here about the fate of the ted together at A, so as to form with each other an angle of an equilateral triangle; or in other words the slightest doubt amongst us, either as to the expediency or constitutionality of an increase of distance from each other, that they are from the duties. It is somewhat singular to remark the is the great destruction made among the sugar tooth at a. The distances between the teeth in different aspects in which the same object will trees, by cutting them with an axe, instead of the several beams must be equal; but may be greater or less at pleasure. The distance between the teeth in a field harrow may be a foot. a much worse situation than we are No arti-look forward and see what the consequences will But six or seven inches, is sufficient for the dis- cle from our farms will bear transportation to be in a few years. tance between the teeth in a harrow designed to market, with the exception of horses; and I An improvement has lately been made in the be used between the rows of corn and other vefear they will not pay well.—We have had quite manner of tapping the sugar tree, which, I hope, a mild winter—the medium heat for Jan, was 39 to will be widely circulated, that it may supercede as great, as the distance between the teeth in the beams. The hindmost teeth in the harrow, that are used between the rows of corn should be the Parman. The cational be the Parman that the parman t the Farmer. The subject has a close connexion exclusively in the state of Kentucky .- It is this: with husbandry, and might be highly serviceable to foreigners who contemplate settling in our dig a hole large enough to set the vessel in, which country. A table might be so arranged, as to is designed to catch the sap: saw off the end of rature in five or six places in the United States, that the sap will run more freely this way, than and not occupy more than two pages of your pa-by any other way yet discovered. per. Should you think proper to publish such a table, I should with much pleasure furnish you of tapping trees, is this: the sap can be shelterwith the necessary notes; as one of my sons ed from animals, and from leaves and dirt, by makes regular notes three times a day-also of placing a board over the hole. I hope farmers the wet days, and some other observations. ALEXANDER REED.

> * [The reflections to which this suggestion lead, when committed to paper, are found to be too long for convenient insertion-we postpone

therefore the note on this point, until our next.] Edit. Am. Far.

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING .- By the Editor.

extensive region of country congenial to the growth of the sugar maple, are not aware, probably, of the treasure they possess in that very beautiful and majestic native tree of the American forests.-Imperfect as were the returns from only eight of the twenty-six districts in which maple sugar was manufactured, in 1810, while they show the manufacture of nearly 10,000,000 of lbs. in that year.- The State of Ohio alone manufacshould, instead of importing produce more than coulter of a plough, and inserted so, that their the making of maple sugar, is when farmers sharp edge may be drawn directly forwards, are in grain growing regions have little to do, being better than the square teeth, which are comfrom the middle of February to the end of

and has been used by me, and many other per-smaller, and with a greater of ites in this and several other towns, since the teeth, according as the object for which it is de-acres, which is less than some single counties in the United States, would yield a supply for the United States, would yield a supply for the whole of our consumption, as the population stood in 1810; or that a tract of 2,600,000 acres, whereof three fourths might be cleared for the plough, would have then sufficed, or say double that for our present population, making not more than one-seventh of the land of New York or Pennsylvania.-In the returns before referred to, we trace the manufacture of maple sugar from Joists 31 inches square, or 32 by 4 of oak, or 4 I sent you a small sample of our tree sugar, by onches square of elm, will be sufficiently large for a friend, who will leave it in the care of Mr. Henderson. It is from the parcel that took the of acres. What would not the genius and the first premium last fall. I consider it superior to power of Napoleon have extracted from such common lump. My intention was to send you resources?—The sample sent us by Mr. Reed, is

> [A writer in a late western paper makes the following remarks, which it may be of use to add.]

> Another subject of much regret, and one which demands the early attention of the agriculturist,

About one of the small roots of the sugar tree, shew at one view, the different degrees of tempe- the root, and it is accomplished. It is asserted to

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Among the advantages attending this manner generally, will make a proper application of this important improvement.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS

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From late numbers of the London Farmers' Journal, received at the office of the American Far-

Nose Making .- The following account of Ta-The people of the United States within the liacotius may be amusing after the description given in our last of an operation performed by Mr. Travers, of St. Thomas' Hospital.

Gasper Taliacotius, was born at Bononia, 1553, and was Professor of Physic and Surgery there; he died 1599; his statue stands in the Anatomy Theatre there, holding a nose in his hand. He wrote a treatise in Latin, called Chirurgia Nota, in which he teaches the art of engrafting noses, ears, lips, &c. Many are of opinion that he never put his ingenious contrivance into practice, as being too painful. He is not singular in his doctrine, for he shews that Alexander Benedictus, a famous writer or surgery, described the operation for lost noses before him; as does that great anatomist Vesalius; and Ambr. Pareus mentions a surgeon that practised this art with success in several instances. Our own countryman, Mr. Charles Barnard (Sergeant Surgeon to monly used.—It must be obvious to every one, March.—A single tree is said to have yielded 5 Queen Anne,) asserts that it has been provided with wonderful dexterity and success, as may be row is constructed, that it may be made larger or by stand on an acre of land, and it has been cal-

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that it is a most surprising thing that few or none should have since attempted to imitate so worthy and excellent a pattern. Dr. Fludd, a Rosecrucian Philosopher and Physician, informs us of a Nobleman in Italy, who lost part of his nose in a duel; he was advised by one of his physicians to take one of his slaves, and to make a wound in his arm, and to join the little remainder of his nose to the wounded arm of the slave, and to continue it there for some time, till the flesh of the arm was united to his nose. The nobleman prevailed on one of his slaves, on the promise of his freedom and a reward, to consent to the experiment, by which the double flesh was united, and a piece of flesh was cut out of the slave's arm, which was so managed by a skilful surgeon as to serve for a natural nose. The slave being re-warded and set free, went to Naples, where he fell sick and died; at the same instant a gangrene appeared on the nobleman's nose; upon which that part of the nose which belonged to the dead man's arm was, on the advice of his physician, cut off, and, being encouraged by the above mentioned experiment, he was prevailed upon to have his own arm wounded in like manner, and to apply it to the remainder of his nose, which he did; a new nose was cut out of it, which continued with him till his death.—[See Notes to Hudibras; and Sir Kenelm Digby's Discourse concerning the Power of Sympathy, 1660, page 115.]

The following, from an Evening Paper, is an extract of a letter from Mr. R. Gourlay to Mr. Cobbett:-

The acacia, like the ash, tender in its bud, unfolds slowly and late. It is not in full leaf till June, and throughout June, while young, continues to push out plume over plume. It is then the very queen of slender trees; but let us not say

You are making a job of public credulity You have astounded Johnny Bull, and would even persuade that he might feed on locusts like John the Baptist. Good-natured John will re collect that the other had honey with his locusts. Your locusts have prickles when they are young; and when old will certainly fall short of expec tation. When old and unpruned they get naked, ragged and wretched looking; while for posts, I

about pigs and Swedish turnips; when you boasted that you had done the western world infinite service, by routing out the "long-eared, long-"nosed, long-legged, long-backed, pot-bellied "pigs," with your superior breed, though, in fact, the Americans had thousands of pigs as good as yours. It is also true, that though you succeeded one year with Swedish turnips, you failed at last from the dry and parching nature of the climate, which is ill adapted for turnips of any sort. In America every body came to see that both your pigs and turnips were got up only for sale, like Peter Pindar's razors; and so it will be, ere long, in England, with your Amerian

Climate and soil every where affect trees and fruit-make some of the same species superior in America, and now in England. Change, it self, will often, for a time, produce most striking

At Montreal there are famous sorts, which were brought from France; and these bear still more luscious fruit on the banks of Detroit river, 600 miles farther to the south-west, where the French had an early settlement. In Britain the larch is excellent wood; in Canada, where it is indigenous, it is a puny tree, and good for little. In America, the acacia may yield timber hard and tough; in England soft and brittle. The fact that it grows rapidly, and flowers when young in England, is a symptom that it will not prove durable when put to use. The Scotch fir, which you call villanous-no doubt because you hate every thing Scotch-is, upon the whole, the most universally useful tree, whether as a nurse for others, or of itself. It is the pine hewn on the Norwegian hills for masts to the tall admiral; and it is the yellow pitch pine of Canada, one of which is worth a dozen of the prevailing white pine for endurance or fuel.

They only who have read your writings, on both sides of the Atlantic, can fully appreciate your merits as a quack. As I know them well, I am disposed, on this occasion, to expose them solely for public good, assuring you that I am extremely sorry for it. Were you but to use honesty invariably as the best policy, few men could so much benefit society.

ROBERT GOURLAY.

DEATH OF LORD ERSKINE.—The melancholy intelligence of the death of this distinguished lawyer and patriot reached town on Friday morning. He died on Monday evening at Almondale, six or seven miles from Edinburgh, of an inflammation in the chest. The news of the event is more afflicting to his friends, because the general health of Lord Erskine was such, that, but for this acute disease, to which the young are equally subject with the old, he must have in all probability, reached an extreme old age. Lord Erskine was remarkable for a vigour uncommon at his time of life, and for an elasticity of spirits, which made him the delight of all with whom he came in contact. Lord Erskine had been twice before ill of the complaint which has now proved fatal to him—in 1807 and 1819. His recovery at the last of these periods was deemed impossible, would prefer the yew. I have travelled through but his extraordinary stamina bore him out against Canada, and thence, repeatedly, by various routs the expectation of his physicians. Almondale was to New York, but never saw the locust indigenous, though it is often planted there in gardens, of the late Hon. Henry Erskine, the brother of

Editorial Correspondence.

" In truth the farmers of the exclusively grain growing states, are suffering under their accu mulated crops of grain, and view the tariff bill "as the means of promoting home consumption "in this country, as the same system has done in "every other country. I was delighted to see "your extracts from an unpublished pamphlet "on the subject of Tobacco.—The argument is "conclusive, and applies with equal force to the "articles of cotton and grain."

Extract, dated Pittsburg, 31st March, 1824 You may rest assured, that whatever southern planters may apprehend from the new tariff, Pennsylvania farmers, and those of the western consequences. Many of the best American Apple states, look to it as the only certain means of separate was totally consumed by the bug, while the other ple trees were carried from Europe originally. curing their prosperity, and that of the Union. part among the corn remained untouched! The

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH. Of agricultural appearances and prospects in Shenandoah valley.

It would be of much service to our readers if all our correspondents would follow the good example of Mr. Turner, in taking occasion, when writing to us on other business, to give a general view of the effects of the season, and the prospects of various crops in their section of country, at the time of writing; we shall en-deavour to digest a plan that will secure us regular reports of this sort, unless we are deceived in the co-operation of certain publick spirited citizens, on whom we can rely for this good service to the common cause. Mr. Turner's letter was not written for publication, but we know he will not object, finding it as we do, containing interesting remarks, and offering as it does, an appropriate opport unity to throw out the hints which it has here suggested.] Ed. Am. Far.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT. March 29th, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

Having received the last number of the 5th vol. of the American Farmer, I herewith, with great pleasure send \$5 in advance, for the 6th vol, as the "best proof I can give of my approbation of your labours," and I sincerely hope the work will receive a continued and increasing patronage, commensurate with its intrinsic merit and usefulness. With respect to our agricultural prospects, they are now so fluctuating and transitory, and the result so liable to be influenced by innumerable casualties, that they ought never to be spoken of, but with extreme diffidence; the most flattering appearances are often blasted in a few hours, and hope extinguished becomes revived in a manner equally miraculous. I can therefore only venture to say that our crops of small grain, (in consequence of a dry, cold autumn, very unfavorable for vegetation,) appear much more unpro-mising than usual: the month of January was mild and favorable, but the last six or eight weeks have been the reverse: there has been less snow than perhaps was ever known, and the ultimate thawing and freezing by day and by night, has caused a good deal to be cast out of the earth. Nevertheless, our crops are at this time improving fast, they exhibit a pretty uniform appearance, though unusually backward in growth; and nous, though it is often planted there in gardens, and and round houses for ornament as in England, and for which it is here to be found in every nurseryman's possession. In the southern parts of Pennsylvania I have been told it grows indige
Pennsylvania I have been told it grows indige
Chancellorship in 1806, and retired from the appeared among us; its attack on our corn was formidable, and I believe would have been fatal if it had not been for the irresistible counteraction of frequent showers, affording the best season for that noble plant, ever experienced .- I gathered from 95 acres, 4715 bushels, and finished housing it the 15th of November, the best crop of corn I have ever made.-It was in some degree, though not materially, injured by the bug. I have a surplus of about 2500 bushels, which I can't sell at any price,—In relation to the chinch bug, a fact occurred, which I deem worthy of communicating-a lot of ground near my dwelling, containing about four acres, was planted, one half in seven or eight varieties of Indian corn, the remainder sowed in millet,-In September the millet being harvested, the whole was sown in rye, the rye growing in that portion of the ground which had produced the millet, 3d. To preserve both the strength and quality of ment of the efficacy of this new method with rethe flax.

4th. To effect a saving of the material in scutching and hackling, of more than 10 per cent.

5th. To preserve the waters and air from infection, and the fish from being destroyed.

That they commenced their observations by at one side, and letting it out at the other.

flax from floating on the surface.

water let off from the pool: that it was extreme- D'Arcy by its superior whiteness. ly black, but the smell less strong than that occa-sioned by the old method; that on the top of the companied their report, of both parcels of flax,

fresh water let in.

That on the 15th of August the second water method to the particular notice and protection of was drawn off, less discoloured than the former; the Prefect.' with a more disagreeable odour, but not so much as by the old method; that on the 17th the flax, ference of his process, which has been reported no longer touching the transverse wood upon the to differ from the common usage in four points. surface of the water, descended naturally to the bottom, a certain indication of its being sufficient ly steeped; that the water was let off, still a little discoloured, but without any disagreeable 2dly. In immersing the flax by means of trans-edour. That the flax was then taken out, spread verse sticks, with that degree of weight annexupon a meadow, and handled in the usual way. ed, which shall not push it down to the bottom, dles in the middle of the mass are but sufficientThat after its having remained there a fortnight, but leave it the power to descend spontaneously ly steeped, those at the top are too much so, and they returned and took a bundle, weighing six towards the conclusion of the steepage. kilogrammes 66 grammes. That they brought it to the house of Mr. Devos, a farmer at Heus half a foot between the bottom and the roots of den, near Ghent, who declared to them that he the flax. had sold to Mr. D'Hont D'Arey, the half of a 4thly. piece on the foot, equal to that which he shewed vals. to them, and which had been steeped in his farm, according to the old routine. That they took a not carried into effect by the Minister to whom bundle of this flax, and adjusted it to the precise the report was made, because in a few months afweight of the other, viz: 5 kilogrammes 66 terwards the Imperial Government ceased to exgrammes, and had both bundles broken and scutched; that the bundle of Mr. D'Hont D'Arthat during the interval he has occupied himself cy yielded one kilogramme 420 grammes; that in such experiments as induce him to think, that thread and linen rendered tedious and expensive. of Mr. Devos, one kilogramme 300 grammes, by increasing the dimensions of the pools, so as That therefore upon the scutching there was a to double the usual quantity of water in proportwo bundles hackled separately, that that of Mr. cessity of changing the water may be dispensed the common method of the stagnant pool. But D'Hont D'Arcy, which weighed one kilogramme with, and that in fact a strong and well regulated that this mode is also defective, inasmuch as, saving of 120 grammes. That then they had the tion to the quantity of flax to be steeped, the ne-420 grammes, yielded 870 grammes of flax and 420 grammes of tow, in all one kilograme 290 when dressed, silky and fine, as by these means grammes—waste 130 grammes; and that of Mr Devos, which weighed 1 kilogramme 300 grammes, yielded 700 grammes of hackled flax, and of water. That besides the difference of tem-430 grammes of tow, in all one kilogramme 130 perature towards the surface, being in proportion grammes—waste 170 grammes. That therefore to the length of time the water has been in stagthe bundle of Mr. D'Hont D'Arcy having had but 130 grammes of waste, and that of Mr. De position, will the better acquire the necessary vos 170, an advantage of 40 grammes appears in degree of putrefaction, whilst the interior part favour of the new process. And as in the hack of the plant, which resists much less the action ling a saving having been found of ten grammes, the tow of Mr. D'Hont D'Arcy's parcel being degree of its submersion, in a temperature pro but 420 grammes, and that of the other 430) the portionably weaker, is never too much rotted or total advantage in point of material, is more than damaged. one tenth of the quantity of flax.

spect to the quality and strength of the flax. Mr. Gorwardverbeggen, one of the Commissioners, shewed them the two specimens of flax, he had brought them to the greatest degree of inspecting the steeping pool of two rods long by ble; that that of Mr. D'Hont D'Arcy had borne pool. one wide*, add six feet deep; taking in the water the trial perfectly, but that that of Mr. Devos, even at four degrees short of the fineness of the That this pool contained a considerable parcel other, broke frequently; that therefore, the new of flax tied in bundles, and fixed in a vertical po- process may be concluded to preserve the strength sition, with the root of the plant towards the bottom. That it was kept in this position at the level of the water by some branches and straw, September to Mr. Brackmen, bleacher, and one which branches were pressed by three planks of the commissioners, two skeins of thread, one wood placed across, having at the extremities of taken from the flax of Mr. D'Hont D'Arcy, and the complete the complete the flax of Mr. D'Hont D'Arcy, and the complete the co each, stones sufficiently heavy to prevent the the other from that of Mr. Devos. That both time, so that the grass will not have time to cover That the flax had been in this state for one bleaching operations, and that in the end the adday, and that the water was already discoloured. vantage of the new process was manifested, in That on the 10th of August they saw the first the facility of discovering that of Mr. D'Hont

water many bubbles appeared, a certain sign undressed, scutched, hackled, spun, raw and that the effect of the steepage was in full ac-bleached, in each of which the superior whitetivity. That all the water was drawn off, and ness of that from the new mode of steeping was obvious; and that they strongly recommend this points out the defects of the old method thus;

The author of the memoir then states the dif-

1st. In placing the bundles in the steep verti-

2dly. In immersing the flax by means of trans-

4thly. By renewing the water at stated inter-

He states that the improvement suggested was

He adds in a note, that "the gum in the head That Mr. Devos was a farmer remarkable for of the plant has nearly one half more consistence careful steeping.—That to make further experition at the root; and that the flax-dressers always find that the heads are never sufficiently steeped, and that they cannot clean them without much trouble and a great loss of flax."

The spontaneous descent of the steeped flax, he states, to be an indication of its being nearly sufficiently rotted; since at the moment when the particles of air which the plant contains, wrought in competition in the same loom; that have all escaped by the decomposition of the gum, the entire mass quits the transverse poles, fineness of which that species of flax was capa- and settles spontaneously at the bottom of the

> That at this moment it is necessary to be on the watch; to take out a handful of the flax, to dry it, and to examine the state of the gum; which trial should be repeated every six hours, for the wholly got rid of, and before the filaments of the

That when that exact point is attended to, the were tied together, and underwent the same it by its growth, or to deteriorate it by its humidity. That the spread flax should be turned in four or five days; and that finally, in lieu of a change of water, the extent of the steeping pool should be proportioned to double the mass to be steeped, by which the flax will acquire that shining and blueish whiteness which indicates a superior quality.

In another part of the Memoir, the author

" That those who steep their flax by heaping the bundles upon each other horizontally, draw even from that one mass, two or three different colours, which affect the filaments of the flax, and as many more perhaps before the termination of the steepage, owing to the unequal operation of the temperature of the atmosphere, which acts with infinitely more force near the surface, than in the depth of the stagnant water. That the result of this irregularity is, that whilst the bunthose at the bottom not enough. That as the steeping pools are generally as full as possible with flax, the colouring particles of the gum being diluted in but a little water, acquire thereby the power of rendering certain portions of the flax nearly black, blue, or red, according to their position in the mass.

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"That by this variation in the time of precise sufficiency of steepage, (which is critical,) the after operations become difficult and troublesome. That thus great waste is occasioned, the quality of the flax altered, and the bleaching of the

"That those who steep in running waters, obtain more whiteness and better quality than from than in the middle of the mass, or the interior of the bundles, an equal putrefaction, or an equal whiteness, cannot be produced. That besides, as the gum is more viscous at the top of the plant than towards the root, it is impossible in running water to attain the proper degree of steepage with perfect precision. He concludes, that after much reflection, reading, and travelling through flax countries; after a minute inspection of Mr. Lee's method in England, and after many experiments made on a great scale, he flatters himself that the mode he proposes is the best"

The experiments reported, may furnish a comparative view of the waste that occurs in the manner of dressing the flax in Flanders and elsewhere, as well as an opportunity of ascertaining, whether ir that respect, and in the other advantages stated, Mr. Lee's method and the later improvements upon it in England, be preferable to that which the Memoir recommends.

^{* 28} feet by 14. † About 13 lb. 64 oz. Avoirdupois.

EGYPTIAN MILLET.

Oxford, February 26th, 1824.

MR. SKINNER.

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as to send me that you received from N. V. Herbemont, Esq. of South Carolina, which he called to give you some account of its success.

it being planted too late, except the top, which mote the general good. had one from 18 inches to two feet long, perhaps some as long as 30 inches; I mean to send you some to look at; some of them are yellow and others purple. I did not try the experiment of cutting this millet for forage, but the prevailing opinion is, it could be cut from 3 to 4 times a year and the birds and mice are so fond of it* that they destroyed the most of mine before I discovered their preying on it. It may in my opinion be recommended to all farmers that wish to raise forage for their cattle, and those who have low lands with rich soil, and not much fit for wheat, and more can be raised off an acre than of any

bloom.

I am, dear sir, your's, &c. JOHN WILLIS.

* This fact is remarked by all who have cultivated millet. Ed. Am. Far.

>0 NEW WHEAT.

gentleman in this county.

of a new kind of wheat, lately cultivated in Se-neca county, I really consider it a great acquisition to our country. It resembles in colour the they deem beneficial to the agricultural interest, bearded thorn wheat, the berry rather smaller respectfully submit the following report: than the white or red chaffed wheat, and weighs from 62 to 64 lbs. a bushel. I have made experiments, and have given it a fair trial on different ducts, whether as home or abroad, necessarily soils, from clay loam to a black rich soil. It pos advances the interests of agriculture. He who sesses two very important properties which our cultivates the soil, looks beyond the supply of his common wheat does not. It resists frost much own wants for the profits of his labour. He looks tack of the Hessian fly; this was abundantly try. The home market, in the opinion of the nations act not for us, but for themselves. Fa-

proved the last season. On this account alone it committee, is at all times to be fireferred to the is invaluable, as I had fields of common wheat foreign market, when the reward of agricultural nearly destroyed by the fly, while this new wheat pursuits is equal-the former is less precarious side by side was untouched.

With respect to the few seed you were so good to send me that you received from N. V. Her- wheat grows thick on the ground, the colour of when the home market can be increased in its the straw is lighter and softer and does not grow demands, without diminishing in a greater debemont, Esq. of South Carolina, which he called as tall as common wheat, the heads are shorter, gree the foreign consumption, it would seem wise fithe American Farmer.) there being so great an but fill well, the chaff is light. The flour is equal account of the wonderful growth of it, I was determined to see a specimen of it; and found it asbushels of it to Col. Mynderse, at the Seneca Your committee consider the increase of duties tonished so many people, that I think it my duty Falls, last December, his miller pronounced it on many foreign articles now imported into the give you some account of its success.

I planted a few hills of it in good ground in a harvest, it was sowed the 17th Sept. 1822. It hrosperity of the nation. A portion of populacorn lot, but unfortunately did not plant it quite was first introduced into Seneca county 5 or 6 tion engaged in manufactures would necessarily soon enough in the season: I planted it the last of years ago, and is called beaver dam wheat, under depend on the farmer for subsistence, and create April instead of about the 15th March, viz. to an idea it was first brought from a beaver dam a more perfect and profitable division of labour save seed. I put 3 seed in each hill, the hills 5 near Utica, whereas, Col. Mynderse informed me than now exists A new market would be oftened, feet apart, or say from 4 to 5 feet apart; it came that it was imported from Spain by Elkanah and a new demand created, for all the raw mateup very small and slim; I pulled out all but one Watson, Esq. of Albany, and was one of the va- rials which new manufactures would consume. It in each hill and it looked so little, I did not think rious samples of wheat he distributed over the cannot be denied, that, if all the manufactured

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

opinion is, it could be cut from 3 to 4 times a year if planted early in our climate, say about the latitude of 39 north; no doubt but it suits a warmer climate better, but I find I had some ripe seed, in the House of Representatives of the United cultural resources, a spirit of emulation and in-States, consisting of Messrs. Van Ransselaer, Baylies, Garnet, Harris, (Pa.) Rose, Patterson, (Pa.) and Whiteman. It contains the soundest principles of political economy, to be found any state paper ever issued in this country, exfact, that which should be ardently wished for, cept Hamilton's celebrated Report on Manufac- in every agricultural country, a home market tures, of which the great leading principles are would appear; this, too, would prove a market thing I ever saw grow; I am sorry I could not save more seed, for many apply to me for it that will not get any, as I have but very little on hand. States I like the redicates I like the redicates are saved and unchanging. The holicy, the captrice, the selfishness, and the hostility of other nations I think if you had seen it growing in my lots in fare of the United States. Like the radiance of could not affect it. On this point, therefore, the Oxford, you would have taken a drawing of it; the sun breaking forth from a curtain of dense committee cannot entertain any doubt. The ex-I expected you planted some yourself, or I should clouds, it dispels the mists which inveterate pre- tension of domestic manufactures, depending on have sent you some last fall, to see when in full judice has shed over the policy which this count the production of such raw materials as can be try ought to pursue, in order to rescue herself found in this country must increase the demand from the calamitous situation in which a large and consumption of those materials, and of course portion of our citizens, and entire sections of the secure a new and ready market. Union are involved.

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1824.

In the House of Representatives, March 19, 1824. The committee on agriculture, to whom was Extract of a letter from Jonas Seelr, Esq. a referred the resolution of the House of Repremember of the Legislature, to an agricultural sentatives, instructing them to inquire if an increase of the duty now established by law, on fined themselves to the home market, in the ALBANY, 6th Feb. 1824. any article of foreign growth or manufacture, brief view which they have presented. The "Sir-In answer to your request on the subject will be for the interest of the agriculturist; and, question how far the increase of this home marif there be any such article, to name the same, together with the additional amount of duty which

That, in the apprehension of your committee, whatever increases the consumption of its probetter, and is absolutely invulnerable to the at- to a market for the surplus products of his indus-

than the latter; it is, also more permanent and The common wheat when not injured by fly or certain, and above the reach of restraining and

much of it, or I would have paid more attention to it than I did at first; and it only shared the same fate, as to cultivation that the rest of the throughout the state, will for a moment, take a bounds of our country, from the raw material corn lot did; but to my great astonishment it put breathing spell from the busy strife of politics, furnished by ourselves, the value of our lands out from 15 to 20, and some more stalks, some as and occasionally turn an eye to the best interests would be increased, and the profits of agricultularge as common Indian corn from each plant! of our country, viz: agriculture and domestic ral labour considerably augmented. Demand and they grew generally upwards of 12 feet high! manufactures. A general communication of the and consumption would be directly extended—a and some had 12 shoots on a stock, but no ears, above important information cannot fail to progreat extent of soil devoted to the growing of products that now afford no sufficient stimulus to cultivation. The soil and climate of the United States are capable of producing the various articles necessary for such manufacturing establishments as will most naturally flourish in this Mr. Skinner,
I enclose, and request you will publish, in the sumed provided manufacturing labour should be

As to the articles of foreign growth, to which an increase of duty should apply, in order to promote the prosperity of our agriculture, the committee need only remark, that, if the principles which they advance be sound, the duty should embrace every raw material found or procured with ease and cheapness, and in abundance in the United States. The committee have conket, by an increase of duty on foreign articles, would affect the demand of our agricultural prolucts abroad, leads to a new train of considerations. The first inquiry which naturally occurs on this point is, what are the inducements with foreign nations to purchase the productions of our soil? what their motives? what the moving causes of the market which they extend? Is their policy founded on favour, reciprocity, self-inteest, or necessity? On this subject there is lite ground for difference of opinion. Foreign

their measures towards us beyond the compass of teeth, next the tushes, are called pincers, and bare expediency. They will consume our raw materials when they cannot do better; when they can, they will not not consume them. When the consumption of our agricultural products comes in contact with any principle of political economy applicable to their own condition, a hostile tariff meets us at their shores. Hence, the fo-reign market, for the fruits of our soil, depends but little on the sale which foreign manufac-tures find in this country; and whether we purchase more or less, foreign nations will graduate their policy towards us, by a standard inde pendent of any general system of duties which we may adopt; at least, so it appears to your committee.

How long would Great Britain purchase our cotton, if her own colonies could supply her demands? How many nations would consume any article that is cultivated by the American agriculturist if they could find their demand supplied on better and more advantageous conditions, by home industry? These questions are answered by their proposition; it is, therefore, the opinion of the committee, that the foreign market for our agricultural products, and for the staple articles of our exports, in the shape of raw materials, will not be essentially affected by any in crease of duty on those foreign manufactures which are composed of similar materials.

As to the amount of duty which should be imposed, it must always depend upon a variety of considerations, which need not be detailed : it should be sufficient to secure the exclusive and constant demand of our raw materials, and to sustain the American manufacturer in his pursuits; it must be competent to build up and protect those manufacturing establishments, at fire-sent in the country, and which, with a reasonable encouragement, will present a constant demand for those raw materials.

manufacture, which should be taxed in order to increase our agricultural prosperity, your committee would refer, generally, to the tariff now before the house. The committee do not perceive the necessity of selecting any articles, or of imposing any duties, beyond those embraced by that bill.

LAWRENCE, ON THE AGE OF THE HORSE. HOW TO KNOW IT.

is only determinable with precision by his teeth; maining colt's teeth, in order to make the horse and that rule fails after a certain period, and is appear five; but you will be convinced of the sometimes equivocal and even uncertain within fraud, by the non-appearance of the tushes: and that period. A horse has forty teeth; viz. twenty- if it be a mare, by the shortness and smallness of four double teeth or grinders, four tushes, or the corner teeth, and indeed of the teeth in single teeth, and twelve front teeth, or gatherers. general. To give an old horse the mark, is Mares have no tushes in general. The mark, termed, to bishop him; of the derivation of this which discovers the age, is to be found in the term I have no knowledge. They burn a hole in front teeth, next the tushes. In a few weeks, each of the corner teeth, and make the shell fine with some, the foal's twelve fore teeth begin to and thin, with some iron instrument, scraping all shoot; these are short, round, white, and easily the teeth to make them white; sometimes they distinguishable from the adult or horse's teeth, even file them all down short and even. To this with which they come afterwards to be mixed, they add another operation; they pierce the skin At some period between two and three years over the hollows of the eye, and blow it up with old, the colt changes his teeth; that is to say, he a quill: but such manœuvres can deceive only the sheds the four middle fore teeth, two above and inexperienced, and in case of dispute would be two below, which are sometime after replaced detected in an instant. Of the colours of horses, with horse's teeth. After three years old, two nothing, in my opinion, can be said more to the others are changed, one on each side the for-purpose than to repeat an adage of old Bracken,—mer; he has then eight colt's and four horse's "A good horse is never of a bad colour." Mo teeth. After four years old, he cuts four new dern light and experience have been happily teeth, one on each side those last replaced, and employed in detecting and exploding the theohas at that age, eight horse's and four foal's teeth. retic whimseys of antiquity upon almost all sub lation, either fair or foul, those articles of foreign These last new teeth are slow growers, compar-jects; among the rest, upon that of attributing manufacture which we are in the habit of put

vour, and even reciprocity, form no basis for ed with the preceding; they are the corner are those which bear the mark: this mark consists in the tooth being hollow, and in the cavity bearing a black spot, resembling the eye of a bean. The tushes may then be felt. At four years and a half old, these mark teeth are just visible above the gum, and the cavity is very conspicuous. At five years old, the horse hashed his remaining four colt's teeth, and his tushes appear. At six, his tushes are up, and appear white, small and sharp, near about which is ob-servable a small circle of young growing flesh; the horse's mouth is now complete, and the black mark has arrived at, or very near the upper extremity of the corner teeth. At seven, the two FRIEND SKINNER, middle teeth fill up. Between the seventh and eighth year, all the teeth are filled up, the black to furnish the tobacco planters with friends of the mark hath vanished, and the horse is then said to be aged, and his mouth full.

From that time forward, the age of the horse can only be guessed at from certain indications; but these guesses are usually made with considerable accuracy by experienced people. If his little left for them to do in the "demolishing teeth shut close, and meet even, are tolerably way." What can have brought upon us poor white, not over long, and his gums appear plump, devils, such killing kindness, God only knows; you may conclude he is not yet nine years old. At for it far transcends all human intelligence to that age and as he advances, his teeth become comprehend. The author must surely be another yellow and foul, and appear to lengthen, from the Philo Hamilton; or, as I rather suspect, the reshrinking and receding of the gums. The tush-doubtable champion himself; for this publication es are blunt at nine; but at ten years old, the cavity or channel on the inside in the upper tushes until that period to be felt by the finger, are entirely filled up. At eleven, the teeth will be very long, black, and foul, but will generally meet even; at twelve, his upper jaw teeth will overhang the nether: at thirteen and upwards, his tushes will be either worn to the stumps, or long, black, and foul, like those of an old boar. Beside those exhibited by the mouth, nature ever furnishes variety of signals, denoting the approach of old age and decay, throughout the bo-In fact, as to the articles of foreign growth and dies of all animals. After a horse has past his prime, a hollowness of his temples will be per-ceived; his muscles will be continually losing something of their plumpness; and his hair, that gloss and burnish, which is the characteristic of youth and prime, will look dead, faded, or en tirely lose its colour in various parts. In proportion to the excess of these appearances, will be the horse's age.

The following are among the devices practised by a set of unfeeling rascals, who have no other rule of conduct than their supposed interest, to mode of coaxing, I cannot but say, that the vercounterfeit the marks of age in horses. At four worst of Dr Kitchiner's "peristaltic persuaders" The age of a horse, it is sufficiently well known, years old they will frequently knock out the re-

this or that, good or evil quality, or temperament, o the colour of a horse. All that I am warranted in saying, from my own observation, is, that I have seen more bad horses, of all kinds among the light bays, with light-coloured legs, and muzzle, than amongst any other colours; and the most good saddle and coach horses, among the common bays, with black legs and manes, and the chocolate browns. This, in all probability, has been accidental.

> **>0** FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

> > April 5th, 1824.

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If the other numbers of your 6th volume, are same stamp, with the one who has graced your 1st number with a few of his lucubrations from " an unpublished pamphlet," &c. the enemies of these ill fated agriculturists, would do well to expedite their attacks; or there will be precious has the invariable accompaniment of every thing from his pen, that I ever saw: to wit, scraps of letters without number, and interminable ari hmetical calculations, which make the natter in hand, (to borrow a southern phrase of much sterling value,) "all as clear as mud." But let this pass, that I may beg of you, for pity sake, to tell us how you have stumbled upon such a correspondent; or rather, how he could continue to stumble upon you? could it be necessary, my good sir, to accumulate such a mass of figures, and quotations, either from real letters, or such as have been fabricated in news papers for purposes of speculation, in order to prove the simple fact, which (by the way, I believe) no human being denies, that the price of our tobacco has fallen? Or was this the best method your correspondent could think of, to persuade us, that the most effectual way to benefit ourselves, was to agree, notwithstanding this diminished, and still diminishing revenue, to give him and his friends more for every thing they either have, or may have to sell? Truly if such is his logic, and such his are most admirable viands compared to them.

But he see as to think that by calling this ru inous project "the building up a home market, we shall all be cajoled out of our senses. Had this master mason served his apprenticeship at the erection of the Tower of Babel, some intelligible explanation might have been given of his present hallucinations. As this could not very well have happened, the man who would undertake to explain them, must have such a head, as it would be quite a hopeless task to find; for they amount to this,-that the less we have to buy with; or in other words the more our products are reduced in price, the more we shall be able to purchase of every thing we want:—"the building up a home market," being the grand panaces or solving this unintelligible paradox. And the piece of architecture is, simply to exclude foreignanufactures, or to tax them so highly, as great y to diminish their importation.

Pray take the trouble to examine for a momen how this would work. If by any process of legis

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purchase less of the domestic manufactures of the same kind; even admitting the physical impossibility, that the immediate consequence of the le al cost of the foreign articles.

It does not remove the difficulty the breadth of a chego's bristle to say, that a home market for and there are no classes where interests call so most efficacious and sure. I have saved several unless it can be demonstrated that a domestic ma-ingenious discoverer of really new and useful ed on the ground, and apparently in the last agopufacturer can actually consume more, both of principles. bread stuffs, and of all our other products, than a foreign one; but this incredible absurdity I do not recollect, that even Hamilton himself, has yet attempted to make us swallow. What then would taking out a patent, a security (for an amount of relief. The medicine will show its effects in ensue? Why we should gain no more home custogreat enough, (if it ever could) to produce the occur, and the punishment be but just. same effect. In the mean time, we should be exposed to every exaction which a state of things, but little removed from actual monopoly, would Translation of a letter from Marseilles to the Editor of the Paris Journal du Commerce, W. D. Taylor, Esq. of Taylorsville. growing up. Without this legislative interference, which would be as barefaced an act of despotism, as the Grand Turk himself ever attempted, a one of the most important branches of our comnumber of manufactories are daily, and rapidly establishing themselves; and obtaining a firm simply because the nation is ripe for them, and the cotton plant into Egypt from Brazil. can be brought against them.

of "heart's ease," wherein he attempts to play has ordered also that this production should be presented by William R. Stuart, Esq. of Queen-the part of a sort of "Amicus Curiz" to con called Jumel Cotton. In the second year the Ann's county, to General Forman, do with one gress, I have nothing to say, but that the memi-culture produced nearly 100,000 kilogrames accord, pronounce it to have been of the first bers of this body, both individually and collectively, are doubtless willing and able, amply to much, and now in the fourth year, at the mocastern and western shore friends to send to the remunerate him for his kindness. Whether they ment of my writing, there are in the lazaretto of same address, a similar sample of their good will do so, or not, is quite another affair; but Marseilles, 4000 bales, equal to 600,000 kilo-management, of any breed of sheep; from which with due submission to their better judgments, I grames, which are ready for the manufacturers. we pledge ourselves to make a faithful report, think they certainly owe him, at least abundant thanks for his very supererogatory care. For the about the same quantity which we have here, and WILLIAM LEE, of Grove Point,

Your Friend, NICOTIANA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

South Carolina, March 10, 1824.

MR. SKINNER,

licks.

I perceive a Mr. Hoaxie, (for that if he is a patentee of the ordinary class of patentees) has the effect of this upon our commercial relations called your attention to his iron wheels, and ex-with the United States? pressed a wish to sell the right to their use in the different parts of the United States.

I stop here, and leave this subject, of which the different parts of the United States.

since, I imported a pair of wheels with cast iron chants. hobs, by a peculiar axle tree, made by a Mr. Bennet, of Bristol. And as long ago have I seen at Edinburgh, the carriage of a carriage, altogether made of wrought iron. The wheels of that were of the same metal, and seven years since they were common enough in Great Britain. Hence,

augmented exactly in proportion to the addition-been an imported cutting box, on exactly the same lavourite animal. principle, for many years.

I am, sir, &c. CAROLINIENSIS.

correspondent to its supposed advantages) that, copious discharges from the relieved animal, mers, than we should loose foreign ones; but we in the event of his claim to it proving fallacious, which will be accompanied by quantities of dead should be deprived of all the advantages of that would indemnify the individual he should sue for botts. He will not only be relieved, but will be foreign competition which keeps down the prices the invasion of his assumed right? If his claim improved in his health and condition. It is to be of what we buy; and much time would inevitably be really founded, and a jury support it, no harm observed, by the by, that all owners of horses elapse, before the home competition would be could arise in the other case, much benefit would

" It falls within the province of your Journal to make public a revolution which is preparing in merce.

"It is now four years since M. Jumely, a footing in the country, which they will maintain; Frenchman, conceived the idea of introducing they can successfully meet any competition that experiment completely succeeded; the Pacha ordered the plants to be propagated as fast as As to that part of your correspondent's extract possible, and upon the most extensive scale. He this day dined from a saddle of merino mutton, called Jumet Cotton. In the second year the Ann's county, to General Forman, do with one honor of the nation, let them not in this remark-able case, furnish another item to blacken the long, and truely lamentable catalogue of acts of ingratitude so generally exhibited against repub-the future increase of this plant; the Pacha has it cultivated very high up the Nile.

"The quality of this cotton, which is of the your friend, long staple kind, is excellent; when it obtains a little more whiteness in color, and is better handled, it will entirely supercede the Louisiana and Pernambuco cotton. It is probable that our manufacturers will give it the preference, more especially on account of the low price to which the abundant crop will reduce it. What will be

He must permit me to tell him that six years of your readers, and of manufacturers and mer [Signed] ARMAND.

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE BOTTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Sir

In the American Farmer I have read with insooner than submit to the decision of a suit (in terest, several remedies for the botts. It is cer-

chasing, are made to cost us more, than they did ; which the onus probandi lies before me) in the stainly desirable, if possible, to obtain some speat the same time that the price of what we sell, supreme court, however urgent in its origin, and cific, which may be relied on, to expel those either falls, or remains stationary, it is as clear absurd in its object, I would import them.

The honest mechanic and real inventor of imstomach, as well as to prevent their formation. to buy less of them. Nay more, we must also provements, should really be put on their guard As one of your correspondents observes, there is against the inconveniencies arising from the army no doubt that salt exhibited weekly in the food patentees, with which this country is ravaged of horses, would assist as a preventive; and so It is not long since one of this tribe passed will salt-petre and assafactida occasionally adgislative operation would be, to create instanter, through this county and sold patent rights to a ministered. Currying and cleaning the hair of all the means necessary for their fabrication; cutting box, (Willis's) and in one of the towns the horse is necessary not only for the good apbecause the price of these manufactures would be where he thus picked up \$50 or \$60, there had pearance, but also for the general health of our

Of all the remedies I have used and seen used The patent law should undergo some alteration, to expel the botts, fish brine is decidedly the our products will be substituted for a foreign one; loudly for it, as the industrious mechanic and the valuable horses, after they were actually stretch-

nies.

Let a quart of strong fish brine be administered at once; and the dose repeated in an hour would do well to give them occasionally in their food, and sometimes in draught, small quantities of fish brine.

Half pint of elder juice, extracted from the leaves; half pint of linseed or any other oil; half pint of whiskey and half pint of water, with a small piece of alum, making a quart drench, which will ensure relief in fifteen minutes.

> DO -CERTIFICATE.

We the subscribers to this certificate, having

O. HOOSEY, of the Cliffs. JOS. B. SIMS, of Poplar Neck.

Be pleased to publish the above certificate, which will oblige the subscribers thereto, and

A SUBSCRIBER.

April 6th, 1824.

PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR-DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Sheppard's Inspection Warehouse, Baltimore, during the quarter commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twentyfour, and ending on the first day of April eighteen hundred and twenty four.

Martin and A	Domestie growth	of this state.	Roin- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	165			165
Number de- livered.	205	111-1		205

LANCELOT WARFIELD, Inspector.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

REMARKS ON KEEPING COWS. APPLICABLE TO TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Many families in town are induced to forego the abundance of milk, especially where there are that the expense of keep is greater than the income. The liability to have our cows stolen by the commons, and sell them in the country for dry cows-or to exchange them for fresh ones, is a be more useful, than some others; at least its benefits would be felt and seen nearer home.

Then as to the firefit and loss-a cow need have no better food than the following:-hay I understand is now selling at \$10 per ton, but say \$1.40 per hundred, that would be for

Fourteen pounds per day-an ample

supply, 3 galls, of ship stuff, or 6 galls. Vir-10 cents.

ginia bran,

Yield of milk at least 10 quarts per

day the year round, at 5 cts. per quart, 50 cents. Consume in the family one gallon per day of good rich milk, giving abundance of cream for in the coolest part of the ship, or in a cool place tea and coffee, and still you would have six quarts per day for sale, giving 30 cents per day, or S9 to the West Indies, and back again to Denmark; per month, this would pay the whole wages of and although it had been eighteen months in the the best man servant, to take care of the cow and bottles, it was as sweet as first milked from the do all the work of the house besides, and give cow. yeast money in the bargain!! But if instead of long forage, cut hay, or cut straw, be used, a long forage, rut hay, or cut straw, or cut straw, woman may easily milk and feed the cow. The best way to give the bran or ship stuff, is to Sir,

The bay horse, Roanoke, got by Sir Archy out The bay horse, Roanoke, got by Sir Archy out two of Virginia bran; then pour on it a gallon of of the imported mare Lady Bunbury, will be perboiling water, and after stirring it well, add two mitted to cover the winner, or dam of the winner or three gallons of cold water and give it warm of any plate, match, or sweepstakes, of not less to the cow-some cows will not eat slop well in than £50 value, gratis. He is a fine blood bay, the beginning; in that case put a little water at with black mane and tail, and black legs; was first and increase it gradually. To this food may never backed, but is quite gentle; is nearly, or be added the slop of the kitchen—or that may be quite 16 hands high; a much handsomer horse given to a hog, and will give you 300 weight of than his sire; and many good judges think of good meat in a year. These are among the "small matters" which the master of a family is Middle Quarter in Charlotte county, Virginia, and plaster of salve too apt to think beneath his notice—but he should He never covered until 1822, and his foals of last next. This is to be done night and morning; at remember that trusting too much to other's care year are uncommonly fine. He was suffered to which times the carbuncle is to be washed, not world, men are saved not by faith but by the want of it," as poor Richard says, and "the eye of a master will do more work than both his hands."

And again, if you would be wealthy think of avoing as well as getting; "the Indies have not made Spain; the Lord to the control of the save here will save here."

The his swher's marks. He is seven that save saved on the want save and save here work than both his hands."

And again, if you would be wealthy think of saving as well as getting; "the Indies have not made Spain; the Lord to the want save again, but the root is saved on the want save again, but the root is by Trumbark.—A sufficiency of powdered nettle root is to be put on so as to cover the carbuncle at each dressing.

Apply to Edm. Morgan, the overseer.

The horse is free from all blemish.

I do not know the botanical name of this kind of nettle, but the root grows to a great depth in the nettle, but the root grows to a great depth in the made Spain rich, because her out goes have been greater than her in-comes'

DOLLY THRIFTY.

Milk Alley.

ON MILK AND ITS PRESERVATION. With reasons why the portion last drawn from the cow is always the richest.

-0-

At a late sitting of the Glasgow Philosophical Society a memoir was read by Mr. Maclure, a surgeon, in which he presented a simple but satisfactory explanation of the well known fact that the milk which is obtained towards the conclusion, is much richer than that which the cow

economy and satisfaction to be derived from an pale of the animal's secretion, and nearly in a manufactures on account of immorality, is nonchildren, in the apprehension-first, of their cow therefore, will obey the same laws in the one manufacturing districts of England, and assert that being stolen, by miscreant thieves who make a state as in the other. Now the cream, which is they are to a certainty not more immoral than sort of living between fear and trembling, by cow the lighter and more oleaginous part of milk, asstealing; and secondly they think, erroneously, cends to the surface of that which is contained in a will be more immorality than in less populous wretches who are on the watch to take them from ner, because the part called afterings, which re- of population on that account-we do not live in sembles cream, is specifically lighter than the Utopia. more aqueous portion of milk in the udder, it ascrying nuisance, and amongst the vast variety of cends to the upper region of that organ, and conse- tain, and the effect will be the same which the new fangled societies, "A society to arrest and quently is the last which is expressed during the loss of her Carrying Trade has produced on Hollowing cow thieves to condign punishment," would process of milking.

climates :- Provide pint or quart bottles, which to those possessed by great Britain, I think they must be perfectly clean, sweet and dry; draw ought to be called into play. I, for one, am very the milk from the cow into the bottles, and as willing to submit to reasonable taxation, for the Then spread a little straw on the bottom of a nefitted by it. boiler, on which place bottles with straw be-tween them, until the boiler contains a sufficient quantity. Fill it up with cold water; heat the water, and as soon as it begins to boil, draw the fire, and let the whole gradually cool. When quite cold, take out the bottles, and pack them with straw or sawdust, in hampers, and stow them

is the ruin of many, for "in the affairs of this go to none but his owner's mares. He is seven only in warm soap suds, but in a tea of red oak

April 10, 1824.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract to the Editor, dated Montrose, (Pa.) 5th April, 1824.

Annexed, you have my draft for \$10, on Prime Ward & Sands, New York, in payment of Mr. William Drinker's and my own subscription for

the Farmer of the ensuing year.

I hope the Tariff bill will pass—and I am much pleased with the extract from the unpublished pamphlet, inserted in your last paper; as it is likely to open the eyes of many of your

cess. The dairy-maid calls it the strippings or and am fully convinced that none of the inland afterings. His theory is this: He considers milk counties of this vast country, which do not enjoy in the udder of an animal, as being nearly in the the advantages of an easy and cheap navigation, same circumstances as milk contained in a vessel will ever be as flourishing and populous without out of her body altogether. It is without the manufactures, as with them. The objection to state of absolute rest. Its component parts, sense. I am well acquainted with most of the vessel, becomes supernatant, and leaves the more places, where vice is more observable-but what watery and heavier portion below. In like man-statesman must he be, who objects to an increase

Take the manufactures away from Great Briland-they are the main stay and base of her The following method is recommended for the greatness and power, and as the natural advantapreservation of milk, either at sea or in warm ges possessed by this country are much superior they are filled, immediately cork them well up, sake of manufactures; nor do I claim any merit and fasten the corks with packthread or wire. on that account, as I morally deem I shall be be-

Extract dated Fort Osage, 29th Feb. 1824.

This has been the mildest winter that I ever knew here, we have had little or no snow, and but very few cold days. Though we had one day in January colder by 4 degrees than I ever before noticed. The Missouri has not been frozen over here this winter, a circumstance that has not occured before since 1808. My out cattle and hogs, a goodly number of each, have entirely subsisted themselves, so far, in the river bottom, and are all in good order-hay has frequently been thrown to the cattle, but they refuse to use it except to lay on, though the hay is good.

Respectfully, yours, &c. G. C. SIBLEY.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq. Baltimore.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

RECEIPTS.

A CURE FOR CARBUNCLES.

soil, and hogs are very fond of it, and are seen to root two feet into the ground after it; it has a thick rind or bark, which when stripped or pealed off, exhibits the root of a beautiful white. which, when thus prepared, is to be hung in the air to dry, and when dry, it is easily, with a knife, scraped or grated into a powder for use. root is pleasant to eat, as it has a sweet taste combined with a gentle pungent taste. Some of the Medical faculty have pretended to deride the use of this root as not having sufficient efficacy to cure so dreadful an inflammatory tumour as a carbuncle.—But facts speak loud—and a lady of my acquaintance, has cured many of these carbonles (which have come under my personal insuccyields at the commencement of the milking pro- readers. I have long seen things in that light, tion and observation,) by the above remedy.-

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The nettle root has also been found useful when applied to sores in which proud flesh is contained. send you a small piece of the root, [which

we shall be glad to exhibit to any apothecary or botanist.]

A cure for breakings out, or eruptions of the skin, particularly on children who are much given to them. Be careful. Take the inside of Elder bark and stew it in

hog's lard—a sufficiency of the bark must be put ed with the last of dung.
in to colour the lard pretty highly; and to each
The quarter must now be divided into beds 5 in to colour the lard pretty highly; and to each table-spoonful of lard thus prepared, add as much calomel as will lie on the point of a penknife .-Apply this preparation twice a day with a feather, and by this invaluable remedy, the most creadful eruptions of the skin on children will the shoot, is to be placed at the depth of an inch be speedily cured with ut leaving a scar.

CATNIP POULTICE.

information as to the ingredients, and manner of the form of a mole-hill. If the asparagus plants preparing them.—The following method should should have begun to shoot before their transbe pursued.

light bread, unsalted butter, and keep it simmer- in this country (Eng.) even as late as July. Should ing over the fire, until soft enough for a poultice, any of the plants originally inserted, have died, Should inflammatiotion indicate a return of the they also may be replaced at this season. The ulcer, apply a salve made of bees-wax, rosin, plants ought to be two years old when they are mutton suct, and hog's lard, and the inflammation transplanted: they will even take at three: but will be checked and removed.

receipt to make this useful article.

To 32 gallons of lye, of strength just sufficient for this purpose. to bear an egg, add 16 lbs. of clean melted grease, which, by being placed in the hot sun, and occa-

oap of first quality.

A House Keeper and Subscriber.

Can this be true ?- Edit. Am. Far.

To make Transparent Soap. Suet is the basis of all the soaps of the toilette, known by the name of Windsor soap, because olive-oil forms a paste too difficult to melt soap, which, if well prepared, has the appearoap.

To cultivate . Isparagus, That part of the garden which is longest exlosed to the sun, and least shaded by shrubs and Vegetable Liquor to hasten the blowing of Bulbous rees, is to be chosen for the situation of the asaragus quarter. A pit is then to be dug 5 feet naking up the beds.

the following proportion and order:-

6 inches of common dung-hill manure.

8 inches of turf.

6 inches of dung as before.

6 inches of sifted earth.

8 inches of turf.

6 inches of very rotten dung.

8 inches of the best earth.

feet wide, by paths constructed of turf, 2 feet in breadth and 1 in thickness. The asparagus must

asunder. In planting them, the bud, or top of and a half in the ground, while the roots must be spread out as wide as possible, in the form of an umbrella. A small bit of stick must be placed For obstinate Ulcers in the legs, &c .- Direc- as a mark at each plant, as it is laid in the ground. tions were given in the last number of vol. 5, for As soon as the earth is settled and dry, a spademaking this poultice, which were founded on mis- ful of fine sand is to be thrown on each plant, in plantation, the young shoots should be cut off, and Boil the catnip for a while in vinegar, then the planting will, with these precautions, be take it out and put in new milk thickened with equally successful; though it should be performed at four they are apt to fail.

In three years the largest plants will be fit Economy and safety in making Soap .- I ob- to cut for use. If the buds be sufficiently served in your paper of last evening, an account large to furnish a supply in this manner, the asof a Mrs. Jacobus having four children scalded, paragus should be cut as fast as they appear; by a kettle of soap falling from the fire. To pre-otherwise they must be left till the quantity revent a recurrence of similar accidents, I am in-quired has put forth; in which case the variety duced to offer the following safe and economical in colour and size prevents them from having so agreeable an appearance. An iron knife is used

The asparagus-bed now described will generally last thirty years; but if they be planted sionally stirred, will, in a few days, produce a in such abundance as to require cutting only once in 27 years, half the bed being always in a state of reservation; it will last a century or more. The turf used in making the beds should be very free from stones.

Another Method.

Make the bed quite flat, five feet wide, of good soil, without any dung, long or short: sow it with onions. Then sow two asparagus seeds (lest again, and contains an odour too strong to be one should fail), about one inch deep, near each mixed with essences. The suet soap dissolved other: twelve inches each way sow two more; with one half of alcohol, and put it near the fire Brompton stocks. Six pounds are sufficient for the knowing ones came out at the little end of the until the soap is dissolved: this mixture placed any strong plant: setting them to flower near horn. into a mould to cool, produces the transparent double ones is of no use. The excess in petal arises from cultivation, and transplanting into rich soil; wild flowers are seldom double. Keep all small seeds in the pod until you sow them.

rooted Flowers.

Take nitre, three ounces, common salt, one depth, and the mould which is taken from it ounce, pot-ash, one ounce, sugar, half an ounce. nust be sifted, taking care to reject all stones, rain water, one pound. Dissolve the salts in seven as low in size as a filbert nut. The best gentle heat, in a glazed earthen pot, and when arts of the mould must then be laid aside for the solution is complete, add the sugar, and filter the whole. Put about eight drops of this liquor also be received.

The materials of the bed are then to be laid in into a glass jar, filled with rain or river water. The jar must be kept always full, and the water removed every ten or twelve days, adding each time a like quantity of the liquor: the flowers also must be placed on the corner of a chimneypiece, where a fire is regularly kept. The same mixture may be employed for watering flowers in pots, or filling the dishes in which they are placed, in order to keep the earth or the bulbs or The best layer of earth must then be well mix-plants which they contain, in a state of moisture.

D (40

On publishing the new Russian Tariff, the London Times makes the following, amongst other be planted about the end of March, 18 inches observations:-" The Ministers of the Emperor Alexander have, it seems, made a considerable addition to the import duties on foreign manufactures and produce. In other words, they have been throwing fresh difficulties in the way of Russian exports to foreign countries. To what extent the English trade may suffer from the adoption by Alexander of these fiscal barbarisms, already worn out and condemned by the discerning nation against whose interests he would now direct them, it is easy to guess. Russia cannot injure Great Britain by means which are calculated to repress the rising industry of Russia herself, but to rouse the enterprise of Englishmen into a search after new paths of commerce, and into a cultivation of resources before untried, only because the want of the.n had not been hitherto experienced. We have little to dread from a rival armed with those very weapons which we have ourselves cast aside as unserviceable. The war of prohibitions is disasterous to none so completely as to him who wages it; and the Russian government, by this gross blunder, proves against itself an absence of political civilization, no less remarkable than that moral and social rudeness which have long been a reproach to its subjects."

> CHESS .- The London Chess Club have receiv ed an invitation to play two games with the Paris Club. The challenge has been accepted, and on Tuesday last the players here were appointed. They consist of a committee, of which five are a quorum, who are to make the moves and transmit them. Amateurs, no doubt, will be gratified in witnessing this scientific contest, which will display the skill of, probably, the first players in Europe. The stakes are 50 guineas each game. We shall occasionally communicate the moves .-Dublin Paper.

TROTTING MATCH .- We understand that a trotting match took place a few days since on hot in alcohol retakes its solid state by cooling, and if the spring is cold and dry, let the weeds Long Island, between a celebrated horse called To this fact is due the discovery of transparent grow until rain comes. In October, cover the bed Poppet, belonging to a gentleman in Philadelphia, with manure, or rotten hot-bed. The next spring but formerly owned in this city, and a mare named ance of fine white candied sugar; it may also be coloured, and the vegetable hues for this purpose, the bed free from weeds. To raise seed, select the brickest stems: after blossoming sufficient, this soap, by putting in a thin glass phial, the half of a cake of Windsor soap-shavings; this it also the best way to raise double ten weeks and in 9 minutes, 46 seconds. We understand that with one half of alcabel, and put it near the fire

-0-LITERARY.

Proposals have been issued by Packard & Van. Benthuysen, for publishing by subscription, the Journals of Travels of ELKANAH WATSON, Journals of Travels of ELKANAH Esq., from 1777 to 1820 inclusive, interlarded with occasional Memoirs, Projects, Essays, and Letters from distinguished men, as well in Europe as in America.

These proposals may be seen at the office of the American Farmer, where subscriptions will

SIGNS OF RAIN.

In excuse for not accepting the Invitation of a Friend to make an Excursion with him.

BY THE LATE DR. JENNER.

- 1 THE hollow winds begin to blow,
- The clouds look black, the grass is low; The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
- 4 And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
- Last night the sun went pale to bed, The moon in halos hid her head;
- The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
- For see no rainbow spans the sky.
- The walls are damp, the ditches smell, Clos'd is the pink-ey'd pimpernell.
- 11 Hark! how the chairs and tables crack;
- Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
- 13 Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry;
- 14 The distant hills are looking nigh,
- How restless are the snorting swine,
- The busy flies disturb the kine;
- Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
- The cricket too, how sharp he sings;
- 19 Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
- Sits, wiping o'er her whisker'd jaws.
- 21 Through the clear stream the fishes rise, And nimbly catch th' incautious flies.
- The glow worms, numerous and bright,
- 24 Illum'd the dewy dell last night.
- At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
- 26 Hopping and crawling o'er the green, 27 The whirling wind the dust obeys,
- And in the rapid eddy plays
- 29 The frog has chang'd his yellow vest,
- And in a russet coat is drest.
- 31 Though June, the air is cold and still;
- The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
- My dog, so alter'd in his taste,
- 34 Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast; 35 And see, you rooks, how odd their flight, 36 They imitate the gliding kite,

- 37 And seem precipitate to fall—38 As if they felt the piercing ball, 39 "Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow
- 40 Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

tract from Mr. Hardin's letter dated Shelbyville, die, and taking, in foreign countries all occasions (Kentucky) 12th March last, will acquaint those of leisure to prosecute researches, and to collect to whom they were sent, with the qualities of the objects calculated to extend the circle of every fruit which they may be expected to yield.

Science, and to improve the practice of every art. fruit which they may be expected to yield.

Edit. Am. Far

seedling apple tree, in my orchard .- If pulled the first week in August, they ripen, turn yellow, and rapidly increasing, this essay will prove especialare the best fruit for the season, I have ever seen, ly acceptable and valuable. being quite juicy, not too tart, and withal, the most easy of digestion of any apple I ever tasted. This makes them the finest apple for a gentleman of high character in North Carolina, children that can be procured .- I have but the but on account of the use of that dangerous meone tree of the sort, and never knew its value un-dicine, calomel, great caution must be observed til the past season, never having used them be- in using it. fore except for cooking. They keep well until the last of September, without rotting or shrivelling.

Society for the Eastern Shore, met on Thursday day. the 8th inst. at Plimhimmon. They formed a quorum at an early hour, though the members had to assemble from distances of ten to eighteen miles.-They spent a good day; a real business

The Cattle Show was fixed to be held at Easton on the first Thursday, Friday and Seturday of November next .- The objects for competition

ferred to a committee to graduate the scale of tion to the whole crop is considered, the planter premiums, fill the detail and report at the next and his manager, certainly deserve a handsome meeting. We have the pleasure to inform the premium at the hands of the Maryland Agriculladies that among the variety of articles chosen for the display of their ingenuity, skill and taste, there will be six premiums for Butter, and jour for Hearth-Rugs. Among the prominent transactions of the day, Robert Banning, Esq. was unanimously elected a Member of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Robert Moore.—At a late hour the Trustees closed their sitting, and adjourned, to re-assemble at an early day in May, at the seat of his Excellency Samuel Stevens, Jr.

THE FARDIER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1824.

Our next number will be enriched by a valuable communication on the subject of the prevalent and lamentable cause of decay in our peach trees:-we are indebted for it to the indefatigable investigations of Evan Thomas, Jun. and his obliging compliance with our solicitation to communicate them for the publick good .- What he recommends is the result of careful observation; and its efficacy, besides having been proved by experiment, has the great advantage of being preventive rather than remedial; coming under the old adage—" An ounce of prevention is better than that the three will probably command One Thousand Dollars!!!

17 Our number for next week will also contain "MR. WATERTON'S NEW METHOD OF PRE- property of Mr. Reuben Hays-and the following SERVING SPECIMENS IN NATURAL HISTORY which has been placed at our disposal by the po- as can be :liteness of ROBERT GILMOR, Esq. and in regard to which the Editor of the English journal in which it appears, says, "The disclosure of the secrets by which this gentlemen has kept in perfect preservation, the fruits of his arduous and enterprising researches, and retained in the dead animal all the vivi colours the pe fect symmetry and animated expression of the living, must be regarded as an important era in science." Ine graits mentioned below, were distributed nected with natural history; to the officers of our without accompanying explanation.—The Exnavy, who are extending the range of their stutract from Mr. Hardin's letter dated Shelbyville, dies, and taking, in foreign countries all occasions (Kentucky) 12th March last, will acquaint those of leisure to prosecute researches, and to collect the study of a gentlement of the objects contact by particular enquiries, of other articles, with our quotations last week, we find nothing worthy of note, except the above memoranda relative to tobacco.

ERRATA—in "The Stud of a gentlement of the objects contact by particular enquiries, of other articles, with our quotations last week, we find nothing worthy of note, except the above memoranda relative to tobacco. science, and to improve the practice of every art, and to augment the knowledge and enhance the "The eight grafts you will receive, are from a profits of the manufacturer and the agriculturist.

To the keepers of our museums which are

17 Not one item of news have we to commu-

PRICES CURRENT - carefully collected every Thursday for the American Farmer.

TOBACCO.

P On our table this morning, we found a sam le of tobacco equalling in colour and texture, ev specimen of that article we have ever seen; and reward, were selected and settled, -and re- and when the quality and the quantity in propor-

ral Society.

The tobacco of this quality heretofore inspected has been very light, and although in a few in-stances a higher price has been obtained, we suppose this hogshead, the growth of the estate of T B. Dorsey, Esq. attorney general of this state, brought more money than any hogshead ever sold for a Maryland. It weighed 707 pounds, and sold for \$45 per hundred, amounting to \$319..13—and was purchased by N. Pearce, Esq.
The famous hogshead made and sold last year

by George Cook, Esq. on Elkridge, brought within a fraction of fifty dollars; but it weighed less than 300 pounds.—We shall be glad to shew the sample before us to any one curious to see an article so exceedingly fine of its kind .- The fibres branching from the main stem through the leaf, are as attenuated as possible, and as yellow as the leaf itself .- Though much depends on firing, and after management, much also arises in the pro-duction of such tobacco from the nature of the soil, whereof we should be glad to have a particular description, with an account of its previous natural growth, and the manure applied, if any; though we suppose it was the product of new and unmanured land. We understand Mr. Dorsey has two other hogsheads as beautiful as this, and

Another fine hogshead has been inspected and sold at Calhoun's warehouse this week, price \$30 general quotations will be found as nearly correct

Extra fine yellow, 30 to 45 20 to 30) 15 to 20 in demand. Fine yellow, Fine spangled, Fine red and cinnamon, 15 to 20 Good red, 8 to 12 . . Good brown, 6 to 10 Inferior, . 3 to 5 Seconds, . 11 to 8

Comparing the prices, as ascertained by par-

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The climate of the United States, 'as connected with its agriculture—New and approved method of steeping Flax, as practised in Flanders—Egyptian Millet—New Wheat—Ite-port of the Committee on Agriculture, in the House of epresentatives of the United States-Lawrence, on the age epresentatives of the United States—Lawrence, on the age of the Horse—Answer to the Extracts from an "Unpublished Pamph et '—Caroliniensis, against Patentees—Egyptian Cotton—Effectual Cure for the Botts, by E. H. Cummins, of Baltimore, and one by W. D. Faylor, Esq., of Faylorsville—Certificate respecting a saddle of Merino viuton presented by Wm. R. Stuart Esq., to General Formas —Tobacca Report—Remarks on keeping Coxx. applicable. -Tobacco Report-Remarks on keeping Cows, applicable to town and country-On Milk and its preservation. nicate, of a nature to interest those who, happily, reasons why the portion last drawn from the cow is always do not allow their time or their feelings to be the richest—The Bay Horse, Roanoke—Extract to the Editor, dated Montrose, (Pa.) April 5, 1824—Extract dated Fort Osage, Feb. 29, 1824—A cure for Carbuncles—A cure for breakings out, or emptions of the skin, praticular at Plimhimmon. They formed a A cure for breakings out, or eruptions of the skin, praticularly on children who are much given to them—Catoip Poultiee; for obstinate uleers in the legs, &c.—Economy and safety in making Soap—To make Transparent Soap—To cult vate Asparagus—Another Method—Vegetable Liquid to hasten the blowing of bulbous rooted Flowers—The London Times on the new Russian Tariff—On Chess—Trotting Match—Proposals for publishing the Travels of Elkanak Watson—Signs of Rain—A rare and valuable Apple—Meeting of the Trust-es of the Maryland Agricultural Society—Editorial notices—Prices Current, &c.

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ANNUAL SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT BALTIMORE, FOR THE YEAR 1823.

January,
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April,
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December, highest 548 900 8777 655 at 3 p.m. lowest 225 339 342 342 35 sun rise. aggregate mean. 333333333333 highest. lowest. monthly range. monthly mean. 100 54 100 46 100 50 100 50 100 53 100 53 100 60 100 66 100 54 100 55 100 48 highest. lowest. rain or 0000404040400 inches. 400104014004 @ 03 00 10 4 00 4 10 00 snow. 51 4 13 N. W 294844227925 N. E. 457040774 S. E. 047411708878 S. W. 766508040711 calm. 4 60 - 10 -Centre. Clopper's 1-4 49 1-4 49 1-2 54 1-2 54 1-2 56 1-2 56 Sterett's. navigation open all this month. Patapsco river frovzn below N. violent snow storm on 30th. 90 the white [Tobacco [Ice at Balt. 6 omy and pap - Te Liquid te London 3 destroyed interior. Trotting Elkanak tural Se 6.-

to which a national table of the degrees of heat, suit of agricultural improvement ?- It may be oband fall of rain, in the various climates of the jected by some, that they do not feel themselves United States might be applied, we have shewn competent to be useful members, as not being in in the preceeding column the form usually given the habit of composition they are unable to comto such observations made at particular points.

observation here given might be omitted, though the more full the more satisfactory of course. For this annual summary of meteorological observations at Baltimore, for the year 1823, we are may decline to offer any thing in this way, may indebted to that very correct observer and useful make the most useful comments upon the comcitizen, Capt. LEWIS BRANTZ, by whom the pub lick has been provided through the Federal Gazette, for seven years past with monthly and annual tables, accompanied with instructive philosophical and sagacious remarks, and deductions. These tables have been embodied in separate form, and a few copies may perhaps be had at the Federal Gazette Office.

It remains now for us to find those who view the the AMERICAN FARMER, into all the states and territories.

-05 TION IN THE FARMER.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William, and Fairfax, held in Leesburg, on the President of the Society.

The duty which devolves upon me, on this oc-casion, would be highly pleasing, could I feel myself capable of discharging it in a manner worthy

you. approbation Agricultural improvement, is a cause calculated to interest the finer and the grosser feelings of our nature. The philanthropist contemplates with pleasure, the increased means of enjoyment, thereby afforded to the human family; the patriot sees therein, the growing power and prosperity of his country; the man of taste delights in the improving beauties of the rural scenery; the man of business sees in it the profitable results of a well applied industry; whilst the poor man's heart is gladdened with the abundance with which the "mouth of labour" may be filled. In such a cause who can be indifferent? None, certainly should be, for it embraces the interests, and the feelings of all. Our assemblage here therein, and a pledge of our persevering exertions to contribute something to the advancement of an object, which of late has engaged the attention in an unusual degree, of the best and wisest men of our extensive country.-Societies founded with the same views as ours, already ex ist in most parts of the United States, and are opportunity of witnessing their influence.—May will enable us to bring together a mass of infor-we not then with confidence invite the practical mation, tending to the happiest results. Much farmers of our country generally, to come for-of this kind of matter has been embodied by oth-

Recurring to the convenient and practical uses ward and associate themselves with us in the purmunicate in writing their views and practices to the To answer our general purposes, some heads of society.- The excuse is not sufficient-many that will urge it, are very capable of communicating the most useful information in a plain farmer-like style, well suited to the subject; and many who may decline to offer any thing in this way, may munications of others .- It has been well remarked by Judge Peters, one of the most zealous and enlightened friends to agriculture in our country, that " nothing injures agriculture more than whimsical novelties; except bigotted adherence to old and bad habits." Whilst then we invite the scientific cultivator to come forth and beat down those "old and bad habits," we look to the plain observing farmer as freely to assail all "whimsubject in the same light that we have done, and sical novelties" calculated to lead us to a misto whom we may look for the requisite assistance, application of our time and labour. Our part It will be admitted that the central position of of Virginia, particularly the county of Loudoun, Baltimore, makes it a proper place to concentrate stands high comparatively in agricultural reputhis information, and that under the combined tation; if such superiority exists, our society is forms and national application which may be calculated to give it a more extended usefulness. given to it, it will be appropriately diffused through by submitting its practices to more extensive obthe American Farmer, into all the states and servation. To the good farmer then I would say, come and give us the benefit of your superiority; to the bad, come and learn to do better; to all, COMMUNICATED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PUBLICA. come, for although some of you may not believe me, yet I must be permitted to say, we have all something to learn, and something to reform.

To no people in the Union is the subject more important or interesting, than to us. In some states, the growth of their manufacturing estab-8th of March, 1824, the following Address was lishments, absorbs in a great degree, their capidelivered by CUTHBERT POWELL, Esq., tal and their enterprise; in others, commerce is the leading interest; but in ours, agriculture is, and must be the predominant concern. Equally exempt from the long winters of the north and the scorching heat of the south, we are placed in that happy latitude, where grain and grass alike flourish, and where convertible husbandry may be most successfully prosecuted.—A system, which unlike the cultivation of cotton and to bacco, keeps up and improves the fertility of the soil, and beautifies the face of the country, whilst it diffuses plenty and cheerfulness around.

—A system which does not dissipate landed capital in the fleeting profits of a few year's crops, but carries with it the pleasing conviction of a still improving capital, whatever may be the yearly product; and the benevolent enjoyment derived from the reflection, that the portion of the earth committed to our care, will pass to posterity bettered by our labours. It is of this country, that the great, the judicious Washington remarks to-day gives an assurance of an earnest zeal in a letter to Arthur Young, "Was I to com-therein, and a pledge of our persevering exer-mence my career of life anew, I should not seek a residence north of Pennsylvania, or south of Virginia, nor should I go more than twenty-five miles from the margin of the Potowmac." Possessing then this happy region, thus distinguished by the emphatic preference of the father of his country, who knew it all; how ardently should usefully engaged in disseminating a knowledge of the most approved practices in husbandry, and its are wanting, in connexion with its natural adbest implements of labour, and exciting a lauda-ble rivalry in the improvement of the breed of ference thus expressed. If our society shall redomestic animals, and the fabrics of household ceive that support which the importance of its industry. That such establishments are well object so justly claims, an adequate fund will be calculated to have a happy effect upon our agri- collected for the distribution of premiums at an culture, must be admitted by all; that they have annual meeting, and an excitement be thus pro-already been productive of much good where duced which will effect much, whilst the study they exist, is attested by those who have had an and observations and experiments of the members ent parts of the Union, and much has been com-

A new era seems to have commenced in our manure, for the last twenty-five years, has confind convenient and practicable, the soiling system in summer, or the feeding in stalls or pens then may we say with the English farmer, the more stock the more fertility; without this change, stock the more impoverishment. This neglect of the means of imparting permanent fertility to our lands, is now the more obvious to us, when we discover that the mere application of plaster, without manure or vegetable matter returned to the is the opinion of many observing farmers amongst us, and in this opinion I have myself been in a and successfully used. To this magical powder, as it has been called, we owe much notwithstanding our errors, and probably continue to enjoy its benefits though in diminished measure, after the effects of a new application may have become imperceptible, because of the continued operation of ficient. The mystery which has hitherto enve- and its adhesive attraction for moisture is too in-

ers acting with like views as ourselves, in differ- loped the mode of operation with this powerful considerable. The small quantity in which it is mineral, although long the subject of inquiry with used, is likewise a circumstance hostile to this municated to the public through that valuable paper the "American Farmer," but there are peculiarities in every district of country, which require peculiar practices, or the judicious modification of those which prevail elsewhere.

mineral, although long the subject of inquiry with used, is likewise a circumstance hostile to this the chemist and the agriculturist still remains to idea. It has been said that gypsum assists the be elucidated. Chemistry, which has in its discoveries out stripped all other sciences in modern decomposition of manure. I have tried some extimes, may yet give us in this, and other matters periments on this subject," says this celebrated connected with agriculture, more perfect information." mation. The experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, In addition to this respectable authority, many husbandry, which particularly calls for reflection and the suggestions which he makes from them, difficulties seem to stand in the way of both the and experiment. The successful application of although in opposition to the doctrines advanced theories which have been adverted to. If gypsum and the suggestions which he makes from them, difficulties seem to stand in the way of both the gypsum, or plaster of paris, to our lands as a by other chemists, are entitled to great respect. acts by the attraction of moisture, that effect we manure, for the last twenty-five years, has con- This gentleman, in his lectures delivered before should suppose would be increased by an increase tributed doubtless to the improvement of the soil, the Board of Agriculture in England, states the of quantity, and no continuance of its use could and the prosperity of the owners; but it may be result of his analysis of soils and vegetables, with diminish the benefits of its power, especially in well questioned, whether we have made the most a view to this subject amongst others; and from a dry season. But unfortunately this is not so. of the benefits which it offered. I mean in this, which he adopts the opinion that gypsum forms a Nor can we well conceive, according to this doctant whilst we drew from the land increased crops of grain and grass, through its influence, we erroniously concluded that nothing more was necessary to the continuance of those crops, than the analysis; clover and most of the artificial grasses acts at all. So too, with respect to the other sary to the continuance of those crops, than the continued application of it. The consequence of this error has been a most wasteful neglect of the manures produced upon our farms, and a still greater, of the means of making more, which a greater, of the means of making more, which a judicious husbandry would have carefully regarded. I consider this as the most prominent defect in our agricultural habits, in the county of Louden and the county of the cou doun more especially, and in which I hold myself equally culpable with my neighbours. The English maxim of the more cattle the more fertility, is true alone under a judicious management, but it is certainly untrue as we have gone on. Our stock of domestic animals has been enlarged acin that material of vegetable composition, and cultural improvements for the last twenty-five
cording to the increased growth of our pastures, their powers of production thereby circumscribed; years, and which, from the new aspects it has and to the utmost extent in which those pastures because in the workshop of Nature, like all other recently presented, invites pressingly to reflection and experiment. If the result of these summer, they have been permitted to trample the ficiency of any one necessary material, however should be a conviction, that our lands upon which others may superabound. If, then, the artificial plaster has been long and freely used, have allands to which they retreat for shelter; or at best use of plaster has removed the natural defect, and to scatter it upon the surface of the ground, where thereby brought into action the other productive we may then save ourselves for some time, the half its value is lost in the atmosphere before it materials of the soil, which could not be wrought expense and labour of a further application of it, is ploughed in. In fields thus trodden and grazed up without it, may it not be, that a course of luxu- whilst our eyes will at once be opened to the neto the quick, the plough can return little of vege- riant crops thus produced, has exhausted the extable matter to the soil to renovate its powers, cess of the other materials of vegetation, which the resources for manure, which our farms may whilst our barn yards afford not the means to sup-ply the deficiency. But if for this unprofitable course, we substitute to such extent as we may ginally defective. Should this suggestion be correct, it would seem to afford a solution of the tention in agricultural inquiry, lately, than the with green food cut and regularly supplied, and difficulty, attendant on the inquiry why plaster, proper rotation of crops, and there is none more in winter universally the feeding in pens with protection from the weather, and a free use of litter; rates with less power. The bountiful supply of field of investigation on which to enter, upon the a defective material, united to the accumulated present occasion, were I even able to offer you excess of others, which could not be used without any new views in relation to it. I shall only obat least so far as relates to winter feeding, we can lay no claim to the benefit of the maxim; nay, we ducts, beyond their natural average powers, and that certainty and abundance which attended must even admit the converse, and say, the more to which they have thus been again brought back. their first culture, it may well deserve experi-And hence we may account for the fact, remarked ment to ascertain how far the orchard grass, or by all our farmers, that the crops of clover, the vegetable which yields most gypsum on analysis, have always been most abundantly luxuriant, on that as the bountiful author of nature, has fitted soil, is insufficient for that purpose, and that plas-upon vegetation, on land where it has hitherto been long and freely used. That such is the fact, is the opinion of many observing formula. But whilst the effects of the various vegetable products, for the equality various living creatures which feed thereon, so has he furnished to mother earth, that variety of aliment which the system required. Let us pur-is the opinion of many observing formula. operate. In supplying what was wanting we may have been over-abundant in its use, and the soil wants.—To the success of the farmer, good tools wants.—To the success of the farmer, good tools great degree confirmed, by my experiments made in the last two years, and marked with precision, in the last two years, and marked with precision, upon various crops of grain and grass on my own upon various crops of grain difficulty of maintaining the most popular notions which have prevailed upon the subject. "It has til the axe, the hoe, and the plough were thus been supposed," says Sir H. Davy, "to act by its produced, how awkward and inefficient were the power of attracting moisture from the air; but labours, how helpless, how hapless was the conthis agency must be comparatively insignificant; dition of man :when combined with water it retains that fluid too that hitherto applied, in quantity more than suf- powerfully to yield it to the roots of the plants,

improvement of the implements of labour.-- Un-

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[&]quot; And still the sad barbarian roving mixed

[&]quot;With beasts of prey; or for his acorn meal "Fought the fierce tusky boar; a shivering wretch!"

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would be with you, gentlemen, an abuse of your attention. The public displays which our Cattle Shows will call forth, will do more to impress upon the spectators the importance of these advantages, than any exhortation which could be offered, whilst opportunities will be thereby af so too with respect to household fabrics, the emulation excited by public exhibitions, will do much for their improvement. And whilst we have little reason to expect, at the present time, the erection of large factories amongst us, and perhaps as little to desire it, yet it must ever be pleasing to see the substantial, and often beautiful products of female industry, wrought in the bosom of the family, held in proper estimation.— Happy emblems of domestic comfort, peace, and purity !- For excellence in these, we shall take a peculiar pleasure, I am sure, in the distribution of premiums; and the more, that they make no demands upon the public treasury for bounties to support them, they make no clamour at the doors of congress for alterations of the tariff, they seek not their prosperity by the oppression of other branches of industry.

But, gentlemen, there are other considerations which give interest to the cause in which we are engaged. To impart dignity to the profession of agriculture, to raise it to its proper rank in relamind of man requires occupation as well as his body, and wherever the business of the cultivator shall remain a dull routine of manual labours according to established habits, without reference to the principles upon which they are founded, or

The subversion of the sod, by a fine bar-share intelligent a farming community may be, whatplough, perfect in its kind, is eminently calculaever course of things has a tendency to draw from
ted to impress us with a sense of this obligation, the country to the city, a great portion of its acthe withers, the part should be frequently bathed
and to me has always been accompanied by an tive talents and its wealth, is injurious to its best

dance, shall await him.

- "Alt is the gift of industry; whate'er "Exalts, embellishes, and renders life "Delightful."

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

quence. A considerate person will not suffer this with regard to any caustic preparation that may accident to happen; he will examine the saddle be used, as well as to the acrimonius matter, before he gets on horseback, and if he finds it too which the fistula discharges. I have generally tion to other pursuits, it is necessary that it be close upon the withers, cause it to be altered. succeeded in protecting the parts over which the cultivated, as a science, as well as an art. The Should it not be perceived at this time, on account matter flows, by washing them once a day, and of the saddle being girthed pretty far back, but get forward during the journey, and press upon it is very necessary to attend to in the treatment the withers, the experienced or feeling rider will of fistula; that is, if there be any cavity, pouch, mental research as to the means of improvement, the ambition and talents of the community will he gets to the end of his ride, will have the part an opening in the most depending or lowest part, generally seek distinction in other walks of life, frequently bathed with some Goulard's extract, so as to allow the matter to run off freely. We and give the weight of their influence to the sup-port of other interests in society. To such, the cities will hold forth the strongest temptations, article This will soon remove the inflammation; this, it will be found a diseased production: I and thither will they mostly resort, with the exception of those who may be employed in the the horse may again be ridden without inconvelin fistula, cut out a large quantity of this thickministration of justice. And thither too will men rider is not so considerate, but by a repetition of advantage from it. When the bones of the withof wealth and information be generally drawn, to the injury violent inflammation ensues which often ers are exposed, and feel rough, they should be seek in society that excitement and mental occu-pation, which the country life, divested of its pro-per charms, is not calculated to afford them. Their money and their talents must in such case quantity of matter is discharged. On introducing myrrh. be lost to that community to which they properly a probe, the disease will generally be found to belong, and the influence, which their leisure have spread either towards the mane, or the ern parts of England; and is chiefly troublesome would have rendered valuable in the cause of back, or downwards, in the direction of the shoul- to lambs. The most effectual way of protecting those who, from necessity, are more engrossed der blade. If the disease, after this, is neglect them from the insect is to smear the fleece with with their own immediate concerns, will be no longer exerted to defend them against the encroachments of an unequal legislation, or thearts of the withers will ultimately become carious or ed with the structure of the horse's foot, it may of interested and designing politicians. However rotten. It is in this stage of the disease that the appear as a mass of horny insensible matter;

association of ideas peculiarly pleasing, display- interests, and should, as far as possible, be couning the triumph of mind over matter, and man's teracted. 'Tis a tendency of things not only undominion over the earth, and the capacity imfavorable to the interests of agriculture, but also parted to him in mercy by his Creator, to mititate the control of the swelling appear to infamorate to him in mercy by his Creator, to mititate the control of the control of the capacity in the capacity gate by his ingenuity the severity of the primi- every community, wealth and talents will have their tive curse pronounced upon him, when he was influence, and these when long associated with the told of the earth, "Thorns also and thistles shall luxury and splendour of city life, cannot be relied be made in it with a lancet; and as soon as the it bring forth to thee;" "and in the sweat of thy upon as the advocates of republicanism, whose face shalt thou eat bread." We have reason to proper associates are simplicity and frugality; in order to ascertain how far, and in what direction of talent in our whose best defenders are virtue and intelligence. tion the disease has extended. If the matter has times, and especially in our own country, to discovery and improvement in labour-saving machinery, that agriculture may yet derive an extension of benefits from that quarter.

Whose best defenders are virtue and intelligence, tion the disease has extended. If the matter has penetrated, and formed sinuses either forwards or per, "God made the country, and man made the backwards, they should be completely laid open town." Let us strive then, as well from patriotism with the knife; and the most convenient instrusion of benefits from that quarter. on of benefits from that quarter.

as from personal interest, to give to the country, ment for the purpose is the straight, probe pointTo descant upon the advantages of a good as far as our power extends, all the charms of ed bistoury. If the matter is found to have penestock of domestic animals over the inferior, which it is susceptible; by exciting each other, trated downwards in the direction of the shoulder, and the community at large, to a liberal emulation a seton may be passed through the sinus, from the in study and in labour, and by a free interchange opening above to its lowest part; taking care that of the results of our experiments. And finally, the lower opening is sufficiently large to allow the gentlemen, let me remind you, that however permatter to run off freely. The first dressing should fect our theories, they can avail us little without consist of some mild caustic, or rather escharotic diligence in the application of them. The farmer, preparation; but in obstinate cases of long stand-like the elements with which he co-operates in ing, the stronger caustics are often found necesforded of extending more widely, the knowledge like the elements with which he co-operates in ing, the stronger caustics are often found necessand the use, of the most approved breeds. And the work of production, varying his agency as the sary. In this first stage of the complaint, perhaps and the use, of the most approved breeds. And various year rolls on, must yet be incessant in the ointment of nitrated quicksilver, mixed with action. But if his labours are great, so also shall oil of turpentine; or a strong solution of blue vibe his reward; the triumphs of superiority, the triol, with the addition of a little muriatic acid, pride of independence, the solid comforts of abun- will be found to answer the purpose. When the sore begins to assume a healthy appearance. milder applications are proper. In the more inveterate cases of fistula, butter of antimony will be found an active and useful preparation; and in such cases, a preparation termed the scalding From White's Dictionary of the Veterinary Art. consists of any fixed oil, (as lamp oil, or train oil,) spirit of turpentine, verdigris, and sublimate. These are put into an iron ladle, and made nearly boiling hot; and in this state the mixture is to be Fistula of the Withers .- An obstinate disease of applied to the diseased parts, by means of a little the horse's withers, or top of the shoulder, com- tow, fastened to the end of a probe, or stick. It monly produced by a bruise from the saddle. is accessary to prevent the mixture from flowing When a horse is ridden with the fore part of the over the sound parts, as it would not only take off saddle constantly bearing on the withers, inflam- the hair, but cause inflammation and ulceration of mation and swelling will generally be the conse- the skin. This precaution should be observed soon discover the inconvenience and pain the ani-mal suffers from it, which is sometimes so con-the obstacle should be immediately removed; nience. It too often happens, however, that the ened matter; and have always found considerable

particularly when he sees a farrier cutting off it plates of iron, It will be found, however, to be a very complicated piece of animal mechanism; but admirably calculated for sustaining the immense pressure and concussion, to which it is aibe considered under two heads; the sensitive and horny parts: the former consists of bones, ligaand if the horny matter lose its elasticity, the it has occasionally to sustain. sensitive foot must suffer from concussion. So 7. There are two elastic bodies attached to the wisely, however, is every part of the foot con-upper, anterior, and lateral edge of the coffintrived, that when it is properly managed by the bone; they are named Lateral Cartilages. They groom, judiciously pared and shoed by the smith, occupy all the space between the extensor tendon, and when the horse is employed only by a humane and the back part of the sensible frog. They exand considerate master, it may generally be pre-tend upward about three inches: anteriorly they parts of the body. I am aware that a different hoof; and their posterior or concave part is filled opinion is held by some eminent veterinarians; up with a substance resembling fat. The lower particularly by Mr. Bracey Clarke, who considers part of these cartilages is covered by the hoof. contraction of the hoof, and a gradual loss of elasticity, as unavoidable consequences of shoeing. I the front and lateral surface of the coffin-bone, at produced, say from twelve to twenty years old or angle, stretching forwards to the side of the senmore, whose feet are sufficiently sound to enable sitive frog: here they form what have been named him to continue his labour without inconvenience, the Sensitive Bars. The lamina are elastic, and the truth of Mr. Clarke's position will at least appear doubtful. It must be admitted that old horses, like old men, have not that ease and freedom of motion, which they possessed in their youth; and that their feet, like all other parts causes, even in a state of nature. I have seen to be very thin plates of horn, and are probably hoofs, that had never been shoed; and many old bone. These two kinds of laming form the con-horses, from twelve to twenty years old, that necting medium between the hoof and coffin-bone; the sensitive foot that have been described, but have continued sound and serviceable. I now and so strong is their union, that it is found im-cannot be seen on the surface, may be exposed by proceed to a brief description of the different possible to separate them without tearing or dissection; and the hoof may be easily divided by parts which constitute the horse's foot, including stripping off the sensible laming from the coffin- a fine saw, so as to give a satisfactory view of the

1. The Coffin-bone, which somewhat resembles attempted. the hoof in shape, is remarkable for containing 9. The Coronary Ring or Ligament is a vascuthe two principal arteries which supply the foot; lar substance, situate at the upper part of the they enter the lower and back part of the bone elastic laminæ; it projects considerably, and eximmediately under and behind the termination of tends round the coronet; and is lost in or rather the flexor tendon. The arteries give off several blended with the posterior part of the sensitive branches within the coffin-bone, which pass out through orifices at its lower and front part, to be distributed over its surface. The coffin-bone is covered with delicate red filaments; and in the coronary or small pastern circular groove or cavity at the upper part of the covered by a beautiful laminated substance, which bone, and with the nut-bone. Its anterior and hoof, in which the coronary ligament is contained, lateral surface is covered by numerous blood vest there appear to be corresponding orifices, into These are united or interwoven with other lasels, and the sensitive laming or elastic mem-which probably the filaments are received. The ming, already noticed, which cover all the anbranes. The under surface has also numerous hoof is first formed by the vessels of the coronary blood vessels; great part of it is covered by the ligaments; but, as it descends, or grows down, sensitive sole, and at the posterior part, the flexor becomes thicker and stronger by the additional tendon is inserted or fixed.

insertion of the tendon further from the centre of part. motion; having a polished surface constantly

3. The Coronary or Small Pastern-Bone rests enabled to expand or become wider when exposed it is firmly united by ligaments.

4. The Great Pastern-Bone rests on the coro nary bone, strongly attached to it by ligaments.

which they have a strong ligamentous attachment.

ments, cartilages, membranes, &c. each of which great pastern and the sesamoid-bones. It articupossesses numerous blood vessels and nerves; lates with, and moves easily upon them. If we and is, therefore, susceptible of inflammation and view the fore-leg of a horse, (particularly when heels, and, taking a turn forwards, is blended pain. The horny part, on the contrary, is void the other is held up, that more weight may be with the coronary ligament. At its widest or of sensibility, and serves principally as a defence sustained by the leg we examine,) the straight or to the sensitive parts which it covers: it is enperpendicular direction or position of the limb between the sensitive frog and the flexor tendon,
dued, however, with considerable elasticity, which from above to the fetlock joint, and its obliquity the intermediate space being filled up with an enables it to yield, in some degree, to the impulse or slanting position thence to the foot, can scarceof the internal or sensitive foot in the various ly escape observation. From this examination it motions of the animal. From this view of the may be readily conceived, what astonishing spring it receives the pressure of the horse's weight, subject it will be obvious, that if by any means a disposition or tendency to contract or shrink be formed; and what strength must be possessed by induced in the horny covering or hoof, the interthe ligaments of the fetlock joint, to enable it to
nal sensitive foot will be more or less compressed: maintain its position, under the immense weight
sustaining pressure, it must have a similar influ-

8. The Elastic Membranes or Lamina cover all conceive, however, that if one old horse can be the extremity of which they turn off at an acute of the body, are subject to disease from various ing neither blood vessels nor nerves; they appear several colts with diseased frogs and contracted secreted or formed by the laminæ of the coffinin that description the pasterns, canon, and sesa-moid bones. bone, unless the foot is macerated in water, or whole. kept in a moist state for some time before it is

horn it acquires from the clastic laminæ.

2. The Nut-bone is in shape not much unlike a 10. The Extensor Tendon is fixed or inserted weaver's shuttle. It is interposed between the into the upper and front part of the coffin-bone; flexor tendon, and the other bones, to remove the and the flexor tendon into the under and posterior

11. The Sensitive Frog resembles a wedge, its

large slices of it with his butteris, and nailing to both on the coffin-bone and the nut-bone; to which to pressure. The sensitive frog is made up of cartilaginous and fatty matter, and possesses considerable elasticity: its fore part rests on that part of the flexor tendon which passes over the nut-5. The two Sesamoid-Bones are placed at the bone; and on that which is inserted into the coffinmost constantly exposed. The horse's foot may upper and posterior part of the great pastern; to bone; from this part its eleft or division commences: only a small portion, therefore, of the sen-6. The Canon or Shank Bone rests both on the sitive frog rests on the coffin-bone, and flexor tendon; the wide part of the frog projects considerably behind these, forming the bulbs of the posterior part, there is a considerable distance elastic fatty kind of matter: by this contrivance the frog is capable of considerable motion, when ence on the elastic parts with which it is connected; the lateral cartilages, and the lateral portions of the coronary ligaments. These, being covered by the flexible horny matter at the top of the hoof or coronet, must necessarily have the same effect upon it: thus it is that when the horse is in motion, there is a certain degree of motion in the heels served in a sound state perhaps as long as other are convex, resembling, indeed, the shape of the and quarters of the hoof at the higher parts, or where the horn is flexible.

12. The Sensible Bars, I have before observed, are formed by an inflection of the sensible laminæ, when they arrive at the heel, or termination of the lateral surface of the coffin bone, whence they pass obliquely forward to the sides of the sensitive frog.

13. The insensible part or hoof of the horse corresponds exactly in shape with the sensible parts which it covers and protects; in fact, the horny matter is formed by the parts which it covers; and has the same relation to them as the cuticle to the skin. This resemblance in form is easily demonstrated, by procuring a horse's foot as soon as it is cut off, and placing it in hot dung for a few days, or until the sensible foot can be readily separated from the hoof; thus a complete

The hoof consists of the wall or crust, the sole, the frog, the bars, and the insensible laminæ. The upper part of the crust, where it joins the skin, is named the Coronet; the lower part in front, the Toe; the sides of the crust are termed the Quarters; the quarters terminate in the heels, and the heels are connected with the frog. All resembles the under surface of a mushroom. terior and lateral surface of the sensitive foot; forming, as has been before observed, a very secure kind of union between the crust and the internal foot. The laming of the hoof are elastic, and yield in a small degree to the pressure of the horse's weight. They appear to be of a horny nature, and, like the hoof, void of sensibility, being a secretion or production of the sensible la-minz. The bottom of the hoof is formed by the m stened by a slippery fluid resembling joint oil, point is towards the toe, whence it becomes gra-over which the tendon passes immediately before dually wider and larger; it is divided by a cleft in its insertion into the coffin-bone. Some control of the towards the hind part, by which it is

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separation in the middle. When the frog is in mer, and autumn, or endeavour to find out some contact with the ground, I have already explained method of preventing the access of the insect. the effect that must be produced upon the flexible. In order to accomplish this last intention, it was parts of the heels and quarters of the crust. The bars are of the same nature as the crust, of which so as to form an acute angle; and then passes obliquely forward on the under part of the hoof to arrive at the object in view by slow degrees.
towards the toe, or rather the side of the frog: it I had succeeded more than two years ago in towards the toe, or rather the side of the frog: it is these inflected portions of the crust which are named Bars.

I have now finished the brief description I pro-

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ON THE PRESERVATION OF PEACH TREES. Baltimore, 4th Month, 13th, 1824.

Respected Friend,

Agreeably to thy request, I now communicate a few brief remarks upon Peach Trees, and the simple method which I have so successfully tions of such insects as prey upon their roots.

in length, cream-colored, with a chesnut-brown, and somewhat depressed head. They had perforated the bark, generally about one inch beneath the surface of the earth, and were devourned by the surface of the earth, and were devourned by the surface of the alburnum and liber; whole season, in almost every stage of existence.

In the surface of the earth, and were devourned by the season, in almost every stage of existence.

From these facts the inference is irresistible. worms, and every thing that might retard the for the preservation of peach trees are entirely deeply interesting to the lovers and cultivators of the preservation, and left them—consoling myself with adequate.

I shall reserve that, and several other topicks, deeply interesting to the lovers and cultivators of fine fruit, for a future communication.

I am respectfully the friend he reflection, that they were safe during the The mode I shall here recommend, and which season at least. On returning home after an abence of about six weeks, I hastened to examine
to the condition of my trees, when lo! I per-

it becomes wide and expanded, there is a cleft or removing the worms throughout the spring, sum | four hundred trees, was first tried about three necessary to observe it in every state of its prothey appear, indeed, to be a continuation, as the with its natural history. To the mere entomolo-sensible bars are of the sensible laming. The gist, this would not have been a hard task; but crust at the heels appears to take a sudden turn, the vigilant attention it required, made it incom-

which I shall annex the tollowing description.

Shining Black-blue. Thorax ferruginous. Wings violet blue.

Abdomen blue, with one interrupted yellow band.

Legs and antennæ black.

premature decay of the trees, and above all, to devise the means of securing them against the evil.

Being particularly desirous of preserving some period their growth is accelerated or retarded in period their growth is accelerated or retarded in the period their growth is accelerated or retarded in the period their growth is accelerated or retarded in the period their growth is accelerated or retarded in the period their growth is accelerated or retarded in covered, and then apply the bandage as before growth that they had been growth before the period their growth is accelerated or retarded in covered, and then apply the bandage as before growthers that had been growthers that had been growthers. many others that had been very thrifty, I con- ed. In general, however, the pupæ are formed cluded to commence with them. On a careful early in the 10th month, (October) in the midst wounded crees, exceedingly and materially retard respectively a pientiful exudation of gum, from the three orders of the same tribe, in the 4th month, (April) and the beginning of the several minute apertures, which being opened by the pruning knife, displayed the lurking destroying the pruning knife, displayed the lurking destroying the larva appear in the 4th month, (April) aspected to it, to begin the sume the Nymph state, and accomplish their fisearch.

* When and in what manner these insects were cived with chagrin and dismay, a young and voracious colony of the same kinds of worms, laying waste what had been left by their predecesors. This fact demonstrated the inefficacy of the method heretofore recommended, of removing the earth from about the roots during winter. In the present instance, the owx must have cen deposited about the commencement of the lighths of an inch in length. It was evident rom this discovery, that I must either continue the tedious, fatiguing, and difficult practice of the worms from one.

* When and in what manner these insects were introduced amongst us, has never, that I know of, been understood.—I think, however, there can be introduced amongst us, has never, that I know of, been understood.—I think, however, there can be not doubt of their having been brought from the Northern and Eastern nurseries, for I never had a young tree from thence, that was not infested by them. All young trees, therefore, should be a present instance, the ovx must have early part of the 5th month, (May) after which it will only be necessary to renew occasionally. This will be a great saving of both time and labour, as it is easier to secure twenty trees, than to remove the tedious, fatiguing, and difficult practice of the worms from one.

years ago, embraces both prevention and cure. and is as follows:

Remove the earth from about the trunk of the tree quite down to the lateral roots, press with gress—in other words, to make myself acquainted the butt end of the pruning knife against the bark with its natural history. To the mere entomolo- in different places; if it appears to adhere from ly, and no gum nor moisture issues, a thin coat of the composition described below, may be applied patible with other duties, and I could only expect both above and beneath the surface, by a brush or wooden spatula, about two inches broad .-Then take Canton Matting, (or any other simiprocuring several aurelias, but these having ac-lar substance) cut into pieces of from 6 to 12 inchcomplished their final transformation, had all es in width, according to the size of the tree and escaped through an aperture in the vessel in of sufficient length to encircle it; bind one of Thave now finished the brief description I proposed to give of the horse's foot; to which the reader may refer, if he find any difficulty in comprehending the explanation that will be given of its diseases, and of the principles and practice of shoeing.

To the editor of the american farmer.

To the editor of the horse's foot; to which the were confined. Last summer I enthese around the part intended to be secured by two or three ties of twine or woollen yarn, so except two—one of which escaped, the othetation is diseases, and of the principles and practice of shoeing.

To the editor of the american farmer.

To the editor of the horse's foot; to which they were confined. Last summer I enthese around the part intended to be secured by two or three ties of twine or woollen yarn, so except two—one of which escaped, the othetation is the order half shall be below, and the other half above the surface; draw earth, divested of grass or rubbish, to the tree, pressing it with the foot its belongs to the order Hymenoptera, genus Apis.

It may with propriety be named *A. Persica to which I shall annex the following description. but will seek elsewhere for a situation congenial with its habits. If, however, there is a clammy moisture or portions of gum adhering to the main stem or roots, these should be regarded as almost certain indications of worms-every opening or aperture, however minute, should be carefully probed, and the direction taken by each worm as-About the close of the 7th month, (July) many certained :-cut away with a sharp pruning knife, adopted, of defending them from the depreda- of these insects having assumed the winged state, that portion of the bark only of which the intesoon after deposite their eggs in peach trees, just rior part has been destroyed, until you arrive at As the peach is generally admitted to be the beneath the surface; first wounding the bark in the object of pursuit, which must be removed most wholesome and delicious of all our fruits, and different places, which on examination, appears and killed. Having in this manner extirpated all most wholesome and delicious of all our truits, and different places, which on examination, appears as its cultivation has been recently very precatious in our own State, and almost wholly abandoned in various sections of our country where it had heretofore flourished, I had resolved several years ago, to devote such time as I could occapionally spare, to investigate the cause of the but it is difficult to detect them until they have and as much water as will reduce the whole agonized a growth of two or three weeks, when mass to the consistence of thick protests.

examination of the leaves, branches, and trunk, nothing was discovered that could have caused the trees to assume an aspect so sickly; on removing the earth, however, from about the roots, sites its eggs as before mentioned, and prepares the composition is applied. The latter end of I perceived a plentiful exudation of gum, from to hibernate, like others of the same tribe, in the the 4th month, (April) and the beginning of the

leaving the cortex and epidermis, as a covering and defence. Having carefully removed these that most of the methods hitherto recommended I shall reserve that, and several other topicks,

I am respectfully, thy friend, EVAN THOMAS, Junr.

FROM THE ARCHIVES OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

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after the settlement of that part of the country; ding to the various articles of vegetable aliment, as corn, sweet potatoes, and rice, of which their diet chiefly consists. They also parch the seeds, and after bruising them in a mortar, make them into soup, which they season with salt and pepper. The seeds parched and ground with an equal quantity of cocoa, make an excellent chocolate.

The first public notice taken of the superior oil which the seeds yield, was by the late Mr. Morell of Savannah; who, in a communication to the American Philosophical Society, in the year 1769, and published in the first vol. of their Transactions, in 1771, observes that "the seeds make oil equal in quality to Florence, and some say preferable. Some say, one hundred weight of seed will produce ninety pounds of oil, others say less.* Romans; says, Capt. P. M'Kay, of Sunbury, in Georgia, told him that a quantity of the seed sent to Philadelphia, yielded him twelve quarts per bushel." This account has been confirmed by others.

oil, and also the utility of the leaves in dysentery.

Within two or three years, Mr. Few, of New York, but formerly of Georgia, commenced the business of expressing the oil for sale:-I have used part of one bottle, two years old, for sallad, during the last year, and can say with safety, that to my taste, it is equal to the finest olive oil ever tasted. Several bottles of it were also used at the table of the late President Jefferson during the last year of his administration, and much adproved of. The oil is clear and light colored, and somewhat thinner than olive oil. It has moreover this great advantage over the olive oil, that it does not become rancid by exposure to the air. The remains of the bottle used in my family last year, are now as sweet as when it was opened. This quality was long since remarked by Romans, who adds, that the second expression, which is procured by the addition of hot water, is muddy at first, but on standing, it will deposite a white sediment, and become limpid as the first running. The oil is at first of a slightly pungent taste, but soon loses that. Last year I received a half rice tierce of the seed, which I sent to Mr. Garnet of New Brunswick, to press, and hope soon to receive the oil from him*. Should it prove equal to that which I now have, I will use no other as an article of diet.

When we reflect upon the immense quantities of every species and quality of oil which are con-sumed in medicine, diet and the arts, we cannot entertain a doubt of the ready and extensive sale, and profit that would attend the cultivation of the Bene Plant.

Hitherto, the great profit attending the cul-

was introduced into S. Carolina and Georgia, by land fit for it, to listen to the suggestion of the the African negroes imported at an early period probable advantage to be derived from any other crops; but the circumstances of the world are and there can be no doubt of the plant having now changed. The great tracts of our country at been continued by them, for the purpose of ad- present devoted and devoting to the cultivation of prevent the dropping of the seeds. cotton, added to the political situation of the old world, has lessened the demand for the article. and consequently diminished the price of it. The late embargo too, which the unjust conduct of the warring powers of Europe forced the American government to adopt, and which deprived them of tended to, otherwise great loss will be sustained our cotton, induced France to grow it largely in our cotton, induced France to grow it largely in in cutting and removing the sheaves. In leading her southern regions, and to stimulate the Ita them to the barn from the field, care must be talians to a more extended cultivation of it than hitherto. In the last expose of the situation of seed which may shell out; and if a coarse cloth the country by the minister of the interior, it is be spread on the bottom, the quantity of seed sasaid hopes are entertained that France and Italy ved would be much increased. will be able shortly to supply all the cotton that the two countries may require. England also, besides her West Indies, will receive it from Africa, where great exertions are making to raise it, crush the seeds. I shall endeavour to supply this and whence too, it is known one or two vessels want, in a future number of this work. arrived last year in England with the first cargoes of the article; it is probable that the cotton of enlarged notice of the southern planters, solely on Africa, will be for some time inferior in quality account of the oil it yields; but it is also worthy to the cotton of the United States, but practice of attention by reason of the medicinal qualities will make perfect, and we shall not for a long of its leaves. This fact alone ought to entitle it time find any sale for our cotton on the continent, to cultivation on every farm in the southern and In 1805, I received some seeds from Georgia, owing to the powerful influence of the French middle states. The dysentery, a disease that freand placed them in the hands of B. M'Mahan, emperor; all these causes combined, must nequently ravages our country settlements, yields nursery and seedsman, for gratuitous distribution, cessarily diminish the price of cotton, and ought very readily to an infusion of the leaf in water. nursery and seedsman, for gratuitous distribution, cessarily diminish the price of cotton, and ought very readily to an infusion of the leaf in water. and in a paper in Doctor Coxe's Medical Muse-to show the planters of the southern states the In the year 1803, during an epidemic flux, which necessity of turning their attention to the raising raged with great violence in the upper country of of new articles of commerce*.

> sow the seed in holes about three feet apart, dropping ir each about ten grains, and when up the plants are to be thinned to three or four of the most promising. The seed will be dried leaves is carelly be a first of the dried leaves is carelly be a first of the dried leaves is carelly be a first of the dried leaves is carelly be a first of the dried leaves is carelly be a first of the dried leaves is carelly be a first of the dried leaves in most promising. The seeds will appear (in Georgia,) in September, and when full grown ceive about three fourths, or four fifths of the pods ripe on the stalk, and the lower pods begin to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to the stalk and the lower pods begin to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds, it is time to take it in formal to lose their seeds. The method is as follows:-as soon as you perthat, as much as ripens one day at top, so much falls out of the pod at bottom: then take a sharp hatchet bill, or some such weapon, and with it cut off the stalk, twelve to eighteen inches below any of the seed, holding the stalk with the left of Indian corn. Probably no plant yields a larhand; and when cut, a second person is to re-ceive it, keeping it upright, till he has his load; if turned down, the ripe seed will fall out of the in the first volume of the " Transactions of the pods. It is then to be carried to a barn and set American Philosophical Society;" this seed yields upright on a close floor, or left in the field, till all an oil of an equal and even preferable quality, to

> The dibbling plan recommended by Mr. Morel, would be very tedious, even in the southern states, if pursued extensively; for cheap as the labour of slaves is, compared with our northern labour of slaves is, compared with our northern portunity this summer (1819) of trying the value cultivation, there are few estates, where the time of the bene oil, which I find hardly distinguish-It is probable, that the seed sown broad cast upon land properly cleansed, and harrowed in, would the middle states, ought to banish entirely t c answer well. Whether it would be necessary to olive-oil from our tables, which we buy at a very mix sand or ashes with the seed, to insure a regular price, always adulterated with poppy oil. lar crop, and the quantity of seed per acre, are matters which the experience of a year or two would teach. If however, the drill system is preferred, the seed may be dropped from a com-

It is highly probable that the Sesamum plant tivation of cotton, would not permit those who had mon turnip drill, and sown eighteen inches apart, and the intervals kept clean by the horse hoe, or hand hoes. Sickles, or reaping hooks might be used to cut it down; the early morning after a heavy dew, or a misty day, should be chosen, to

> The stalks must be stied up in small sheaves, and set up against the fence, or the side of a field, where the immature seeds would speedily ripen. The direction of Mr. Morell, to begin to cut be-fore all the seeds are ripe, should be strictly atken to have the carts tight, in order to save the

One of the objections which may arise to the cultivation of Bene for oil, is the want of a mill to

I have recommended the Bene plant to the Mode of Cultivation.—Mr. Morell directs to the best effects. Three or four leaves infused in the dried leaves is equally beneficial.

late travellers into Egypt, say, it is much cultiva-ted there, for the purpose of feeding horses, and for culinary purposes. The negroes in Georgia, boil a handful of the seeds with their allowance ger proportion of oil.

According to a letter of Mr. J. Morell inserted the pods are fully ripe and open; then threshed Florence oil; one hundred weight of seed will and sifted. therefore deserves to be strongly recommended.

[Through the kindness of Dr. Mease, the former editor of this Journal, I have had a full opwhich a more expeditious mode of cultivation able from fine olive-oil; I think it contains more would save, might not be profitably employed. mucilage, which gradually subsides on standing. It is probable, that the seed sown broad cast upon. The bene-oil to the south, and the poppy oil in

[Edit. Willick's Dom. Enc.

^{*} These reasons for the cultivation of the sesa mum plant, do not apply at present, but the di-minution in the great price of cotton, owing to minution in the great price of cotton, owing to tressed, it can be reserved for lumps and mecha-other causes, would authorize the extensive cul-nichal uses. [The Editor of the American Far-

[.] The common flaxseed mills will answer perfectly well for crushing the seed-but new bags and wedges must be used; and should the machi-nery be impregnated with the flaxsred, so us to communicate its strong odour to the sesamum oil first mer has a few seed for distribution.]

^{*} A key of the seeds was sent to the Society by Mr. Morell, but no attempt was made to culti-

vate the plant. † A count of Florida, New York, 1775.

[.] Mr. Garnet has erected a wind-mill upon a new construction, to grind grain, crush flax seed,

⁽We have to lament the death of this distin guished Philosopher, and excellent man.]-Edit. tivation of the plant.-Edit.

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COMMUNICATION

CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As a competitor for some of your premiums of first planting; they were often and well cultivaevery 4½ feet in the centre of the wide alley, and of this, two stalks were left in each hill. The of this, two stalks were left in each hill. ing sun.-The acre of gourd seed corn produced 67 bushels, 3 pecks, and 2 quarts of sound and merchantable corn, and 1 bushel and 15 quarts of corn was obtained 63 bushels and 5 quarts of sound and merchantable corn, and 2 bushels and bember last. An acre of similar natural land of gourd seed corn planted 5 feet square, 2 stalks in each hill, produced 16 bushels and 12 quarts; an acre of old land made of flint corn, 10 bushels and a half. The first crops of the manured acres of certificate I have brought for your inspection.

Although I am sure you will have larger crops state the quantity made from one acre of manured common country. land, and also the produce of two other acres of common land. The first was divided into sixteen beds each, fifty-one feet square, and planted every 12 inches square with slips. The acre contained 40,000 plants, and made two hundred and sixty-three bushels and an half peck. About 1-8th of this acre was planted with what are called sprouts, obtained by taking them from the roots as soon as fit to plant out. This part of the land was most productive and made at the rate of nearly 400 bushels to the acre. An acre of common land planted in the usual way, on 3½ feet I did not intend communicating to the public,

crops, is also submitted to you. From the first serving publicity, it may not be amiss to lay it week in June, to the end of the season, we had immediately before the public, and thereby expose To the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, little rain, and the acres of manured corn and potatoes suffered much. The corn fired to a experiments at once. The importance of a pregreat degree, and certainly was much injured. ventive to the washing of lands, all must admit; To THE PRESIDENT & MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH Planted in March, and early in April. This fact wash out. If a plan could be devised to obviate appears to demonstrate the difficulty of obtaining so general a misfortune, altogether practicable As a competitor for some of your premiums of the present year, I beg leave to state the result of two acres of high land, planted with corn, each two acres of high land, planted with corn, each ed universally thick. It appears as far as my And in order to effect so desirable an end. I acre 210 feet square; the one being old pasture experience extends, it cannot make a great crop, land, much exhausted, but had not been planted and if the season be dry and hot, it then suffers land, much exhausted, but had not been planted for a few years past. After being well cow-penned in the fall and winter of 1822—23, and ploughed up three times during that time, it was on the fall and winter of last, planted with flint corned to thick:—my opinion as to thick planting, would run the rows of grass parallel with the ed up three times during that time, it was on the 8th of March last, planted with flint corn however, appears confirmed from the last year's water course, and apportion their distances to the experience, for neither of the acres shewed any inches apairt, then an alley of 5½ feet. The stalks along the rows were not opposite each other of the acres shewed any indication of being too thick, until the serious would have a grass row at the distance of every stalks along the rows were not opposite each other of the acres shewed any indication of being too thick, until the serious would have a grass row at the distance of every stalks along the rows were not opposite each other of the acres shewed any indication of being too thick, until the serious would have a grass row at the distance of every stalks along the rows were not opposite each other of the acres shewed any indication of being too thick, until the serious would have a grass row at the distance of every six feet, and the corn to occupy the middle space two good rains in the early part of June, would run the rows or grass parallel with the water course, and apportion their distances to the experience, for neither of the acres shewed any indication of being too thick, until the serious would have a grass row at the distance of every six feet, and the corn to occupy the middle space two good rains in the early part of June, would be the corn to occupy the middle space but formed an irregular for more correctly and the corn to occup the middle space to the corn to occup the o stalks along the rows were not opposite each other, but formed an irregular (or more correctly an isosceles) triangle; no other manure was used but cowpen manure. The other acre planted with gourd seed corn, was the same which in 1822, had made 64 bushels and 5 quarts of flint corn; this received an additional manuring of 200 bushels of stable manure, and the same quantity of cotton seed since that crop. This was planted in the same way and on the same day as the other acre is cach acre containing 3000 stalks of this the land sould have admitted of: I believe I can with the grass; which of course, will give the have made the crops as good as the quality of the land would have admitted of: I believe I can with confidence state, that there is not on record any account of a great crop of corn, which was not planted universally thick, and generally speaking, the more stalks, the greater the crops, speaking, the more stalks, the greater the crops, the land be rich. I take the liberty to state I planted an acre of new land with unusual preparation in gourd seed corn; this from being also thick, and containing about 5000 stalks, suffered er acre; each acre containing 3000 stalks of this thick, and containing about 5000 stalks, suffered first planting; they were often and well cultiva-ted with the hoe, and twice with the plough. On One half of this quantity, with the usual labour the 5th of June, a second planting took place, bestowed on our new lands, would have been a good crop. While on the subject of corn planting fraction of levery two rows of crops thus: rows stood nearly east and west, so as to give the second crop, the benefit of the morning and even-exists among the best practical farmers even of the same neighbourhood, while some contend for a small number of stalks to the acre, say one stalk, four or five feet square, others prefer two unripe and rotten corn. From the acre of flint stalks the same distance—indeed the same remark applies with equal force to the other sta-ples of our State, Cotton and Rice. This con-5 quarts of unripe and rotten corn. The first trariety of opinion among the cultivators of each plantings were gathered on the 9th of September, and the second plantings on the 11th of Dewhether a premium should be offered for the whether a premium should be offered for the most conclusive experiment on a few acres of most conclusive experiment on a few acres of which still gives, as before, six feet distance to land, relative to each staple of our State, (the the corn rows. But should the hill's inclination as regards the number of stalks of corn, and cotton, and the distance of the rows of rice, and two rows of grass. corn were remarkably sound, there being but 7 quantity of seed rice to each acre;) I leave to quarts of rotten corn of the gourd seed; and only five quarts of the flint corn, as appears by the not consider the subject of sufficient importance to offer the premiums, you will at least receive Although I am sure you will have larger crops these few observations as an evidence of my wish of potatoes offered for your consideration, I shall to promote and advance the agriculture of our

JOHN S. BELLINGER. Pine Forest, Barnwell Dis- } trict, Feb. 7th, 1824.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

TO PREVENT ARABLE LAND FROM WASHING.

beds, with the Red Bermuda potato slips, made through the medium of the press, my plan for 110 bushels and one peck; the other not far off preserving lands from washing by means of grass, in the same old cotton field, planted the same day till established on the broad basis of experience, with vines of the yam potato, made exactly the but, as you have published an allusion thereto, same number of bushels. The manured acre was which I incidentally made in a little communica-

measure, A certificate relative to each of these However, should you consider my theory de-

And in order to effect so desirable an end, I propose to establish permanent rows of grass,

But should the descent of the hill be more gradual, I would give the grass rows a distance of every two rows of grass; thus:

g. c. c. g. c. c.

It will be observed, there is a corn row on each side of the grass, at the distance of three feet, Society, however, stating the mode of planting be still less, I would give 13 feet to the grass rows, and have three rows of corn between every

Here the corn will have the same distance as before. The ground of course to be ploughed in but one direction. The grass must resist the rigors of winter, and have a perennial root, without spreading beyond the space allotted it. The kinds I prefer, from a partial experience, is the tall meadow oat and the Missouri grasses, and a tall winter reed grass. The Missouri and reed grasses are abundantly more nutritive than the oat. But my plan may be objected to, as superfluous, since the deep horizontal ploughing has been inthe one which made in 1822, 280 bushels and 3 too on summer grafting, I have concluded to ofpecks. Each acre was measured in the same fer you the plan entire; either, for present pubmanner as they were the last year, viz; each lication, or to lay by, till experience shall confirm jections, as it requires more capital and skill, than half bushel, heaped so as to be a lawful and just its utility. unabsorbent substratum, the crop must be in dan-

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ger of drowning in wet seasons, while the ridges Thus you see what a singular world is our earth, must be somewhat inconvenient for a rotation of cropping; and lastly, the ridges can answer no For ever and aye giving opposite birth other purpose, than to save the land; for while they retain superfluous water in wet weather, from their exposure to the air and sun, in a drought, vegetation will suffer more than on an even surface. All which defects, my plan proposes to remedy, it is so simple, every farmer who can run a tolerable straight furrow, may adopt it, and is at same time, as cheap as simple. The grass will retain the water sufficiently long, to deposit its alluvion; but not long enough to injure vegetation. The grass will be as much be nefited by culture, as the grain, and will improve for years. So there will be a two fold intention answered; the land will be preserved from wash ing, while a large amount of hay and winter pasture may be obtained; while the crop of grass may not be any less, in consequence of this gram ineous acquisition. For independent of the waste of soil prevented by the grass, the water from hasty showers which would otherwise escape before the soil could have time to absorb it, will be retained, to the great benefit of the intermediate crop of grain. A winter grass is nearly stationary in the summer, always making its principal growth in the spring and fall, so that it will interfere but slightly, with those annual plants which are the chief object of cultivation.

When small grain is sown between the grass rows, the mixture of good hay with the straw, will add considerably to its value, while the grass seed, it mature, will blow off with the chaff ABNER LANDRUM.

Edgfield, South Carolina.

MORE MISNOMERS.

Mr. Forest, a shopkeeper, lives in a lane, Mr. Sober is known to get muzzy; Mr. Ease took to wife the acute Mrs. Paine, And her sister is spouse to a Hussey.

Mr. Faith is an infidel, and ne'er goes to Church, Mr. Shaver ne'er handles a beard, sir Mr. Broome, when at school, was tickled with birch, Tom Valiant was always afeard, sir,

Mr. Brown, it is thought, will marry Miss Green, Old Longley to neat Mrs. Shorters; And 'twas only last week Dick Rivers was seen To stagger at sight of Miss Waters.

Lucy Nimble is known for a lazy young slut, Betsey Wise is a coolish one I know; Mr. Tench could not swim in the water when put, And Hickathrift spends all his rhine.

Mr. Legg is laid up with a fit of the gout, Mr Ryder is fondest of walking; Mr. S.e der is going to marry Miss Stout, Mrs. Tassit is always a talking.

Sally Knight always loves to be seen in the day, Mr. Wake's ever nodding and nappy Mr. S int with the girls is sportive and gay, Mr. Blies looks very unhappy.

Mr. Goodman is reckoned a queer one at least, Mr. Welfe than a lumb can't be meeker; Mr. Little is known for a very great beast, Mr. Dumm is an eloquent speaker.

Younghusband was married when grown very old, Mr. Lover's a hater of ladies; But he was entrapp'd in the net of a scold, Who brought him an arm full of babies.

Mr. Cruickshank 'tis known had as proper a leg As ever was worn by a Dandy; Mr. Rich was compell'd through the country to beg, Mr. Barrel could not contain brandy.

As full as an egg of contraries

Like ostriches hatching canaries.

PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Inspection Warehouse, during the quarter, commencing on the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and twentyfour and ending on the first Monday in April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

A ST AND RESERVED AND ADDRESS				
2	Domestie growth	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
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JOSHUA NAYLOR Inspector. TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, April 10, 1824. True Copy, from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1824.

The Tariff Bill has passed the house of representatives by a majority of five votes. In the senate it has been referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

The session of congress will probably not be closed until some time in June.

IF Mr. Randolph, an old fashioned republican, has moved to reduce the per diem of members of congress to six dollars per day: it is not expected

Mr. Edwards, late of the Senate U. S., Minister to Mexico, has while in Transitu for that place, revived against the Secretary of the Treasury, certain charges about suppressing documents, misplacing publick funds, &c., and avows himself the author of the famous " A. B." letters. -This is the third time the Hon. Secretary has been put in the crucible on this account-if he does not get scorched this time, he must be an odd fish-one of the Salamander family!

This number was going to press, before tober last. Notice is also given, that he has we discovered that Mr. Watterton's lecture on the obtained a patent for his improvement on the preservation of objects of Natural History, had cultivater or corn harrow, and likewise on the been omitted.

It is fairly within the scope of this paper, to present condensed views of all the great branches of American industry and wealth; for all emanate from, and have a bearing on Agricul ture. Even Fishermen cannot sail, and be subsisted on the ocean, without the farmer's timber for his vessel-his flax and hemp for her sailspork and his flour for their provisions .- We shall arrange for the next number, a view of the ex-tent and importance of our fishing privileges and trade, with an impressive and elegant delineation of its value in amount, and its tendency to generate those hardy and heroick qualities which characterise American seamen—we derive this interesting sketch from the able pen of the honourable and distinguished officer who prethe honour to generate those hardy and heroick qualities the honourable and distinguished officer who presides over the state department.

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of the following seeds for distribution, and gentlemen who wish the same for experiment, will

please make application at the Office of the Far.

Egyptian Millet, from N. Herbemonte, Esq.

Columbia, South Carolina.

North Carolina Field Pea, from Gen. C. Jones, of Raleigh.

>0 PRICES OF PRODUCE-collected carefully for the American Farmer.

Wharf flour, \$5 50 per bbl .- Western country, \$5 75 do.—Rye, \$3 to \$3 25 do.—Indian Corn, 30 to 35 cts. per bush.—Wheat, White, \$1 15 to \$1 17 do.—Barley, 60 to 65 cts.—Whiskey, 25 to 27 cts. per gal.—Peach Brandy, 4th proof, 75 cts. do.—Apple do. 1st proof, 35 to 36 cts.—Beef, northern mess, per barrel \$10-Cargo, No. 1, \$8 to 8 50-do. No 2, \$6-Baltimore prime, \$10 do .- Pork, northern mess, per bbl. \$14 to 14 50 do.—prime, \$10 50 do.—Baltimore mess, \$15 do.—prime, \$12 do.—Bacon and Hams, per lb. 9 to 10 cents—Cotton, W. I. Island, 18 to 20 cts.—Louisiana, 15 to 17 cts.—Georgia upland, 14 to 16 cts. -Alabama, 12 to 13 cts.-Candles, mould, 12 to 13 cts -Dipt, 10 to 11 cts.-Spermaciti, 28 cts. -- Coal, pit, foreign, per bush. 40 cts .- Do. Virginia, 20 to 25cts.—Susquehannah, do. per ton \$6 50 to \$7—Feathers, live, 30 to 35 cts. lb.—Herrings, Susquehannah, \$275 per lb .-- shad, trimmed, \$6 to \$6 50 cts. do.—Flax seed, rough, per bushel, 62 cts.—Hogs Lard, 9 to 10 cts. lb.—Lime, per bush. 30 to 33 cts.—Leather, Soal, per pound, 24 to 27 cents—ditto Eastern Tan, 18 to 20 cents do. -Salt, St. Ubes, per bushel, cargo prices, 45 to 47 cents-Lisbon, ditto, 45 cts-Cadiz, ditto 40 cts.-Liverpool blown, ditto, 50 to 52 cents-Ground, ditto, 52 to 55 cents-Turks Isand, do.

Such changes as have occurred, have been noted above-the sales of fine tobacco have been very brisk the last week, though we have heard of none selling higher than \$25!! dull tobacco is still dull en nigh!

Notice

TO FARMERS AND CORN PLANTERS.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to make and vend his Cultivator, or Corn Harrow, so much approved in Chester county, and the adjacent districts of Pennsylvania, and will deliver them to order at any place requested. The above mentioned harrow obtained a premium at the Exhibition of the Pennsylvan'a Agricultural Society, held at the Paoli in October last. Notice is also given, that he has apparatus for constructing the teeth; rights of which will be sold to blacksmiths or others, disposed to purchase, for constructing the same. Application by letter or otherwise, directed to the subscriber, in New Garden Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, will be promptly attended to.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

WM. M'CONAUGHEY.

Annual Summary of Meteorological observations at Baltimore, for the year 1824—Address of Cuthhert Powell, Esq. to the Agricultural Society, held at Leesburg, (Va.)—Diseases of Domestic Animals, and their cure—On the Preservation of Peach Trees—On Sessmum or Bene Plant—Vd.

Printed every Friday at R4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER. For by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Marké and Belvidere streets, Baltimore: where every description of Bod and Joh Printing is executed with mea.ness and despatch—Orden from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with proper for present a street of the property of the property

"Agriculture of the Ocean."

THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

As a distinct branch of American wealth and in dustry, and their effect on the physical powers. and moral character and qualities, of those em-ployed in them; from the pen of the honorable J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

EXTRACTS.

Let us now see what was the value of this fishery; this "doubtful accommodation of a few fishermen, annually decreasing in number."

From the tables in Dr. Seybert's Statistical

were upwards of seventy thousand tons of shipping employed in the cod fishery alone; and that in that and the four preceding years, the exports from the United States of the proceeds of the fisheries, averaged three millions of dollars a year. There was indeed a great diminution during the years subsequent to 1807, till the close There was indeed a great diminution of the war-certainly not voluntary, but occasioned by the state of our maritime relations with Europe, by our own restrictive system, and finally by the war. But no sooner was that terminated. than the fisheries revived, and in the year 1816, the year after Mr. Russell's letter was written, there were again upwards of sixty-eight thousand tons, employed in the cod fishery alone. From Dr. Seybert's statements, it appears further, that in this occupation the average of seamen employ ed is of about one man to every seven tons of shipping, so that these vessels were navigated by ten thousand, of the hardiest, most skilful, soberest, and best mariners in the world .- " Every person (says Dr. Seybert,) on board our fishing vessels, has an interest in common with his associates; their reward depends upon their industry and enterprise. Much caution is observed in the selection of the crews of our fishing vessels: it often happens that every individual is connected by blood, and the strongest ties of friendship. Our fishermen are remarkable for their sobriety and good conduct, and they rank with the most skilful navigators.'

Of these ten thousand men, and of their wives and children, the cod fisheries, if I may be allowed the expression, were the daily bread-their property-their subsistence. To how many thousands lives subservient? Their game was not only food entirely exempt from the danger.

and raiment to themselves, but to millions of other But we are told also that "by far the greatest

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human beings. There is something in the very occupation of fishermen, not only beneficent in itself but noble and exalted in the qualities of which it requires the habitual exercise. In common with the cul-tivators of the soil, their labours contribute to the than twenty tons burthen, the proportion of which, subsistence of mankind, and they have the merit of continual exposure to danger, superadded to that of unceasing toil. Industry, frugality, patience, perseverance, fortitude, intrepidity, souls inured to perpetual conflict with the elements, and bodies steeled with unremitting action, ever grappling with danger, and familiar with death: ese are the properties to which the fisherman of the ocean is formed by the daily labours of his life. These are the properties for which he who knew what was in man, the Saviour of mankind, sought his first, and found his most faithful, ardent, and undaunted disciples among the fishermen of his country. In the deadliest rancours of national wars, the examples of latter ages have been frequent of exempting, by the common consent of the most exasperated enemies, fishermen from the operation of hostilities. In our treaties with Prussia, they are expressly included among the

Nor is their devotion to their country less conspicuous than their usefulness to their kind. In clear weather, near the shores, While the huntsman of the ocean, far from his native land, from his family, and his fire-side, pursues at the constant hazard of his life, his amost literally paved with them.

"All this was gradually making itself known the desire of the details of the content of the desire of the details." of our national arm did it not impart firmness and energy? We are told they were "annualty de-creasing in number:" Yes! they had lost their crease of power, the mine of wealth, the accuoccupation by the war; and where were they during the war? They were upon the ocean and upon the lakes, fighting the battles of their country. Turn back to the records of your revolution; ask Samuel Tucker, himself one of the number; a living example of the character common to them all, what were the fishermen of New England in the tug of war for Independence? Appeal to the heroes of all our naval wars-ask the vanquishers of Algiers and Tripoli-ask the redeemers of your citizens from the chains of servitude, and of your nation from the humiliation of annual tribute to the barbarians of Africa-call on the champions of our last struggles with Britain-ask Hull, and Bainbridge, ask Stewart, Porter, and Macdonough, what proportion of New England fishermen were the champions of their victories and sealed the proudest of our triumphs with their blood; and then listen if you can, to be told, that the unoffending citizens of the West were not at all benefitted by the fishing privilege, and more were the labours and the dangers of their that the few fishermen in a remote quarter, were

> part of the fish taken by our fishermen before the present war, was caught in the open sea, or upon our own coast, and cured on our own shores.' This assertion is, like the rest, erroncous.

as appears by Seybert's Statistical Annals, is about one-seventh of the whole. With regard to the comparative value of the Bank, and Labrador fisheries, I subjoin hereto, information collected regard to it; but not so situated were the provinfrom several persons, acquainted with them, as their statements themselves will show in their merchants of the sea port towns. They had beminutest details.

Extracts from a letter addressed by the honorable James Lloyd, of the Senate U. S. to the venerable John Adams, as is supposed, to whom Mr. J. Q. A. had applied for any information which might be amongst his papers, relative to the sub-

of Fundy, the Bay of Chaleurs, and the Gulf of the chorus of the colonial government in a cru-St. Lawrence, the Straits of Bellisle, and the sade against the encroachments of the infidels, Coast of Labrador, appear to have been designed the disbelievers in the divine authority of kings, by the God of Nature as the great ovarium of fish; or the rights of the provinces, and have pursued

with a stipulation, that in the event of war be- of the European continent. At the proper seatween the parties, they shall be allowed to con-son, to catch them in endless abundance, little tinue their employment without molestation. more of effort is needed than to bait the hook and

game upon the bosom of the deep, the desire of to the enterprise and vigilance of the New Enghis heart, is by the nature of his situation ever land fishermen, and for a few seasons prior to the intently turned towards his home, his children, year 1808, the resort to this employment had and his country. To be lost to them gives their become an object of attention, from the Thames, keenest edge to his fears; to return with the at New London, to the Schoodic; and boats and fruits of his labours to them is the object of all vessels of a small as well as a larger size, were Annals, it will be seen that in the year 1807, there his hopes. By no men upon earth have these flocking to it from all the intermediate parts of qualities and dispositions been more constantly the United States. In the fishing season, at the exemplified than by the fishermen of New Eng best places for catching the cod, the New England. From the proceeds of their "perilous and land fishermen, I am told, on a Sunday, swarmed hardy industry," the value of three millions of like flies upon the shores, and that in some of dollars a year, for five years preceding 1808, was these years, it probably would not make an over added to the exports of the United States. This estimate to rate the number of vessels employed was so much of national wealth created by the in this fishery, belonging to the United States, at fishery. With what branch of the whole body of from 1500 to 2000 sail, reckoning a vessel for each our commerce was this interest unconnected? trip or voyage, and including the larger boat Into what artery or vein of our political body did fishery; and the number, if the fisheries were it not circulate wholesome blood? To what sinew continued, would shortly be still further and very continued, would shortly be still further and very greatly extended.

mulation of capital, (for it has been justly observed, that he who draws a cod fish from the sea, gives a piece of silver to his country,) the effect upon the trade and custom of Great Britain, and the corresponding advantages to the United States, of which the enlargement of such an intercourse was susceptible, (for the stock of fish appears inexhaustible,) you are much better able to conceive than I am to describe; but I with pleasure point them anew for your consideration, as on many accounts presenting one of the most interesting public objects to which it can be di-

rected. Lucrative, however, and imposing in its individual and national bearings, as this fishery was and was to become, it was little known to the leading men of our country, and little spoken of by others, even in Massachusetts, or among those who were actually engaged in it, and a knowledge of its existence in any thing like its real extent, or future capability, was perhaps confined to not more than half a dozen heads, (if so many,) in the whole of the Southern and Western, and even

Middle divisions of the Union. "The causes of its value and importance not being a matter of great notoriety here, are obvi-ous; it was an employment not only in the fishery, but in many instances undoubtedly in trade, with the British inhabitants; those who were engaged in it made no unnecessary promulgations of their employment, while the poorer inhabitants of the provinces, tasting equally its sweets and advan-tages, were alike disposed to keep silence with cial governments, and the more wealthy of the come highly alarmed at the expansion of this fishery and trade; jealous of its progress and clamorous at its endurance; they, therefore, of late years, have repeatedly memorialized the government in England, respecting the fisheries carried on by the Americans, while the whole body of Scottish adventurers, whose trade both in imports ject in the negotiations of peace in '82-'3.

"The shores, the creeks, the inlets of the Bay curtailed, have turned out in full ery and joined classes of men "whose occupations are for the inexhaustible repository of this species of their objects so assiduously that at their own excommon subsistence and benefit of mankind;" food, not only for the supply of the American, but pense, as I am informed from a respectable source,

Vol., 6.-6.

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probably the value and importance of this branch to safety and success. of it is now at least as fully understood and appre-Atlantic.

misconception, and adhere to their opinions with mence their voyages in May, and get on the fish-a pertinacity proportioned to the time they have ing ground about the 1st of June, before which entertained them. From a source something like time bait cannot be obtained. This bait is furthis, it has been, and is generally, I might almost nished by a small species of fish called capling, say, universally, believed, by the mass of our which strike in shore at that time, and are followed out the mass of the mas of Newfoundland, or as it is properly called, the upon them. Each vessel selects its own fishing Grand Bank, was the great boon acquired, as it ground, along the coasts of the Bay of Chaleurs, respected the fisheries, by the treaty of 1783, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Straits of Bellisle, while unquestionably the fisheries on the Banks the Coast of Labrador, even as far as Cumberof Newfoundland no more belonged exclusively land Island, and the entrance of Hudson's Bay, in possession or the right of control either to Great thus improving a fishing ground reaching in ex-Britain or the United States, than the air of tent from the 45th to the 68th degree of north la-Heaven is the patent property of both or either titude. of them, with power to dole out its use to such along with it its own sufficient apology.

to the United States, bringing their fish home to in large numbers quite out of water on to the shores. ful, after paying the shoresmen the expense of making or curing, generally furnishes a sufficient guantity of dried fish to load the vessel for Europe. These vessels employed in fishing require cables of from 160 to 180 fathoms in length. They must carry on shore and spread and dry them or shore always keep their sails bent to the yards, so as to rocks or temporary flakes. This routine is foldeplorable situation, by proper draining and cultivation of those adverse occurrences to which tempests to such as have been spread, and carrying on board own State, must be familiar to you all, and the or the casualties incident to anchoring nearly in and stowing away those that have become sufficient sufficient to anchoring nearly in and stowing away those that have become sufficient sufficient sufficient to anchoring nearly in and stowing away those that have become sufficient sufficient

Canso, to count the number of American vessels 55 fathoms. After catching, they head and open that is brought to market, and for several years which passed those straits on this employment; the fish, and place them in the hold, in an uncured, previous to that of 1808, was computed to furnish who returned nine hundred and thirty-eight as and consequently, in some degree, in a partially three fourth parts of all the dried fish exported the number actually ascertained by him to have passed, and doubtless many others, during the night or in stormy or thick weather, escaped his observation; and some of these addressers have distinctly looked forward with gratification to a state of war, as a desirable occurrence, which would, by its existence, annul existing treaty sti- fish, called Jamaica fish, and the proportion of from small fishing boats they employed or purpulations, so injurious, as they contend, to their this Jamaica fish is much greater than it would chased from, cured fish, to load their vessels with interests and those of the nation. With what degree of correctness this expectation has been shortly after having been taken, as is the case entertained, the future must determine; but un-fortunately these murmurs and complaints reached which, these vessels employed in the Bank Fish-England, and were industriously circulated about ery are unavoidably obliged to prosecute this buthe time that our restrictive measures awakened siness with a great comparative expense, as to an unusual and critical attention to the commer- the wear and tear of their vessels, and loss of time, cial connexion between the two countries, and and with an increased degree of hazard, both as

"The Coast and Labrador Fisheries are proseciated on the eastern as on the western side of the cuted in vessels of from 40 to 120 tons burthen, proceeds of their adventures from abroad, about carrying a number of men, according to their as early as the bank fish could have been put into "Carried away by first impressions, a large part respective sizes, in about the same proportion as of mankind become not unfrequently the dupes of the vessels on the Bank Fishery. They com- in addition to which, we were prosecuting a very

"In choosing their situation, the fishermen other nations as agree to conform to the stipula- generally seek some sheltered and safe harbour, tions they may please to prescribe for its enjoy- or cove, where they anchor in about six or seven ment. If any thing was gained or secured on this fathoms water, unbend their sails, stow them behead, it undoubtedly was the Coast Fisheries, on low, and literally making themselves at home, the shores of the British provinces. This is the dismantle and convert their vessels into habitafishery which will now come under discussion, at tions at least as durable as those of the ancient consequences of this progressive deterioration, we least, if not into contest, between the two counsers, between the two counsers, between the two counsers, if not into contest, between the two counsers, between the two counsers, if not into contest, if not into c its value and extent should be entertained, and capling are soon caught to supply them with bait perhaps these could not be more perspicuously from day to day. Each vessel is furnished with the Inland Rice fields, and has advanced in protraced than by taking a relative view of it, comfour or five light boats, according to their size and portion to the number abandoned, and the quanpared with the importance of the Bank Fishery, number of men, each boat requiring two men. They tity of high land cleared. By the former an This I will now briefly attempt; confident, that if leave the vessel early in the morning, and seek immense increase was occasioned in the quantity in doing it I should be reiterating to you the com- the best or sufficiently good spot for fishing, which of miasmata; by the latter, the most efficient munication of facts of a knowledge of which you is frequently found within a few rods of their vesare already acquainted, the motive will bring sels, and very rarely more than one or two miles ong with it its own sufficient apology.

distant from them, where they haul the fish as in its progress, and in a great measure removed "The Bank Fishery is carried on in vessels ge fast as they can pull their lines, and sometimes it by means, within the reach and control of all. nerally from 70 to 90 tons burthen, and manned is said that the fish have been so abundant, as to with eight or ten men each. They commence be gaft or scooped into the boats, without even a their voyages early in March, and continue in this hook or line; and the fishermen also say that the employment until the last of October, in which cod fish have been known to pursue the capling in lar, may be known from the publications of time they make two, and sometimes three, fares such quantities, and with such voracity, as to run Sismondi, Chateauvieux and others.—Even where be cured. The produce of these trips, if success | The boats return to the vessels about nine o'clock

in the year 1807 or 8, they stationed a watchman the fish bite well, which is not always the case. Europe, or returns to the United States; and this in some favourable position near the Straits of and haul their cod in a depth of water from 45 to fish, thus caught and cured, is esteemed the best expense in getting the fish to market abroad, as would in a short time have given our merchants a command of the European markets, and would have also afforded an encouragement to a small but very numerous boat fishery, which, from receiving the pay for their labour on the spot, could not fail to have been greatly excited and increased, and enabling the persons concerned in the exportation from the coast, to receive at home the a state fit to be exported from the United States; productive salmon and mackarel fishery, in the same vicinity, as most of the pickled fish we had received for some years prior to the war were caught on those shores.

AGRICULTURE.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF S. C. Charleston, 20th Nov. 1823.

GENTLEMEN-It would be presumption in me to offer any thing to your Society on Agricultural subjects; but as we are all interested in the health and prosperity of the low country, and the members of your society more deeply than others, I submit to you the result of my reflections on this, the chief object of my attention.

That this part of the State is more sickly now than formerly, I believe you will all agree; that it may become worse, is ascertained; and on the

As far as my observation goes, this increase of sickness commenced, with the abandonment of means of purifying the atmosphere were removed. I confidently hope that the evil may be arrested

That other countries have been ruined by the gradual deterioration of climate, can be proved by history; and the situation of Italy in particurice is cultivated on the banks of the Arno and the Po, although sickly, the prevalence of sickness is nothing, compared with that in the nemid-ocean, must expose them. They purchase salted clams for bait, which they procure at con salted clams for bait, which they procure at con siderable expense, and take with them from the rally the case by the middle or last of August, and again have been restored to United States. They fish night and day, when with which she then proceeds immediately to health by removing the sources of sickness.

may effect the improvements contemplated. in this part of the state? Where several are interested, they must assoknows that excellent crops have been made from minute.* it in avourable seasons. He reads of the system of draining and irrigation practised in China and other parts of Asia. He learns that a very cheap and simple machine may be used to flow when there is an excess of water. He purchases his neighbour's property for a trifle and removes the nuisance.* He makes certain preparatory to harvest.—You refresh the water has been left off cod.

Besides the draining of such cleared swamps, in wet clothes.

In other countries similarly situated, great attention is paid to diet, and I have no doubt of its advantages. All excess in eating and drinking is forbidden—the food should be abundant, nour-ishing and simple; the only restrictions generally observed are as to eggs, butter, and milk, as removes the nuisance.*

He makes certain preparatory to harvest.—You refresh the water has been left off food.

If any preventive medicine is necessarily medicine is necessarily medicine is necessarily medicine.

If from your own experience, you are satisfied of the great advantages resulting from your residence on your plantations throughout the winter, what must be the additional advantages of such superintendance in the Summer and Autumn-the most interesting and important part of the whole year.

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That it is more advantageous to manure and improve an old field, than to clear a new one, is insisted on by the most experienced farmers even than with us and the cost of manure much greater. Independent of the facility with which an immense mass of manure may be collected by alternate strata of marsh grass, stable manure, fenconsideration, for without such collection the course be more agreeable. planter will require at least twice the quantity of land actually lost, but save the necessity of holdexpense, effect the former as the latter, except where the wood may be readily sent to market? Would not the effectual draining of a great por- retain much moisture. The chilly, damp night tion of the inland swamps and rice fields, enable them to afford the most abundant crops of corn, hay, &c. Would not some such system of

To give some idea of the simplicity and effect where several are interested, they must asso-ciate, and where all will not do so, legislative aid of a machine for draining fields incommoded by dency to excite the disease of summer and aumust be obtained. A planter may turn his at-tention to his own abandoned rice field, or be send a rough model of one that may be made by annoyed by those of other people. He knows any carpenter, from materials always at hand, the sun beaming with intense heat upon the head. that the soil is of the first quality of blue clay, which will enable each man employed on it to In such cases a warm bath would have the best superior to a great proportion of tide land. He raise about seventy-five gallons of water per effect in equalising the circulation and heat of

Besides the draining of such cleared swamps, in wet clothes. and abundant crops, and his success in a few in your fields as often as bubbles and scum, which years induces others to follow his example, and denote fermentation, are observed to collect; but certainly should not be of a debilitating nature; province I would more particularly recommend that they be allotted to all the purposes of grating and soiling. By this plan, all occasion for the unwholesome reserves would be obviated, and the place for the reserve become the richest nature, the best precaution proportionate quantity of noxious exhalation be is the daily use of the cold bath on an empty stothe consequence. The exhalations resulting mach at any time of the day, but particularly in the morning. The most convenient way of applying it probably is, the effusion of a pitcher of and the place for the reserve become the richest and where there need not be any. The cold water over the neck and shoulders. part of the field. The cultivation of Sugar Cane spirited and commendable experiment made by as food for cattle of all kinds, both in summer our neighbours of Savannah, has not succeeded from a residence near your plantations throughout and winter, may be well worth your considera- quite as well as they merited. With deference, the year. Economy and superior skill and care tion. It would be a most luxuriant crop in such I think this is owing to two circumstances; lands, and the juice when fermented and distilled, all the neighbouring rice fields are not subjected of 8 or 10 per cent. on his capital, whereas 4 is is said to be more profitable in Georgia, than the to dry culture, and they which are so subjected now the utmost that is generally realised. Hoping cultivation of Sea Island cotton. A few enterare not perfectly drained. The water stagnating that these suggestions may be corrected and imprising men may soon improve a neighbourhood, in the drains from May to November, I believe proved by your practical knowledge and experiand enable their families to reside so near their to be the cause of sickness in the vicinity. If ence, I am, with much respect, own planting interests, as to superintend and inown planting interests, as to superintend and in-spect them daily.

If from your own experience, you are satisfied and flow in the ditches with every tide.

to a family about to spend the summer in the country. A residence in villages is not advisable -the distance from your plantation is generally Remarks on the hitherto erroneous manner of so great as to render your superintendance diffi-cult, if not inefficient, and your health is endangered by every change of weather that may overtake you on the way, or that may detain you at the plantation. The dissipation and rivalry in countries where wood is much more valuable that will always arise in such settlements, very soon render them unsuited to health and economy. A suitable place may generally be found within a mile or two of your planting interest, where you

land for a change of fields. By rendering an old moss, having a moderate slope, should be prefer-personally, and some by writing—which is, that field productive, you not only recover so much red; but no such place should be finally adopted if my ploughs are the best, why do other ploughs land actually lost, but save the necessity of holding a greater quantity of land than is required for cultivation, and preserve the trees for the advantage of health. Is it not better to manure a wood within a given distance of the settlement; field until it vields thirty or forty bushels or field until it yields thirty or forty bushels or to provide for making a large fire morning and more of corn to the acre, than to clear a new evening in some central situation, for the purpose necessaries of life.—In tilling the ground, the one, which will not yield more than fifteen or of rarifying the air, expelling the dampness, and first and most material implement is the plough; twenty? Will not the same labour, time, and consuming the surrounding atmosphere; likewise to keep a certain space round each house clear of grass, weeds, and brush, all of which

Private interest and individual enterprise alone culture, greatly improve the prospect of health air, the heavy chilling dews in the morning, and the extreme heat of the sun should be carefully avoided. All such extremes have a great tentumn, especially where the extremities of the body are chilled by being wet with dew, and the body. No one should ever lie down or sit

the dry culture of such fields becomes general, neglect that in the ditches altogether as soon as the mild tonics, such as bitters and bark, would Give me leave to offer the suggestion of a friend, a man of the first respectability—that flax would probably succeed as well in such grounds as in the low country of Holland. If not exceeding my

will probably enable the planter to make a profit

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

>0-FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

testing the qualities of ploughs, and suggesting a more favourable method.

FRIEND SKINNER,

I observed in the last number of the American Farmer, that the Committee of Arrangement have appointed the time when the next CATTLE Show for the Western shore of Maryland shall take place-for the exhibition of PLOUGHING MATCHES, &c -As I feel deeply interested with may inspect every thing, and obtain your supplies respect to ploughs and ploughing, the object of nel, and other weeds, turf and marsh mud, &c. without difficulty or delay. If two or three this communication is, to give some explanations the first cost of the land is the most conclusive families would unite in such a plan, it would of on those subjects, which I apprehend are not generally understood. They may serve as a gene-In making the choice, a pine ridge free from ral answer to a querry asked by many-some

> not only the luxuries and comforts, but even the with that the most laborious or expensive operations are performed. This circumstance induces the husbandmen to use great exertions to obtain the best.-Hence it is that premiums are offered for the best ploughs. Thus the mechanics have become excited; and great exertions are used to produce the best. Many very ingenious men, have undertaken to improve the plough, and spent much time and labour and means also, with a view to render that most important implement

^{*} This may be seen at Chisolm & Taylor's counting house. [The Editor of the Farmer has written for a drawing of said machine, to be en-graved and published for the benefit of his pa-

^{*} The deserted Rice Fields, are the Pontine marshes of South Carolina.

duced. Each competitor confident of his own, refractory, and unpleasant to work with. only just and right, but also very desirable.

with animal power, measured by time, is absothus the muscles are operated on, and produce that day, and can produce a plough any daythe animal feelings, such as the touch, taste, plough in the same time, and a like situation. smell, light, hearing, &c. Therefore the great-And if any advocates of the Brown plough, think er the excitement, the more exertion—conse-those assertions too bold, and will offer a suitable sequently the more power, or quicker the mo-opportunity, I hold myself bound to realize the tion. For instance, if we lay a sack containing fact, and should be much pleased to have a suitaone peck of wheat on a man's back or shoulders, ble opportunity to do so. But lest I may not be and request him to carry it one hundred yards, called upon to prove the case, I will just say without respect to haste or time, he will walk off I have had opportunities of comparing the Brown' very leisurely, and lay it down, without any pre-tension to haste; having been but little oppress-tested them very nicely, and know that it reed, he is but little excited—and on his return, if quires just about fifty-two per cent. more power we put a sack containing a bushel on his back, of draft to propel the Brown's plough than my with the former request, he will move off consi own. Hence it is, that I have an assurance to derably faster, and lay it down in more haste, use so much freedom-and again, to question the because the pressure affected the touch, and present, or former mode of testing ploughs, on so thereby produced greater excitement. But on small a scale, with animal power altogether. his return again, if we lay a sack containing four I look upon this as a subject of very material bushels on his back, which we desire him to importance, and really deserving the attention carry to the same place, that being about as of every man concerned in tilling the ground much as he can carry, he dashes off with all his and have no doubt, but all wish to know the might; and when at his journey's end, downs truth of the case exactly. Therefore, having with it as quick as possible.—In this case there challenged the present (or former) mode of is a double excitement—first, mentally, with a testing ploughs, I presume it will be expected, desire to please, in expectation of a favour or rethat I would propose some other, or a better ward-secondly, physically by the touch; being plan. As it is a subject that I am deeply interas much oppressed as the system is able to bear, ested in, and of course have reflected much upon, the excitement is as great as can be produced, I will suggest a plan that has occurred to my and of course, the motion as quick and as pow-mind—which is to take a field, I should not care erful as can be effected.

Again: if we attach a pair of smart horses to green sward, clover hay, stock or stubble ground; a plough, which will require just 300 lbs. power (indeed if it partook a little of all, it would afford of draft to propel it, (that is just about a hand the b st opportunity of realising the utility of the some draft for a pair of horses to draw,) they will implements,) have it struck out in lands of con walk off in their handsomest style, not disposed venient width, and then let the competitors ar to hurry or be refractory; because the pressure range themselves, and commence precisely at (or draft) does not affect the touch so hard as 'o nine o'clock, A. M.—take their lands alternately, produce much excitement.—But if we attach and plough just six hours, or until three o'clock them to a plough that will require 450 pounds of P. M. Then the committee, (aye and every bodraft to propel it, that is 50 per cent. more, which dy else.) would have an opportunity of judging of is really a very heavy draft for a pair of plough the operation of the ploughs to full satisfaction part must be completely pared away with a sharp

perfect. In order to give an idea of what has horses to draw, and more than they are able to both as to their performance, and the labour of

mentally; that is, the feelings of the mind (or choice out of five, can in six hours, or six months will) only—such as pleased or offended—love or envy, &c.—Or it may be excited physically, by the service of the serv

how rough or smooth, level or inclined, whether a

been done, it will suffice to say that there has draw, only a little piece at a time, they will have the teams in urging them along. And if the been upwards of forty patents taken for improve- to exert themselves so hard that their style will implements were kept in operation six hours, it ments on the plough. There are but few, how- be deformed. The touch will be so much affect- would also afford an opportunity of comparing ever, that are considered valid. The consequence ed by the pressure (or draft) as to produce great the performance of oxen with that of horses at is, that a great variety have been made and intro excitement—they will move too fast, be quite the plough; which with many very judicious farmers, is a subject of much speculation.- I have This renders it an important, interesting, and a very delicate subject for the agriculturist to deif the pressure or draft is so hard as to produce six hours, the result will be found very different cide whose is the best; and the more so, the pain, or be unpleasant to bear, it will excite the from what it would be, if continued only fifteen more valuable the premium when obtained. But animal so as to quicken its pace, and increase or twenty minutes—that there would then be the fact is, that some are better than oth- exertion.-Therefore in attempting to ascertain room enough to see through, so that all would be ers; and that some one kind are better than any the relative value of ploughs, by testing them fully satisfied-and then it would be seen, that other kind, or all the rest; and to ascertain with animal power, on so small a plat, or land, tests taken by the animal power in this way, which kind, or whose improvement that is, is not as the one eighth part of an acre, with reference would agree with tests taken by the Dynanometo time, is actually incorrect, and only calculated ter; by which I have no doubt that it is possible In the present common mode of testing ploughs, to deceive all who look to it with a view to ascer- to ascertain the difference in the draft of ploughs, the first thing is to obtain a nice smooth level tain the fact. Because there is no doubt, that if to a single per cent. But the great and imporpiece of ground covered with a stiff green sward, the teams are all of about equal strength, and tant object is, to have a proper opportunity of which is laid off in lands, or plats of about an under similar circumstances of about equal speed, judging of the teams I have seen an eighth of eighth, twelfth, or sixteenth part of an acre in and the ploughs will all cut and turn just the an acre ploughed with a pair of horses in about each. When the ploughmen have chosen their same sized furrowslices, the team that is attach twenty-two minutes; but the team was then so situations, the word is given—all start and urge ed to the plough of the heaviest draft, being efmuch exhausted, that I believe it could not have situations, the word is given—all start and urge ed to the plough of the neaviest arajt, being element of their teams all they well can; and he that gets fected most by the touch, or pressure of draft, ploughed another eighth in much less than an done first, if he ploughs the ground equally will be excited most, and consequently move the hour.—And another team of two horses with which an eighth of an acre was ploughed, in a pressure, that a little reflection will satisfy any eighth part of an acre, if it can hold out to finish, like situation, and in about the same time, that I scientific man, that this mode of testing ploughs, it will get done first. Here I will relate a circumstance that took less time than it did the first. And that there lutely incorrect.-Because in operations with place at the last cattle show for the Western may be so much difference as that in operating animal power, it is excitement that produces shore of Maryland. There was a premium with animal power, I have no doubt at all—and motion, not choice.—Excitement stimulates the mind (or will,) which commands the nerves—Brown plough. I had ploughs on the ground pair of good horses can stand its work, or use their greatest exertions about twenty minutes, motion. But the mind (or will) may be excited that a good ploughman with two horses, an equal but then they are exhausted-what could they

In testing ploughs, we may put an indifferent plough into the hands of a good ploughman, who by taking pains, will do good work—and again, we may put a good plough into the hands of an indifferent ploughman, and he will do indifferent work But after having ascertained which is the best plough, it is very rational to conclude, that, that is the plough with which any kind of a ploughman would do the best work. The object in awarding premiums is, that they should be given for the best implements, and not for the best work done with them, or the greatest quantity; especially in so short a time as fifteen or twenty minutes; but extend the time to six hours, and then it might be a better guess to measure the quality of the implement, even by time. But if we want to know which is the best, the only way to ascertain the fact is, to judge of the performance by the eye, and weigh the draft with an instrument adapted to the purpose, and that will give the exact result to a single per cent .- Then there could be but one opinion in the case; because the truth would be known.

Very respectfully thine, GIDEON DAVIS. Manufacturer.

George Town, (D. C.) 4th Month, 8th, 1824.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Foot Rot. A disease in the feet of sheep, which is first discovered by the animal becoming lame. On examining the foot some ulceration will be found between the claws or hoofs, sometimes penetrating under the horn; when this is observed, the horn which covers the diseased

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attende a short ar to th following preparation: Take

Blue vitriol, of each one ounce;

Vinegar, four ounces; Water, eight ounces .- Mix. Ortake

Verdigris in powder, one ounce; Nitrous acid, two ounces; Water, four ounces .- Mix.

sublimate in muriatic acid; but these must be well rubbed with the following liniment: used with caution, and often require to be diluted with water.

It is essentially necessary in this disease, to keep the feet from moisture as much as possible, particularly for an hour or two after they have

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in sheep. According to Mr. Skerrett, it proceeds with costiveness. from two causes; accidents, and a morbid state of the system. The accidents which produce it are gravel, or other hard bodies getting between the claws, and causing by their pressure and friction great pain and inflammation. This, he first to be washed. "Take soft soap and common turpentine, of each one pound; let them be melted together over a slow fire until they are perfectly united. The dressings," he says, "may be repeated two or three times, which never fails to complete a cure." Mr. Clater, being a druggist as well as a cow doctor, does not consider it as a local disease, and thinks that "cows of a gross habit suffer most by it:" generally he observes "it makes its appearance be ween the claws of the hoof in the form of a hard crack, attended with considerable inflammation: and in a short time will discharge offensive matter similar to that in grease in horse's heels. At other similar to the mathematics which relates to numbers at schools, serving to a just formation of the minds only, is called arithmetic; and that which is concerned about measure in general, whether length, to render the same capable of exact reasoning, and discerning truth from falsdhood in all occurrence, trade, or employment whatsoever, even from the merchant to the shopkeeper, &c. can be managed and carried on, without the assistance of numbers; for by these the trader computes the value of all sorts of goods that he dealeth in, does his business with care and certainty, and informs himself how matters stand at any time with respect to men, money, large mental to a just formation of the aninds enlarging its capacity, and strengthening it so, as to render the same capable of exact reasoning, and discerning truth from falsdhood in all occurrence, to render the same capable of exact reasoning, and discerning truth from falsdhood in all occurrence, trade, or employment whether length, to render the same capable of exact reasoning, and discerning truth from falsdhood in all occurrence, to render the same capable of exact reasoning, and discerning truth from falsdhood in all occurrence, trade, or employment the mathematics which relates to numbers of enlarging its capacity, and discerning truth from falsdhood in all occurrence, trade, or employment to enlarging its c

Clater's description, that they have given the useful for all sorts and degrees of men, from the same name to different diseases. Skerrett's highest to the lowest. treatment appears to be in some respects judicious, and I suppose has been found successful. tain, that no curious art, or mechanic work, can But I should not trespass on the reader's patience either be invented, improved, or performed, so much as to transcribe Doctor Clater's mode of without its assisting principles. It is owing to In slight cases, or at an early period of the dency ought to be exposed. After he has informed ing their observations, coming at the knowledge complaint, the first recipe will generally be found us that the disease is "attended with considerable of the extent of the heavens, the duration of time, to succeed; but in more inveterate cases, the inflammation," that " the pain is often so conside- the motions, magnitudes and distances of the heasecond will be found more efficacious. When rable as to reduce them of their flesh till they venly bodies, their situations, positions, risings, these applications fail, other astringents and become a mere skeleton," he directs "butter of settings, aspects and eclipses; also the measure caustics may be tried; the former for incipient antimony, oil of vitriol, or aquafortis" to be of seasons, of years, and of ages. It is by the or slight cases, the latter for such as are of long applied to the part: and he says that "this may standing. A solution of blue or white vitriol, of alum, or of sugar of lead in vinegar, is a power-ful astringent: and a strong caustic may be made inflamed," (I should be much surprised if it were the divisions of empires, kingdoms, and provinby dissolving red precipitate in nitrous acid, or not so, after the Doctor's dressing,) let it be ces.

Camphor, one ounce;

Spirit of turpentine, four ounces;

Oil of bays, Ointment of elder, Ointment of marsh mallows, ounces.

a dry fold yard, and afterwards turned into some apply the following poultice: tar one pound, private houses, churches, palaces, ships, fortifiupland, dry pasture. It is equally important to melt it over the fire, then add linseed in powder cations, &c. examine the foot every time of dressing, lest half a pound." The doctor concludes his sub- By its help engineers conduct all their works, dered more adhesive by the admixture of a little inflammation run high, a poultice of linseed and other astronomical matters. pitch or rosin. When spungy or proud flesh meal and bran will, perhaps, be more effectual. By geometry, the surveyor is directed how to springs up between the claws, it should be re- if the beast is feverish, bleeding will be proper; draw a map of any country, to divide his lands, moved either with the knife or lunar caustic. if costive, a laxative drench. Should ulceration and to lay down any plot of any piece of ground, work may be found in a Treatise on the Disease omitting to pare away freely any horn under and many more useful arts, too many to be enuand Management of Sheep, by Sir George Stewwhich the disease may have spread; and to keep merated here, wholly depend upon the aforesaid art Mackenzie, bart, and is well worth the attention of those who are interested in the subject.

Foul in the foot. A disease incident to horn-only be required when the pain and inflammation the world, the inventors of which were the first only be required when the pain and inflammation the world, the inventors of which were the first only brought on a way freely any horn under and many more useful arts, too many to be enuand Management of Sheep, by Sir George Stew-which the disease may have spread; and to keep merated here, wholly depend upon the aforesaid art Mackenzie, bart, and is well worth the attention of the parts from dirt and moisture. The disease sciences, viz. arithmetic and geometry.

Foul in the foot. A disease incident to horn-only be required when the pain and inflammation the world, the infancy of human kind. ed cattle, which appears to resemble the foot-rot have brought on symptomatic fever, attended propagators of human kind, as Adam, Noah,

DOCTOR FRANKLIN

ON THE USEFULNESS OF THE MATHEMATICS.

says, may be cured by the following ointment cipline or learning, but now it is taken for that ces, &c.
spread on tow, and bound on the part. It may science, which teaches or contemplates whatever. Mathematical demonstrations, are a logic of as

knife. When the bleeding has ceased, let the times, it makes its appearance in a large tumour goes forward or backward, grows richer or poorer. affected part be washed twice a day with the upon the cornet (coronet) between the hair and Neither is this science only useful to the merthe hoof, attended with violent pain and inflam-chant, but is reckoned the primum mobile (or first mation." It is evident from Skerrett's and mover) of all mundane affairs in general, and is

treatment, if I did not think that its injurious ten this, that astronomers are put into a way of mak-

It is by the help of geometry, the ingenious mariner is instructed how to guide a ship through the vast ocean, from one part of the earth to the of each, four other, the nearest and safest way, and in the shortest time.

By help of this science the architects take their been dressed; when the sheep should be kept in And then if the tumour be likely to suppurate, just measures for the structure of buildings, as

the ulceration spread under the horn; whenever ject by recommending two or three purging take the situation and plan of towns, forts, and this is observed, the horny part must be carefully drinks. The treatment of this disorder, or castles, measure their distances from one another, pared away, or the diseased part will be out of "foul in the foot," as farriers have named it, is and carry their measure into places that are only the reach of the remedy, and the ulceration may in reality very simple. If it be caused by gravel accessible to the eye. From hence also is decontinue to spread until the whole foot is affected as when hard notices that are only and the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as when hard notices that are only and the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as when hard notices that are only and the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as when hard notices that are only as the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as when hard notices that are only the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as when hard notices that are only the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as when hard notices that are only the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as when hard notices that are only the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as the continue to spread until the whole foot is affected as the continue to the con continue to spread until the whole foot is affected, or other hard matter getting between the claws, duced that admirable art of drawing sun dials on When the land is so situate, that exposure to after washing the part, the application of some any plane howsoever situate, and for any part of moisture is unavoidable, the foot may be in some emollient will probably soon remove the world, to point out the exact time of the day, measure defended from it, by means of tar ren-

Some useful observations on foot-rot have been published by M. Pictet in the *Philosophical Ma*-subdued, try first an astringent wash, as a solution perches. The gauger is instructed how to find gazine. He found the acetate of lead or satarine of alum, white vitriol, or sugar of lead; and if the capacities or solid contents of all kinds of vesextract useful, (I suppose sugar of lead and this fail, let a solution of blue vitriol be applied, sels, in barrels, gallons, bushels, &c. And the Goulard's extract are meant,) and lapis infernalis If it degenerate into, or appear at first, as a foul measurer is furnished with rules for finding the to destroy bad flesh. He thinks the disorder is spreading sore, dicharging stinking matter, some areas and contents of superficies and solids, and contagious. A copious extract from M. Pictet's caustic preparation will be most effectual; not casting up all manner of workmanship. All these

Abraham, Moses, and divers others.

There has not been any science so much es-teemed and honoured as this of the mathematics, nor with so much industry and vigilance become the care of great men, and laboured in by the po-Mathematics originally signifies any kind of dis- tentates of the world, viz. emperors, kings, prin-

be superfluous, perhaps, to add that the part is is capable of being numbered or measured. That much or more use, than that commonly learned first to be washed. "Take soft soap and common part of the mathematics which relates to numbers at schools, serving to a just formation of the minds

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sal learning who is destitute of a competent knowledge in the mathematics, is no less so.

The usefulness of some particular parts of the mathematics in the common affairs of human life, mittee of Ways and Means, in 1816; and so says DEAR SIR, has rendered some knowledge of them very necessary to a great part of mankind, and very concallings

art is required to go along with it, and who have solemn and important duty :- and as a "juxta povery often found advantages from them sufficient sition" fiece, equal to a whole battery and all the its arriving to maturity, in your climate; it should to reward the pains they were at in acquiring "geese" of old Rome too, I have to request of be sown early as possible after the frost is out of them. And whatever may have been imputed to you Mr. Editor, to copy into your useful columns the ground, care should be taken that some shelsome other studies, under the notion of insignification of the following "Report of the Committee on Agritudes and the studies are should be taken that some shelsome other studies, under the notion of insignification of the following the fo cancy and loss of time, yet these, I believe, never culture"-a committee which has a VAN RANSELremissness in the prosecution of them.

Philosophers do generally affirm, that human United States. knowledge to be most excellent, which is conversant amongst the most excellent things. What science then can there be, more noble, more excellent, more useful for men, more admirably high and demonstrative, than this of the mathe-

usefulness of geometry, being to this purpose, that is all that concerns our readers; witticisms "Dear Friend-You see then that mathematics and jeux d'esprit are well enough, once in a while; are necessary, because by the exactness of the they may sometimes serve to enliven arguments, method, we get a habit of using our minds to the with which they are interspersed, but for the men being capable by nature to reason and under-stand the sciences; the less acute, by studying admits, rather "pare and burn," these ornamen-this though useless to them in every other respect, will gain this advantage, that their minds will be the surface, do not enrich the soil of agricultural improved in reasoning aright; for no study em- essays; as the cook removes the seales of the fish, ploys it more, nor makes it susceptible of attenthat are glittering and useful in their proper tion so much; and these who we find have a mind elements, but are of no value on dry land. As worth cultivating, ought to apply themselves to for anonymous writers turning aside from the this study."

subject to "make a pass" at the person of their

EXTRACT-From Philo-Hamilton, in answer to Ruris Consultus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

. (a forty-two pounder) was, by the mal-a-pert ar-for publication in the Farmer. In the mean-rangement of your imposer,* headed MANU-time we had received it direct from an atten nufactured annually in the United States, the evident that previous to 1820, the amount annually ers, ore-gatherers, &c. owners of "wind mills that go by water." was unwards of 32 millions of delay. Edit. Am. Far. manufactured by "wool gatherers," rag gathergo by water," was upwards of 32 millions of dol-lars; and that the capital invested, (and most of which is at this day, for want of the new tariff, lying dormant, if not worse than dormant-rotting down!) is now upwards of 70 millions of dollars; which is of greater amount and value (if in full forth as tangible as they do, and then we could as play) than all the shipping and mercantile capitals carry discern what epithet would best befit the man of the country together. But as the Treasury in and his vocation. The utility, however, nay, the 1816, thought they could do without manufacturers (except as stalking horses to disguise a financial tariff, making a rich treasury and a poor people) although the government had held out the to recant and publicly acknowledge that he had enmost coaxing, but alas, seductive persuasions, to tertained a long cherished and erroneous opinion men of capital, enterprise, and patriotic feeling,

unjust; yet to give a man the character of univer- to try this untrod and thorny path in 1813, to aid! the country in its "second struggle for Independence," nevertheless, "let them go to the d-l," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Com-Domine Ruris Consultus, and that unsociable knight, the honorable Mr. Randolph, in 1824;

PHILO-HAMILTON.

Frederick County, April 3d, 1824.

[We have already published the Report of the Agricultural Committee, in Congress, mentioned supposed adversaries, its like the fighting of blind cocks; they are apt to pass each other without entertaining the spectators-we do not envy Hamilton his valiant friends, he deserves them; but surely no living writer was ever more ready to defend himself.

With respect to the Report of the Committee on Agriculture, we may here mention a fact, to shew the zeal and activity which characterises that side of the question. This report has been To mend the matter again, the very next hiere, sent to us by no less than seven correspondents FACTURES—being an official "statement of tive and valued friend, an honorable member the amount and VALUE of dutiable articles, ma- of congress, and had put it in the way of being nufactured annually in the United States, the published and preserved as a matter of course in amount of CAPITAL invested, &c." from which it is this journal, and we concluded that we could not give it better effect, or better stamp it with ortho-

> † Manufacturers were not then stigmatized, as greedy, improvident, and miscalculating builders of air-castles for manufacturing." Let him stand necessity of these "air-castle builders," and of those " wind mills that go by water," has become so evident as to induce a great man to do a great thing, especting them, I mean JEFFERSON himself.—Whether Ruris Consultus can ever possess the same magnanimity is of very little consequence to the manujacturers or their friends.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BENE SEED-ITS CULTURE AND USE. Skidaway Island, Jan. 31st, 1824.

Your letter of the 19th, has reached me, wherein you request some bene seed for the purpose of venient to all the rest that are any way converbut so say not the great body of the farmers, and distributing among your friends who are desirous sant beyond the limits of their own particular so says not the nation; and they'll find my words of cultivating it; I have sent you, or will send true e'er congress rises, if their infatuation about you from Savannah, by the first vessel that sails Those whom necessity has obliged to get their the successor of our present worthy President thence for Baltimore, a small parcel of this seed, bread by manual industry, where some degree of don't prevent them from performing a most and should that not prove enough for your purposes, can let you have more. I have no doubt of so soon as the seed ripen you would be apt to loose caused repentance in any, except it was for their LAER as chairman, and whose voice may always them. The least agitation causes the pod to open be safely listened to by every farmer in these and the seed will fall, and in all probability be lost. The negroes in this part of the country are well aware of its virtues as a medicine; they likewise cultivate it for food; it is thought by them to be much better in soup than okra, and it is used by them in the same manner. I am told it is very good, but have never tasted it. You are well aware that oil of a superior quality, is extracted I shall conclude with what Plato says, lib. 7, above. The writer will see that we have omitted from the seed. Mr. John McQueen (whom you of his republic, with regard to the excellence and none of the argumentative part of his letter, and mentioned in your letter, and is now dead) told me that the oil was equal, if not superior to the olive oil; and the reason that he did not pursue the cultivation of it for that purpose, was on account of the difficulty of collecting the seed, bebest advantage : and it is remarkable, that all most part our readers prefer plain matter of fact ing obliged when cultivating it extensively to have it exposed to the winds, and more seed was lost than could be gathered. I am happy in being made useful in any manner towards improving the condition of my fellow beings, and in contributing my mite in promoting the cause of agriculture throughout our union, and at any time you may command my services as you may deem them useful.

With regard, yours, &c. ROBT. M. GOODWIN.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, for June 1822.

Geological Survey of North Carolina.—We understand that Professor Olmstead of the University of North Carolina, will soon commence a series of geological and mineralogical observatious, intended, eventually to comprehend a scientific survey of the State. From the known intelligence, zeal, and scientific attainments of Professor Olmstead, we cannot doubt, that if adequately encouraged, the enterprise will produce very important advantages to science, agriculture, and the other useful arts; and will prove highly honourable to the very respecta-ble State of North Carolina. In no way, in our apprehension, could the same sum of money be more usefully expended; and it would be no small honour to have set the first example of the scientific survey of an entire American State. We hope then to see the next edition of the map of North Carolina,* present at least, the leading features of its geology, and mineralogy. It would be very desirable also, that the Botany, and if practicable, the Zeology of the country should be investigated at the same time.

* Price and Strother's map of North Carolina from actual survey, has great merit.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, a Practical Treatise, on the diseases of the foot of the Horse, containing a correct description of their

[.] For the meaning of this technical term, Ruris Consultus must apply to the Printer.

nature, causes, and methods of prevention, with suggestions of improved plans of treatment, founded on physiological principles. Also, rules of shoeing, by which the ordinary evils attending this process, may be in some measure prevented. Dedicated, by permissson, to General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, by Richard Hayward Budd, Veterinary surgeon. Second edition, revised and improved by the author.

Taberg, N. Y. 12th April, 1824.

"Cannot you get some of your correspondents, to brighten the ideas, and improve the agriculture of the pioneers of the back and western country;

This work has been submitted to several genin the hands of every one who may own a horse, and regard the comfort and health of this useful course goes off. I am convinced by my short exbeen appreciated.

"Mr. Budd, we look upon, from the testimony of his book, to stand in the superior rank of Veterinary Surgeons, and he seems to be in need veterinary Surgeons. of nothing but the opportunities to evince his claim to the highest distinction of merit and utility in the professional line which he has DEAR SIR, chosen."

"We think this author's choice of subjects judicious, as confined to harticular accidental and difficult diseases of the horse, on which he gives the results of his own experience." "Tracts like these, of the practical experience of the author, are far more valuable at the present time, and ought to be in far greater request, than general Veterinary Treatises, with which the British public has been long since furnished to satiety." "We conclude with strongly recommending this book, not only on the score of its practical and professional ability, but for those traits of humanity and feeling, which are occasionally visible."

The above extracts from the Sporting Magazine, are sufficient to enable the reader duly to DEAR SIR, appreciate the merits of this work.

CONDITIONS .- It will be printed on good paper,

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EDWARD J. COALE, opposite the Post Office.

[We have seen the above treatise, and fully concur in the favourable opinion expressed of it. Works of this description, wherein the subject is treated on scientific principles, and these principles illustrated and enforced by the experience of an intelligent author, who has made the veterinary art his particular study, in the best school

em.]-Edit. Am. Far.

Editorial Correspondence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL CORRES PONDENCE OF THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER.

I find a general defect round me, in taking off too of this nation: that the destinies of the governtlemen, who have been many years familiar with the treatment of horses, and they are of opinion to clover; the result is, a difficulty in seeding, it is a valuable practical work, which should be and general growth of some. All the vegetable in the hands of every one who may own a horse, substance in the soil is exposed to the air, and of and regard the comfort and health of this useful animal. The work was published in England a few years ago by the author, who now resides in the city of Baltimore. There is a review of it of some length in the Sporting Magazine for fall (preferring the former) to take off a crop of the last of the complete that the spring or fall (preferring the former) to take off a crop of the last of the complete that the spring or fall (preferring the former) to take off a crop of the complete that the complete that the spring or spring the former) to take off a crop of the complete that the co April 1816, and continued in the number for wheat, rye, or oats, and seed down immediately; May, in which the author and the work are both noticed with great respect. The following short the rotting of all the small roots, leaves, &c. and extracts from the review are selected, in order when ploughed the third year a rich soil for a to shew how Mr. Budd's labour and science have number of years is secured, without manure, which is an article so little attended to, by new settlers in Virginia soils; that I know it to be a

Nottaway Co. (Va.) April 6, 1824.

The Egyptian millet you sent me, I think very highly of; it grew 141 feet high, and some of the seed threw up one hundred branches, I cut one

10 years since. Labour this season is quite low compared with former years, the best men ob- and safe patrons to your list." taining only \$10 per month and board; a farmer free from debt is as well off as formerly, but ruin must fall, and that speedily on all those involved.

Waddington, 7th April, 1824 } St. Lawrence county, N. Y. }

If I have not already acknowledged your attention in sending me small parcels of millet, Swedin one volume duodecimo, neatly bound and ish oats, barley, wheat, and ruta baga seeds, I lettered, for one dollar, payable on the delivery embrace the opportunity of returning you my of the work.

The result was as follows: one Subscriptions received by Budd & Fenner, season was too short for the millet, it grew strong at their Livery Stables, and at the Bookstore of but did not head out; the oats and barley did well; the wheat will not be harvested before August; the ruta bagas were excellent; I procured swansdown puff, or even by a dredging-box. 50 bushels from the seed you sent, and have distributed several bushels for seed among my ceived of the powerful influence of sulphur

Mobile, January 20, 1824. "I send you a paper of upland bearded rice, plants, on which it was sprinkled; and that and feel well convinced it will come to perfection peach trees in particular, were remarkably in Maryland if sown early. A few years since an improved by it, and seemed to absorb it. It has in England, may be safely recommended to the impression prevailed, even here, that rice could been likewise observed, that the verdure and only be cultivated, to advantage, on land that other healthful appearances, were perceptibly only be cultivated, to advantage, on land that other healthful appearances, were perceptibly gentleman to whom the work is, by permission dedicated, and who is both an amateur and consuperceding corn in the poor piny wood lands of leaves formed subsequently to the operation, and and qualities of that noble animal, is, of itself, a sufficient guarantee, that the Treatise is worthy sufficient guarantee, that the Treatise is worthy els of rough rice to the acre the last year at my tinctly the accumulation of health. cowpen, or land that would not have brought ten We shall be rendering a willing service to bushels of corn; I do not know that the bearded TO REMOVE HERBS AND FLOWERS IN THE SUMMER. hem and the publishers, by bespeaking copies rice is much better than the smooth; I grow both; If you have occasion to transplant in the sumof the book for any of our subscribers or cor the bearded has a larger head and larger grain mer season, let it be in the evening, after the espondents, who may indicate a desire to secure and is said to be far more productive than the heat has passed; plant and water the same imother.

Bowling Green, 1st April, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

"The section of country in which I live, is yet young; too young for the labours of the husbandmen to have been carried to a great extent of wealth and profit. Efforts, however, are making to rouse a spirit of emulation, of honest competition, among the farmers. I am one of those who believe, the farming interest is the great interest ment may, at some future period, be staked upon the practical illustration of this principle. No man whose views have extended beyond the Alleghany mountains, could for a moment doubt the designs of providence, in regard to the vast regions of the western country. You are acquainted with the history of what we familiarly call the barrens of Kentucky. I live in the heart of them. There is no country in the world, with proper management and attention, more admirably adapted to all the purposes of the agriculturist. We want nothing now but a dense population and a spirit of enterprise and perseverance. The genius of improvement has not yet been at work among Our planters are slow in changing the rules us. and habits to which they have been accustomed from their infancy: and are too much disposed to say with the honest Dutchman, who ploughed his team through the deep and miry sloughs of the old, in preference to the greater conveniences of the new road-" mine fader drive here, and I drives here too." An agricultural society is now in contemplation in this place. Its constitution was formed a twelve-month ago, and we anticipate good from it. I circulate your paper among my friends, and nothing but the miserable, wretched condition of our currency, prevents a general subscription to it. We pray for better times. Newburyfort, (Mass.) April, 16, 1824. There is a point of depression surely, beyond Agriculture is at a low ebb here. Farms of which our affairs cannot go. I have no doubt we the best kind selling for 1-3 what fair price was have reached it. If you will send me a subscription paper, I will exert myself to add respectable

JAMES T. MOREHEAD. -0-

IF You would confer a great obligation, and perhaps an everlasting benefit, on a subscriber, by enquiring of your numerous correspondents, and publishing in the 'American Farmer,' a remedy for naturally weak eyes.

S.

RECEIPTS.

TO DESTROY INSECTS ON PLANTS.

Tie up some flowers of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common

against the whole tribe of insects and worms which infest and prey on vegetables. Sulphur has also been found to promote the health of

mediately, and there will be no danger from the

the earth, you do not break any of the young shoots, as the sap will exude out of the same, to the great danger of the plants.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1824.

The increased duty on iron, imposed by the Tariff Bill as it passed the House of Representatives, has been stricken out in the Senate by a vote of 24 to 23-every member being present except one from Illinois, not yet elected in lieu of Mr. Edwards.

The Serjeant at Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, has sent his deputy

Lieutenant Weaver has been suspended by the Secretary of the Navy, until the return of the Franklin from the Pacific, when he will be tried. The Secretary is doing all that zeal and energy can do to maintain and elevate the character of the navy; but he must not hope to please every body.-At one moment we hear a clamour that there are too many courts of enquiry-too many courts martial-too much publication in the papers of disputes between navy officers.—Before in his books; and an experienced veterinary can Farmer in his undertaking. that clamour subsides, a storm rises in another quarter—too much lenity is practised.—This officers—to much lenity is quarter-too much lenity is practised. This offi-cer ought to be arrested. That affair demands to be investigated.-The whole proceedings in another case, ought to be published to the world, to give the world something to talk about; and in the malignant hope with some, of seeing some valuable officers' reputation blasted .- The fact is, if the head of a Department suffer himself to be driven from his course by every newspaper puff, he will soon find himself afloat, without system and without principles.—We know of no abuse that Mr. Southard has not arrested, as far as he could, and no defect that he has not endeavoured to reform; but this is a government of PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE - carefullegislation and he cannot make laws and execute them both-let us see what Congress will do.

From Key West .- We learn from Lieut. H. Bruce, passenger in the Pacification, that when he left Key West, an expedition was fitting out for a cruize, to be commanded by Capt. Wilkinson. The U.S. ship John Adams, was lying at Key West, with Commodore Porter and his family on board. All the officers and crew of the squadron, were in good health

The election of deputies to the new parliament in France has resulted in the choice of 413 royalists, and 17 liberals. Last year there were 110 iberals.

Sales at Havre, March 23d. 209 bales Georgia cotton, 1 25—115 do. 1 30—45 do. 1 30—156 do. 1 284. Sale 21st, 50 bales New Orleans, 1 50.

The British Parliament, following the example of the American Congress, is about to declare the slave trade, hiracy, and to be punished accord

Number of Brewers in England and Scotland. 1990—quantity of strong beer brewed, 4,265,871 barrels; small beer brewed in Britain, 1,290,275 The quantity of beer brewed in Britain it is said would float all the British vessels of war now in

heat the next day; but be careful in digging up |quis of Lorrejo, the King's minister and favourite. We have not found angels in the shape of men to govern us."

The Frigate U. S. Capt. HULL, arrived at Rio Janeiro, February 10th, and sailed one week after for the Pacific Ocean.

SEEDS, SPECIMENS, &c .- Left at the Office of the American Farmer since last notice.

Guernsey parsnip seed, from Joseph Kersey, Pennsylvania—distributed.

A box of supposed marl, or shells broken down and mixed with clay and sand, found to be wood, and a fine never failing stream of water a great amender of the soil on the eastern shore passing through the centre of the land, and near of Maryland—presented by R. H. Goldsborough, the tavern.—The whole is under the enclosure Esquire.

after Mr. Edwards, it is expected he may be in Washington again by the 15th May. Congress will probably rise about 1st June.

While the summer of 1822; of beautiful colour and probably rise about 1st June.

While the summer of 1822; of beautiful colour and probably rise about 1st June.

Shows are held during three days in every autumn. the summer of 1822; of beautiful colour and pro-nounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any home Shows are held during three days in every autumn, made wine they have ever tasted; equal to the and the house and lots about it will rent readily, best Malmsey Madeira, from which it is difficult during these three days for three hundred dollars, to distinguish it. N. B. A great proportion of the Champaigne we drink, is made from the white milk establishment, and no situation could be currant.

> This information is sought by an agricultural so- petent person conducting such an establishment, ciety in the south, where the disease is making would render great service to the publick, and great havoc. The Editor can find nothing of it should have the aid and influence of the Amerimore particular description of the disease beral credit.
> and its symptoms is desirable—with notice of the previous diet and treatment of the animals.

IF Also, as to the cause and means of preventing or curing the yellows in peach trees, and the

bright in pear trees.

melons of different sorts.

that has been offered in this market for many tion may be made to the subscriber near the preyears-and in justice to Mr, B., we are authorised to state, that the tobacco was assorted and and all on Thompson's Island and Key West, packed as evenly as it was possible to pack tobac-were in good health. co, and was in most excellent order, which was the principal cause of the very high price.—The three hogsheads brought upwards of \$900—the one which sold at \$50, weighed 75"—and was purchased by. Mr. W. P. Dunnington, who has since sold it for \$55, and it will probably be sold to the shipper for \$60.—The one which sold at \$50, weighed 816—and the one which sold at \$525, weighed 800.—Mr. Bartholow has madeight hogsheads, from ten acres of new land—six of which, have brought him upwards of \$1400, and the whole will probably yield little short of \$2000.—Four hogsheads made by Mr. John Crane of Calvert county, very good quality sold for \$17 per hundred, round—but tobacco of inferior qualities are very low.—Several crops from Charles county, have sold from \$1 50 to rom Charles county, have sold from 51 50 to:

Prince Don Miguel, son of the King of Portugal, white, S1 15 to \$1 20-Red, do., gal, is charged with having assassinated the Mar- \$1 13 to \$1 14-Barley, 60 to 65 cts. per bushel

-Potatoes, very plenty, at 20 to 25 cents-other articles same as last report.

No change in the price of Grass Seeds

FOR SALE,

"The Maryland Tavern,"

Four miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick Turnpike road, together with 55 acres of land; all in fee simple.—The tavern is a very commodious new house, built of stone in the best manner, with a good back building and cellar of the same materials.-About twenty acres are in chiefly of new chesnut post and rail, and divided Two bottles currant wine from John Mc into suitable lots, some of which are in grain,

better adapted for the purpose of keeping a nur-WANTED—Information as to the cause of, and sery and garden, for raising choice fruit trees and remedy for the disease called BIG HEAD in horses vegetables, and the seed of them for sale—a com-

Poplar Neck.

The subscriber offers for sale the above farm, containing about 1000 acres of land, near 300 of which are well set in valuable timber. The im-F SEED-Wanted a few of choice kinds of provements consist of a brick mansion house with a frame kitchen adjoining, an excellent frame carriage house, stables, barns, sheds, overseer's house, &c. The soil is equal to any in the state, and well adapted to the growth of grain or tobacco. There are also attached to the farm, two very valuable ly collected every Thursday, for the American fisheries. The situation is on the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of Elk River, in Sassafras Neck, Cacil county. The site of the mansion house is elevated, at least 250 feet above the bay, MARYLAND TOBACCO.—Mr. Michael Bartho-low, of Frederick county, had three hogsheads opened at State Warehouse No. 1., on the 27th opened at State Warehouse No. 1., and \$50.— healthy. This farm will be sold very low, and healthy. This farm will be sold very low, and

HENRY W. PEARCE.

Wharf flour, \$5 62½ to \$5 75 per bbl.—Western country, \$5 87½, to \$6—Rye, do. \$3 to \$3 25—Wheat, White, \$1 15 to \$1 20—Red, do., \$1 13 to \$1 14—Barley, 60 to 65 cts. per bushel

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AGRICULTURE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Will hold their second Exhibition and Cattle Show ference being had to the mode of feeding,) on Thursday the 14th, and Friday the 15th, of For the best Steer, not more than 3 nor less on Thursday the 14th, and Friday the 15th, of For the best Steer, not more than 3 nor less October next, when, in conformity with the Act than 1 year old, bred in Pennsylvania, (reof Incorporation, the following Premiums will ference being had to the mode of feeding,) he awarded :-NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull, not more than 6 nor less than 2 years old, next best next best next best For the best Bull, not more than 2 years old, 25

next best next best next best For the best Cow, not more than 7 nor less than 3 years old,

next best next best next best For the best Heifer, not more than 3 nor

less than 1 year old, next best next best

next best For the best Heifer, not more than 12 months old next best

next best next best

For the best Bull of Durham blood, SHEEP.

For the best Ram, not more than 2 yearsold next best For the best Ram, not less than 2 years old, 10

next best

For the best pen of Ewes, not less than 5 in number, For the best Ram, of Dishley blood, not

more than 2 years old, For the best Ram, of Dishley blood, not less

than 2 years old, . For the best pen of Dishley Ewes, not less

than 5 in number, For the best Ram, of Southdown blood, For the best Ewe, of Southdown blood,

For the best Merino Ram, For the best pen of Merino Ewes, not less

than 5 in number, For the best Broad-tail Ram, of Tunisian

blood, For the best pen of Broad-tail Ewes, of Tunisian blood, not less than 5 in number, HORSES.

For the best thorough-bred Stallion, not less than 3 years old,

For the best Stallion, fit for draught, not less than 3 years old,
For the best Colt, not more than 2 years

For the best thorough-bred brood Mare,

not less than 3 years old, For the best brood Mare, fit for draught,

not less than 3 years old,

For the best Filly, not more than 2 years old, 10

For the best pair of Draught Horses (reference being had to their performance in the Plough,)

For the best yoke of Working Oxen, not more than 8 nor less than 4 years old (reference being had to their performance at the

For the best yoke of Working Oxen, not more than 4 years old, (reference being had to their performance at the Plough,)

Vol. 6.—7.

For the best Ploughman with Horses, For the best Ploughman with oxen, For the best Ox, not more than 9 nor less than 3 years old, bred in Pennsylvania, (re-

SWINE.

For the best Boar, not more than 4 nor less than 1 year old, . .

next best For the best Sow, not more than 4 nor less 10 than 1 year old,

next best For the best Pigs, not less than 5 in number, not more than 9 nor less than 3 months 15 10 old,

All persons to whom premiums shall have been awarded for Breeding Animals at the Exhibition, will be required to give such assurance, For the best Man's Hat, made of grass, for their continuance in Pennsylvania, one year straw, chip, or other vegetable material, 10 thereafter, as shall be demanded by the Directors.

CROPS. For the largest quantity of Flax, produced on one acre, in Pennsylvania,

15 For the best crop of Wheat, on not less 10 than 5 acres and not less than 40 bushels per acre.

For the best crop of Indian Corn, on not 20 less than 5 acres and not less than 80 bushels 15 per acre,

10 For the best crop of Barley, on not less than 5 acres and not less than 50 bushels per acre.

For the best crop of Potatoes, on not less than 5 acres and not less than 300 bushels per acre.

For the best crop of Mangel Wurtzel, on one acre, and not less than 1200 bushels

For the best crop of Pumpkins or Squashes on one acre, fitted to withstand the winter (reference being had in all cases to the mode 10 of cultivation,)

For the best specimen of Clover Seed, not 10 less than 10 bushels,

For the best specimen of Orchard Grass 10 Seeds, not less than 10 bushels,

fered for Flax, Barley or Wheat, unless he shall bandry, or Product of the Soil, whereof he or have declared in writing, before the 1st day of she, shall not have contributed to the production July next, his intention to contend for the prize-August next

10 For the best preserved Butter, not less than 40 25 pounds, which shall have been kept at least 3 months,

SUGAR. For the best Sugar made in Pennsylvania, 10 not less than 100 pounds, POT OR PEARL ASH.

For the best Pot or Pearl Ash, not less than 200 pounds

DOMESTIC WINE. For the best Domestic Wine, not less than 15 gallons,

CIDER. For the best Cider, not less than 30 galls. IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY. For the best Plough,

For the best Harrow,
For the best Winnowing-Mill or Fan,
HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
For the best Linen Cloth, (for shiring or

sheeting) 1 yard wide, and not less than 25 15 yards long,

not less than 30 yards long, For the best Flannel, 7-8 wide, and not less than 25 yards long, second best For the best Carpeting, 1 yard wide, and not less than 20 yards long, 10 second best For the best Hearth Rug, For the best Woollen Cloth, 3-4 wide, not 10 less than 20 yards long,

For the best Linen Diaper, 5-8 wide, and

second best, For the best pair of Blankets, not less than 2 yards wide nor 21 yards long, 10 second best, . For the best Counterpane, For the best Woollen Knit Hose, not less

than 2 pair, For the best Cloth made of Hemp, 1 yard

For the best Woman's Hat, 10 second best, For the best specimen of Raw Silk, not less

20 than 50 pounds, 20 No person shall become a competitor for the premium offered for any article of Household 20 Manufacture, Wine, Cider, Crops, Butter or Cheese, unless such person be an inhabitant of one of the counties contributing to the funds of 20 the Association, or shall have been a member thereof at least four months immediately preceding the time of Exhibition, or shall be one

of the family of such member.

It is explicitly declared, that in every case where the board of directors shall consider the ob-10 ject presented unworthy of distinction, they re-serve to themselves the right of rejecting it, al-20 though by literal construction it should be entitled to reward—and that in all cases where premiums shall be demanded, they will require such evi-

dence from the claimants, as shall be satisfactory 10 to the Directors.

No person will be entitled to a premium for 10 any Animal which he shall not have bred, or possessed, at least 4 months, immediately preceding 10 Seeds, not less than 10 bushels, 5 the time of Exhibition—nor for any article of No person shall be entitled to the premium of Household Manufacture, any Implement of Husor formation.

nor for Indian Corn, Mangel Wurtzel, Pumpkins The trial of Oxen at the Plough, and of Ploughor Potatoes, unless he shall have declared in like men with Oxen, will be made on Thursday the manner his intention, on or before the 1st day of 14th-of Horses at the Plough and of Ploughmen with Horses, on Friday the 15th of October.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

No person will be permitted to contend for the premium offered for the best Ploughman, whether with Horses or Oxen, unless he or his father be the owner thereof.

No Oxen or Horses will be received in competition for the premiums offered for their per-formance at the Plough, unless they be driven 10 either by their owner or his son.

It will be at the option of the successful com-petitors for the highest premiums, which shall 10 have been awarded for Neat Cattle, Horses and Sheep, to receive gold medals in lieu of money; and it will be at the option of those to whom pre-10 miums of the second class shall have been awarded for Animals of the same kind, to receive silver medals in lieu of money-and it will be at the option of those to whom premiums of any other class shall have been awarded, to require in heu

5 of money copies of the "American Farmer."
All Household Manufactures, and Implements of Husbandry, offered for premiums, must be deposited at the place of Exhibition on Wednesday, the 13th of October, before 6 o'clock, P. M.

10 No person can become a competitor for prizes

offered for Animals or Manufactured Articles, No. Age. who shall not have given notice in writing of such intention to the Assistant Recording Secretary before 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 13th of October; nor shall he be entitled to any prize, unless he shall have put the Animal or Article offered, in the place assigned by the Committee for its Exhibition.

No Animal will be received after 10 o'clock on Thursday the 14th of October.

An Auctioneer will be employed for the sale of

Animals on the last day.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, President. JOHN HARE POWEL, Cor. Secretary.

Vice Presidents, William Harris, James Worth, George Sheaff, Stephen Duncan, Thomas Serrill. 'reasurer, George Blight. Counsellor, Levi Pawling. Directors. Manuel Eyre, Reuben Haines, ing. Directors, Manuel Eyre, Reuben Haines, Algernon Logan, Joseph George, William Darlington, Jesse Kersey, John G. Watmough, Job Roberts, Richard B. Jones, Elijah Lewis, William Evans, Thomas Smith, of Del. Samuel West, Henry L. Waddell, John Elliott of Montgomery, G. W. Holstein, Matthew Roberts, John Wilcox, Enos Morris, Samuel Davis. Recording Secretary, Joseph Kersey. Assistant Recording Secretaries, John P. Milnor, Henry Serrill.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation. Sect. 10 And be it further enacted, &c. That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons shall bring any kind of Spirituous Liquors, Cider, or Malt Liquors, for the purpose of retailing, giving away, or vending the same, within the distance of two miles of the place where the Agricultural Meetings, or Exhibitions shall be held, except in stores or licensed taverns, he, she, or they shall forfeit the liquors so brought, or offered for sale, and on conviction before any justice of the peace of the proper county, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars, for the use of the Company incorporated by this Act.

Due notice will be given of the place at which the Exhibition will be held.

February 1, 1824.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Part of the Stud formerly owned by Col. JOHN 12.

TATLOB, of Mount Airy, (Va.)

No. Age. 1,—1786. gr. h. Bel-Air, got by Medley; Se-lima by the Hon. J. Tayloe's famous running horse Yorick; bl. Selima, by Old Fearnought; Col. Tasker's fa-mous imported Selima, by Lord Go-dolphin's Arabian. Oct. 1791, he ran his first race, 4 m. h. at Annapolis; and won five others with ease at Baltimore, Petersburg, Virginia, &c. He beat Butler's famous Camilla, and the best horses of the day; was beaten but once, when out of order after his races in Maryland, 1791; he ran a match of three 4. m. heats at Richmond, against 14. Mr. Peter Randolph's Roan Coit, (Gim Crack) Has been ever considered one of the best horses that has run in Virginia; crosses of his pedigree are now sought. The Richard's and Henry, (Eclipse's antagonist) are side. 1795 sold to Wm. Archie, Esq. of Chesterfield county, Virginia.

1786. s. g. Nantoaki, bred by Daniel C. Brent,

Esq. by Eclipse; dam by Ebony. 1791 beat Mr. T. Ringgold's famous Cincinnatus, in a match at Annapolis, and two days thereafter won the J. C. purse.

1791, '2 & '3, he won nine racs at Baltimore, &c. was beaten but twice.
1793 sold to Mr. Lyles, of Maryland.
16.—1793. gr. m. Monomia, by Bel-Air; Sweetest; (No. 5.) 1797, broke down in training. Sold to Laudon Carter, Esq.

3.—1786. b. m. Miss Fauntleroy, bred by G. Fauntleroy, Esq. by Wildair; Muslin Face; Yorick; Jenny Cameron; Childers, Traveller, &c.

gr. h. Grey Diomed, bred by Richard Brooke, Esq. by Medley; Sloe; Vampire. 1793, won a match in Virginia, beating Mr. Page's famous Isabella; 1793, and '4, he won five other races in Maryland and Virginia; lost but one race, being lame; and was esteemed one of the best horses of his day. 1798 sold to Mr. J. Blick.

gr. m. Sweetest, bred by A. Spotswood, Esq. got in England by Tattersall's, High Flyer; Virago, Mr. Hyde's no-ted imported mare. 1796, with her 5 .- 1787.

produce, Bel Air, was sold to Hugh Quinlan, Esq. 6.—1788. s. m. Nanny O; by Pantaloon; Young Selima. (See No. 1.) 1792, won twice, lost once, and was sold to D. C. Brent,

Esq.
7.—1789. ch. h. Cantab, by Pantaloon; full brother to Nanny O. (See No. 6.) 1793, beat the famous Isabella in a batch; 1794, was beaten in a match by the 20. famous Virginia Nell; and was sold to

A. Welles, Esq.
s. h. Quicksilver, bred by H. Heth, Esq.
was got by Medley; Wildair; Spark;
Jolly Roger, and Valiant Mare. 1794, '5, won three races in Virginia, and was re-sold to Mr. Heth.

b. m. Louisa, bred by David Mead, Esq. got by Eclipse; Vanity, by Celer; Silver Eye. 1796, presented to Mr. Johnson, of Virginia.

10 .- 1790 s. m. Virginia Sorrel, by Virginia Sorrel; bl. Selima by Fearnought, (No. 1.) Never trained. Sold 1799, to Captain John Dangerfield.

11.—1791. v. c. Wedding Day, by Bel-Air; Fear-nought. Lost two races 1794, and '5. Sold 1795, to Henry S. Turner, Esq. 12.—— b. m. Columbia, by Eugene; Young Selima, (No. 1.) Sold to Mr. William Holburn.

ch. m. Virago, purchased 1796, of Wm. Johnson, Esq. of Frederick county, Virginia, was got by Shark; old Virago, by Star; Mr. Panton's Arabian, a daughter of Old Crab, &c. During 1796, '7, and '8, won ten races at Peterburgh. tersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Annapolis, &c. beat the famous Virginia Nell, and the best horses of the day; when aged was beaten by Maj. Hoskins' Minerva; esteemed one of the best runners that ever started in Virginia.

gr. m. Calypso, full sister of Bel-Air, by Medley; Selima, by Yorick, a capital runner, beating Leviathan and the best horses of the day; (See No. 1) 1796, '7, '8, and '9, she won 13 races at Petersburg, Richmond, &c. and was but once beaten.

among his descendants by their dams 15 .- 1793. ch. f. Flirtilla, bred by H. O'Kelly. Esq. and foaled at his seat, Cannons in England, got by Virtumnus; Mr. O' Kelly's Flirtilla, by Conductor; Flirt, by Squirrel; Helen, by Blank; Crab. out of an own sister to Old Partner, was a distinguished runner. 1797, won three races and died 1798.

No. Age.

gr. g. Leviathan, by the Flag of Truce, sire of Mr. Bond's famous First Consul. Purchased of E. Brook, Esq. 1798, after beating him with Calypso, (No. 14.) From 1798 to 1802, he won fifteen, races at Petersbugh, Richmond, Annapolis, &c. beating all the best horses of the day; Minerva, Lady Bull, &c. Was considered the best horse that ever ran in Virginia, and is not supposed to have been since surpassed. 1802, was sold to Maj. T. E. M'Pherson, of S. C. b. f. Madcap, bred by H. O'Kelly, Esq.

in England, was got by Anvil; O'Kelly's famous brood Mare Madcap, by Eclipse; Blank; Blaze; Greyhound, Curwen, Bay Barb, &c. Imported 1794; trained, but not successfully. 1791,

sold to Joseph Lewis, Esq. b. h. Dungannon, bred by H. O'Kelly, Esq. in England; imported 1797, was got by Dungannon; Conductor; Flirt, by Squirrel; Helen, by Blank; Crab, out of Old Partner's sister. 1799, sold to Messrs. Philman and Harris.

ch. c. Volunteer, bred by Mr. O'Kelly, and imported with Dungannon, was got by Volunteer; - by Whipcord, own brother to Woodpecker; by Blank, Old Crab; Childers, sister to old Partner. 1798, sold to Fred. Miller, Esq. of Botetourte county, Virginia. 21.—1795. gr. f. Aspasia, by Bel-Air; Polly Peach-

am, by Patriot; Mr. Page's famous Isabella. Sold 1796, to John Stith, Esq. of King George's county, Vir. v. g. Prince Le Boo, by Bel Air; Daphne, by Figure. Sold to Mr. Bower of Norfolk, on account of G. Robertson, Esq. H. B. M. Consul, who shipped him to the West Indies, where he became the most distinguished runner on

v. c. Bally Shannon, by Wedding Day, (No. 4) Miss Fauntleroy, (No. 3.) Presented to R. Wormeley, Esq.

gr. h. Florizel, by Grey Diomed; Louisa, (No. 9.) 1798, won a sweepstakes at Annapolis, and was sold to Major James Walsh, of Greenbryar, Vir. s. c. Yorick, by Bel-Air; Virginia Sorrel, (No. 10.) 1799, sold to L. Carter,

Bel-Aria, by Bel-Air; out of Sweetest, (No. 5.) Sold to Hugh Quinlan, Esq. 26.-1796

br. m. Castianira, dam of the celebrated Sir Archy, bred in England, got by Rockingham; Tabitha, own sister to Miss Kingsland, by Trentham, out of the dam of Pegasus. Was trained but not successfully. Beat Mr. Haskins' Celerity, at Richmond, and was put to breeding. Imported by J. T. 1799. ch. f. Petworth, bred in England by

Lord Egremont, was got by Dragon; Everlasting, the dam of Skyscraper. 1800, was run unsuccessfully, and ex changed for Expectation, (No. 42.)

o. m. Anvilina, bred in England, by

H. O'Kelly, Esq. and presented by him to J. T.; was got by Anvil, out of Mr. Kelly's renowned brood mare Augusta, by Eclipse. Imported 1799, was sold to Col. W. Alston, of S. C. n-8,

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Spadilla, Fabricius, 1803 and '4, won 61.—1802. b. c. Benyowski, by Americus; Anvilina, (No. 29.)—Sold to John Snap, No. Age. 30,-1796. v. h. John Bull, of the Flanders breed, No. Age. bred by Mr. Lowe, in England; imported 1799. Sold to J. Stith, Esq. four races at Richmond, Petersburg, &c. was sold 1805, to T. Bowyer, Esq. Esq. b. f. Squirtilla, by Boxer; Louisa, by Eclipse, (No. 7.) 1799, sold to J. C. Lewis, Esq. 47.—1799. b.g. Duke of Limbs, (Experiment) by High Flyer. Purchased in 1800, won a race at Alexandria, and was sold to br. h. Mendoza (Bruiser) by Boxer; Nan-Howel Lewis, Esq. Esq.
33.—1797. s. f. Lady Essex, by Grey Diomed;
(No. 4.) Virginia Sorrel, (No. 10.)
Sold to H. Quinlan, Esq. & Lewis. ch. h. Harlequin, was bred by Genl. Philip Stuart, of Maryland, he was got by Gabriel; Venitian, True Whig; Cub, Old Yorick. 1803, won a sweep-stakes in Virginia, and the first heat of b. c. Bajazet, (Little Devil) by Dare Devil; Miss Fauntleroy. 1801, won a 66.-1805. race in Virginia, and was sold to Jos. one at Washington; that was lost by b. c. Kill Devil, (Ajax) bought of Maj. accident. James Blick; got by Dare Devil; Atlanta, by Medley; Pink, by Mark Anthony; Jolly Roger. 1804, lost to Gen. br. f. Desdemona, bought of D. M. from, on shares. Randolph, Esq. got by Dare Devil; Lady Bolingbrook, by Pantaloon; Cades, by King Herod; Primrose, by Dove; Stella, by Othello; Old Selima, by the Stuart. s. m. Cora, bred by John Stuart, Esq. got by Bedford; Little Moll, by Medley; dam by Mr. Randolph's Wiltonia. Godolphin Arabian. Exchanged her for the bl. running horse, Skyscraper, Trained unsuccessfully.
Speculator, (Confessor) purchased of 52. who was sent to Kentucky. b. h. Oscar, by Gabriel, the sire of Post Boy; was bred by Gov. Ogle, of Annapolis; dam by Old Medley; Pe-nelope, by Yorick. Was a distinguish-Joseph Lewis, Esq. was got by Shark; Fluvia, by Partner; out of the dam of the famous Oracle; and grand dam of Skyscraper. Sold to Wm. Helm, Esq. ed runner, he beat First Consul in a match, when he was deemed the best 38.—1798. b. f. Bellissima, bought of John Stith, Esq. was got by Melzar; dam by Old Wildair; Fluvia. 1801, won a sweephorse in America; ran a 2d heat at Washington, of 4 miles in 7' 52". Purchased of N. Luffoorough, Esq. 1808; chased of N. Luffporough, Esq. 1808; sold to James Nabb, Esq. 1808; sold to James Nabb, Esq. 1822.

53.—1801. s. c. Surprise, by Americus; Calypso, (No. 14.) 1802, sold to Col. William Alston, of S. C.

54.—— b. c. Clermont, by Spread Eagle; Peggy, a distinguished runner, and own sister to Post Master, by Herod. Imstakes; 1807, gave her to George Bevans, Esq. of Annapolis. 69.—1806. or S. C.
b. h. Topgallant, bought 1804, of Mr.
Clayton, got by Diomed; Shark; Harris' Eclipse; Mark Anthony; Old
Janus. A capital horse. 1804, '5, '6, he won eight races at Charleston, S. C.
Petersburg, Richmond. &c. at Work sister to Post Master, by Herod. Imported 1799. s. c. Gallatin, (Expectation) own brother to the famous running mare Ariadne; Petersburg, Richmond, &c. at Washpurchased of Hay Battaile, Esq. he was ington won the first heat of 4 m. beating Oscar, First Consul, and Floretta. 1811, sold to Dr. Wm. Thornton. got by Bedford; dam by Lord Grosvenor's Mambrino, out of a sister to Nailor's Mambrino, out of a sister to Nat-lor's Sally. He won the Richmond sweepstakes, 2 mile heat; running two miles, within his rate, in 3' 47". Was immediately sold to Col. William Al-ston, of S. C. for \$4000; his subsequent success established his reputation as ch. h. Hamlintonian, bred by Mr. Hamlin, got by Diomed; Shark; Spot, by Apollo; Jenny Cameron. 1804 and '5, he won five races at Richmond, &c. Among others one at Fredericksburg 4 m. h. running four heats, 16 miles. Hamlintonian and Topgallant were the best horse that ever ran in S. C. 43.—1799. b. f. Bedlamite, by Cormorant; Madcap, (No 18.) Given to R. Wormeley, Esq. beaten at Washington two years successively, by Post Boy, the Maid of the Oaks, and Floretta, being out of order after their races in Virginia. br. m. Adeline, bought of Turner Dixbr. h. Peace Maker, was bred by J Hoomes, Esq. he was got by Diomed. 57. Bought 1804, and won that year the J. C. purse, 4 m. h, at Washington. 1805, lost the celebrated match with Florizel at Richmond, being out of oron, Esq. 1805, was got by Spread Eagle;
Whistle Jacket, Rockingham; Old
Cub, Lady Northumberland. She was
distinguished gapper, having in 1806.

and sold to Gen. Riugely.

76.—1815. b.m. Miss Chance by Chance—Britannia (No. 48.) by Selim, No. 77. Now owned by J. T. 1799. a distinguished runner, having in 1806, '7, and '8, won ten races out of eleven. der. When a colt he ran two miles Dragon; b. h. Cupbearer, by Bedford; Louisa, (No. 9.) Bought 1805, of J. Stith, Esq. 1806, won at Williamsburg, and sold him to Captain Graves, of Ken. over the deep and sandy course at 58. Petersburg in 3' 43". The swiftest rascraper. cer recorded in Virginia. 1805, was sold to Mr. E. C. Stanard, of N. C. ch. f. Eliza, by Bedford; Virginia Sorrel, (No. 10.) 1802, sold to Mr. H. and, by 59.— Gestion, by Spread Eagle: Stella.—
1805, sold to Turner Dixon, Esq.
60.—1802. gr. f. Julia, by Spread Eagle; Calypso, (No. 14.)—Sold to T. Peter, Esq., of it of Mr. Augusta, br. h. Snap Dragon, bought of E. Brooke, Esq. was got by Collector; Fearnought, was sold George Town, D. C.

Hap Hazard-full brother to Snap Bragon by Collector.-Won a race 1805, and sold to Mr Brook.

63.—1803. s. m. Selima by Spread Eagle.—Virago (No. 13.)—was sold to R. Wormeley, Esq.—repurchased and sold to Dr. Wm. Thornton.

64.—1804. ch. c. Trafalgar, by Mufti; Calypso, (No, 14.)—Sold to Capt. Sayre.
65.—— bl. m. Maria, by Shark; bought of Col.

Selden for \$2500, as a brood mare; she was a distinguished runner—that remained on the turf till 14 years old. gr. f. Marcia, bred, by John Hoomes, Esq.—was got by Arch Duke; Celeri-ma by Celer—Medley—Fearnought—

Othello-Spark-Queen Mab.-1810 lent to Mr. Milton in N. C. to breed

Musidora, bred by John Hoomes, Esq.— was got by Arch Duke: Dare Devil, Clodino, Bolton—Sally Wright, by Yorick.—1808 sold to R. Wormeley,

Sir Archy, (Robert Burns) by Diomed; out of Castinara, (No. 27.)—1808 run as a colt successfully at Washington, having the distemper.—Was sold to Ralph Wormely, Esq.—became a distinguished runner, and was subsequently sold for \$5000.—Is now esteemed the best horse in Virginia, and has produced more fine colts than any horse that ever stood in America.

gr. f. Roxalana by Selim, (No. 77.)— Britannia, (No 48,) given to J. Tayloe,

70.—1807. s. c. Hephestion, by Buzzard; Casti-anira, dam of Sir Archy, 1809.—Sold untried to the Hon. J. Taylor, of S. C.

72.—1809. s. f. Violante by Sir Peter Teazle—Selima, No. 63, sent to Dr. Aug. Brown, to breed from on shares.

s. f. Alexandria, by Alexander; Maria by Shark (No. 65.) sold to Dennis

A. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore.

74.—1812. br. f. Lady Lightfoot (Maria) by Sir
Archy; bl. Maria by Shark, 1815—
won the sweepstakes \$1800 at Washington-two days thereafter on winning the first heat of three miles, was sold to Mr. Abner Robertson.—She became a distinguished runner, having won more than 20 races.

s. c. Revenge, the full brother of De-fiance, by Florizel, was bred by Maj. J. Roberts-1815 was run successfully

Imported horses owned by J. T. as Stallions:—g. h. Selim an Arabian, presented by Murad Bey to the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie—after whose death he became the property of Com. Barron, of whom he was purchased.— Was sent to Maj Groves in Kentucky. b. h. Gabriel, bred by Lord Ossory,

was got by Dorimante; High Flyer; Snap, &c. A celebrated runner in England-having won fifteen races,

beating the best horses .- 1799 was sent to J. T. by Mr. Reeves to be sold, but died soon after.

81 .- 1811. Imported the b. h. Chance by Lurcher a celebrated runner, who beat Sir So-lomon, and the best horses in England. (See English Stud Book, and Racing Calendar.)

N. B .- Such horses were bred by J. T. as are ly, so soon thereafter, as his horses could be disposed of.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

NATURAL HISTORY.

DEAR SIR,

I send you herewith a Liverpool paper, containing an account of a lecture delivered, by Mr. W. Watterton, the re-publication of which, in your valuable Journal, may perhaps be usefulat all events, it is at your disposal.

3d April, 1824.

MR. WATERTON'S

NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING SPECIMENS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

[From the Leeds Mercury of January 10.] On Thursday evening, the Philosophical and Literary Society of this place, was honoured with a lecture, by Mr. Charles Waterton, Esq., of Walton-hall, the well known naturalist and traveller, on his new method of preserving speci-mens in Natural History. The disclosure of the lity, would cheerfully have remained for hours secrets, by which this gentleman has kept in perfect preservation, the fruits of his arduous and enterprising researches, and retained in the dead animal all the vivid colours, the perfect symmetry, and animated expression of the living, must be regarded as an important era in science. Such is the defectiveness of the old system of stuffing and preparing specimens, that no muse-um in the world can be considered as secure against the rapid progress of decay, or as pre-senting to the eye of the naturalist, real repre-sentations of the form and colours of the living animals. This truth has been admitted by the late Sir Joseph Banks, and other eminent naturalists, and such difficulties appeared to lie in the way of preserving quadrupeds (more particularly,) that the object had begun to be despaired of as unattainable. Mr. Waterton, who from his boyhood had a strong passion, not only for hunting and shooting, but for preserving the fruits of the chase, has pursued the study of Natural History with all the ardeur of genius, Natural History with all the ardeur of genius, and with unprecedented success. He has, several times, visited South America, for the mere purpose of obtaining the finest specimens of birds, reptiles, and other animals, unimpaired by the negligence or errors of the ignorant persons, through whose hands the ordinary specimens in our museums pass. His spirit of enterprise has carried him into the wildest, most unhealthy,

seum was already graced with a beautiful collection of birds, from the tropics, which Mr. W. handsomely presented about two years ago.

The lecture commenced at six o'clock in the evening, and lasted till after ten; and so lively was the interest excited, that the company, longer. He arranged his observations under three heads, considering, 1st. The nature of preserved specimens; how soon they perish by the moth; and how necessary it is to prevent them from falling into decay: 2d. The present defective mode of preparing specimens for muse-ums, which, being founded on wrong principles, is incapable of producing a good specimen: and 3d. The new method of his own invention. As he was a stranger here, he begged leave to mention, that he was born twelve miles from this town, and that as soon as he left the Jesuits' College, he made natural history his chief study. Sir Joseph Banks was pleased frequently to applaud his exertions, and that approbation encouraged him in his address to the society that evening. Under his 1st head, he observed that the moth

and most dangerous portions of this almost un- was very dangerous to the constitution; and explored Continent. He has plunged into the moreover, it could not be used in the new prodepths of immeasurable forests, lying beneath cess, on account of its soiling the specimens. Yet the equator, and peopled only by serpents and it was possible to prepare the specimens, so that wild beasts, where, adopting the habits of the the ant or the moth would no more touch them, Young Sir Peter Teazle, (bred by Lord Stamford,) was got by Lord Derby's Sir Peter Teazle; Lucy by has braved dangers which they dare not face, after it had been steeped in assafætida. Another Conductor; Lucy by Spectator; Blank, Childers, True Blue, Cyprus, Arabian Bonny Black.—(See English Stud Book, page 178.)

80.—1810. Purchased the celebrated imported horse, Magic; see the English Stud Book.

81.—1811. Imported the b. b. Chance by Lurcher. and Ritchie, and which has led so many favorite and be hatched after the atmosphere had dissisons of genius to their fate and to renown. The pated; so that furs could not be locked up for result of his dauntless perseverance is, that he many months together, without being destroyed has made himself master of a collection of spe-by successive generations of the moth. Finding cimens in Natural History, incomparably superior these methods defective, he next tried the wat-N. B.—Such horses were bred by J. T. as are not otherwise expressed. The racing memoranda have reference exclusively to such races as were run by J. T.—Those autecedent and subsequent to his ownership, as the performances of the recommendation of the such races as sequent to his ownership, as the performances of the recommendation of the such races as sequent to his ownership, as the performances of the recommendation of the such races as sequent to his ownership, as the performances of the recommendation of the such races are not otherwise expressed. The racing memoranda have reference exclusively to such races as were run by J. T.—Those autecedent and subsequent to his ownership, as the performances of the racing memoranda have reference exclusively to such races as well as the recommendation of the racing memoranda have reference exclusively to such races as well as the recommendation of the racing memoranda have reference exclusively to such races as well as the racing memoranda have reference exclusively to such races as well as the race of the racing memoranda have reference exclusively to such races as well as the race of sequent to his ownership, as the performances of Leviathan, Sir Archy, &c., are unnoticed.—J. T. tion of the secrets he had discovered. But the chiefly retired from the turf in 1809, and entire-ungenerous treatment Mr. W. met with at the trum—a mixture of alcohol (spirit of wine) with lungenerous treatment Mr. W. met with at the hands of Government, who when his dear-bought specimens were detained at the Custom-house, refused to allow them to pass without paying heavy duties, had so disgusted him, that he a spirit, and diffused itself rapidly through the relinquished his intention, and never made known his plans, till they were unfolded on Thursday last to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Sonoticety. Mr. Waterton had frequently been solicited by Mr. Atkinson, the Curator, George Walker. Esg. of Killingbeck-lodge, and other part of the specimen, so that nothing was left on Walker, Esq. of Killingbeck-lodge, and other part of the specimen, so that nothing was left on members, to favour the Society with this inter-which the insect could feed; yet it did not in the esting disclosure, and he at length offered to least injure the colour or texture of the most decome over for that purpose. He visited Leeds licate specimen. (This Mr. Waterton proved, accordingly on Thursday, bringing with him by immersing in the mixture some of his most numerous specimens of birds, beasts, fishes, and a white ostrich feather, all of and reptiles, to illustrate his lecture. The mu-which in less than an hour regained exactly their former appearance.) With this liquid he tho-roughly washed the birds both inside and outside, after which they would keep in any climate or situation; the birds, tiger's skin, &c. thus prepared in 1812, were now as brilliant as at the moment when the operation was performed; and the liquid was equally efficacious when applied to all kinds of specimens—quadrupeds, birds, scaly animals, and insects.—To relieve, as he said, the dryness of these statements, Mr. Waterton here produced a large stock of Indian weapons,the bow, the lance, poisoned arrows, of various kinds, &c. the manner of using which he explained. By means of these, the Indians in the interior of South America, who had neither powder nor shot, killed their game, and obtained a subsist-ence; and Mr. W. himself principally used them in his expeditions into the forests and wilds

The 2d. part of his subject was on the mode at present in use of preparing specimens for museums. He declared it to be a had one, being founded on totally erroneous principles. He had visited nearly all the museums in Europe, and he must destroy them all at a blow; they were quite incapable of producing one good specimen. He related an ality no reason why the specimens might not be boldness of his censures, but ultimately became made to last as long as the table on which they convinced of their justice, on companies stood. Many ways had been tried to provide the specimens and the stood.

of being separated into several parts for facility of removal. Add to this—that the mechanical

time very cleverly executed, and Sir Joseph Banks declared that it was the best skinned bird in Europe; but it could not be compared for medy struck his mind, and it was a mere simple and describing the perilous conflicts he had in symmetry and expression to the latter. He alludeduction from facts and principles with which ded to the ignorant persons, through whose hands he had been familiar for 18 years. He did not ordinary specimens necessarily passed, who stuf-fed and stretched them, filled them with wires, and found it answer wonderfully well. The grand fed and stretched them, filled them with wires, and found it answer wonderfully well. The grand and disordered their plumage—plumage which discovery, however, he had made previously; it in life had been touched by nothing but the pure dew of heaven, or the soft breezes. For the pur- This he communicated some years ago to the Socoarse and clumsy were required, and that was all; any man might learn the art in a week: in stuffing, it merely required cotton for the birds, have made the discovery instead of him, they stuffing, it merely required cotton for the birds, and a piece of wood the size and shape of a knitting needle. This was the mechanical apparatus. But if you wish, said Mr. W. to excel in this art, if you wish to be in ornithology, in the art of stuffing birds, what Michael Angelo was in sculpture, you must apply to profound study, and call the society, and would never communicate with more own genius to assist you; you must the more He must state however, that he DEAR SIR. upon your own genius to assist you; you must have a complete knowledge of bird anatomy, could not fairly claim the entire credit of this discovery; he made it first, it was true, many great, that they cannot be supplied. It would its proportions, the curves, expansions, and depressions of its shape: in a word, you must have pressions of its shape: in a word, you must have the fire of animation and life into your prepared specimen. Then it would be necessary to visit the woods, the mountains, and the marshes, and to observe the feathered tribes, in their native to observe the feathered tribes, in their native abodes,—the kingly eagle, the roguish pye, the pert sparrow, the lazy vulture, the gentle and quadrupeds entire and in perfect shape, consisted amorous dove; each of which had its character. give several important instructions as to the pro-from the body but the mere external skin: he cess of stuffing, and to expose the errors of the then stuffed it as usual, and introduced a wooden present system. He said, that the feathers ought skewer or needle, which he called a working iron, to be kept close and smooth; that every bone into the inside, and thus pushed out the skin into to be kept close and smooth; that every bone into the inside, and thus pushed out the skin into should be taken out to the very beak, instead of precisely its proper shape. A difficulty, howev-leaving in, as it was usual, part of the skull; er, presented itself, as the needle would not work that wires should not be stuck into the birds, as easily amongst the oakum or tow with which neither their legs nor wings required it; that the orbits of their eyes which usually increased in that chaff or sawdust would answer instead of size from the shrinking of the surrounding skin, should be reduced to their natural size by needle and thread before the eyes were inserted. If the preparation was not made soon after the death of implicitly: before that period it was too soft, and the animal, the legs would shrivel, and the parts after that period it was too stiff; but taken at most thickly covered with feathers would dry in disproportionately to the others. It was not won derful then, that the specimens found in the most impression that might be wished. (Mr. W. here tive. By his new plan, the specimens of quadrupeds were made perfectly elastic, hollow system; the latter was shrivelled and disfigured; throughout, and without wires, yet preserving the shape and expression of nature. He then celebrated collections in Europe were all defec-showed a cat's head prepared last week, and con advised that those who built noble edifices for collections of natural history, should perfect their plans, by educating a man well, and sending him to foreign parts to procure specimens. As a second interlude, Mr. W. here displayed a fine specimen of the toucan, with all the gay colours of its beak and plumage preserved; a snake's muscles, features and limbs, might be accurately fine poisonous fangs of a serpent; and the toucan of a shark:—on each of which he related

deal of trash; and such institutions ought to like a mummy, on which account it was proposhave a person entirely devoted to their manage- ed by some to cut them off, and substitute wax for ment. Mr. W. showed two birds of the same them. Before he went the last time to South kind, one of which he prepared in 1812, and the America, he concurred with Sir Joseph Banks other in 1820; the former he considered at the in thinking that it was impossible to remedy this in Europe; but it could not be compared for medy struck his mind, and it was a mere simple was the solution—alcohol and corrosive sublimate. pose of dissection, a penknife and a hand not ciety of Arts and Sciences, who gave him at the the shape and expression of nature. He then lips, nose and ears being perfect.) To form the advised that those who built noble edifices for true shape of the nose, he introduced his working

easy of carriage, being quite hollow, and capable some interesting anecdotes, and gave instructive the large ant-bear, the calman (alligator), the armadillo, the land turtle, the tarantula spider, It was easy to dissect any animal, large or small, when the dissector was acquainted with its anatomy. Museums where presents were indiscriminately received, always contained a great greater convenience of package, he often separa-ted the animals into different parts, making the tail, limbs, &c. to fit on or take off at pleasure. By way of concluding the lecture, Mr. Water-

ton requested Dr. Williamson, the Secretary, to read a few passages from his journal, on the na-South America with a large serpent and a ferocious calman or alligator, both of which he secured and killed, without injuring them as specimens. These passages, from their striking and eloquent descriptions, excited the highest interest; and on the conclusion, three distinct and prolonged rounds of enthusiastic applause testified the admiration of the audience for the skill and gallantry of their lecturer, as well as for the valuable services which his discoveries had rendered to science.

referred you to the volume as I have not leisure to copy it. The same mode or nearly so, may be found in Speechly's work on the cultivation of the vine—and also in Martin's edition of Miller's Boistic expression, and that being lost it was no lon-by external sculpture. He cut away the gristle tanical and Gardner's Dictionary. But I prefer ger the same bird. Mr. W. then proceeded to from the nose and ears, and removed every thing Mr. Matlack's mode, beginning at the top of page 3, and ending near the top of page 7. By publishing it in your American Farmer, and recom-mending it to the different patriotic printers of newspapers, to give it an insertion. It would be the saving of thousands of dollars to the community, and increase the cultivation of the grape vine, four fold at least.

I have a letter before me, written by a gentle-man on the eastern shore of Maryland, who informs me that Mr. Eichelberger*, near York, Pennsylvania, was offered \$800 per year, for four acres of his vineyard. I have racked off my wine, and now have it fit for use, as much so, as new wine can be. It is beautifully fine and bright. There was 835 gallons put in the casks, and with leakage, evaporation, and lees, reduced it to between 690 and 700 gallons-near 30 gallons of the

Your's, respectfully.

JOHN ADLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

MAPLE TREE SUGAR. Washington, Pa. April 20, 1824.

DEAR SIR.

The honour done my hotch potch epistle of the 6th of March, by publishing it, was quite unex-pected. It was really intended only for your own pedlar's cart. I am, however, gratified to find you view the sugar tree in the manner it truly merits. It is one of "heaven's choicests gifts," vinegar, and sprinkled over with salt, and then bestowed on our happy country; but like many placing it in a carthernee with salt, and then bestowed on our happy country; but like many other blessings, shamefully abused. The farmers up, and changing the cloth, or ringing it out near this place sell nearly as much sugar tree, a-fresh, and again steeping it in vinegar once a shickory for fuel. It is equally valuable for this day, if the weather be very hot.

purpose. I know many families that make from twelve to sixteen hundred pounds of sugar annually, and rature be only moderate, be preserved without some go over two thousand pounds. The force required is one man, one boy with a horse and a leg of mutton will keep a fortnight. small sled, to collect the water; with occasional- A shoulder of mutton is, next to the shoulder of mutton is, next to the shoulder of mutton is a should be a sh ly a little extra help. In many instances the females of the family do all the work, except cut-ing and hauling the wood for fuel. A settlement in the northern part of Ohio, called the "western reserve," has justly obtained much celebrity for making large quantities of sugar. It is almost entirely settled by New Englanders, a people that matter in which they abound, speedily becomes and windows should be thrown open, and suffernation of the matter in which they abound, speedily becomes and windows should be thrown open, and suffernation of the matter in which they abound, speedily becomes and windows should be thrown open, and suffernation of the matter in which they abound, speedily becomes and windows should be thrown open, and suffernation of the matter in which they abound, speedily becomes and windows should be thrown open, and suffernation of the matter in which they abound, speedily becomes and windows should be thrown open, and suffernation of the matter in which they abound, speedily becomes and windows should be thrown open, and suffernation of the matter in which they abound, speedily becomes and windows should be thrown open, and suffernation of the matter in which they abound the matter in which the matter in which the matter in in the northern part of Ohio, called the "western reserve," has justly obtained much celebrity for know how to make the best of every thing. A friend, at my request, has written to his brother, who lives in that settlement, for correct information on this subject; which if obtained shall be forwarded to you. I question much, however, whether any tree in the United States can exceed one that grows on the farm of Amos Walton, of the commencement of the putrefactive process takes place in the breast, and if this part is to be sent it is advisable to grant the commencement. West Bethlam Township, in this county. The produce of this tree for the last three years was tainted, by sprinkling a little salt and pepper produce of this tree for the last three years was a follows: spring of 1822, thirty-five and one-half pounds; spring of 1823, twenty-four pounds; and inside of a chine of mutton should be cut out, this spring twenty-nine and a half pounds; with a small portion of molasses each year. I had the part close round the tail should be sprinkled with above statement from a member of the family, salt, after having first cut out the gland or kernel. I am well acquainted with them, and know them to be very respectable. The tree is not of the largest kind, but has a very bushey top. It stands

very good.

I wish you to send me No. 46, of the 5th vol. of the Farmer, containing Mr. Bates' admirable address. So many of my neighbours borrowed to read this address, that they have literally read it to rage

near the head of a spring, without any other trees near it. The quantity made in this county this season falls short about one fourth. The quality

I am, your's, &c. ALEXANDER REED.

200 From Accum's Culinary Chemistry.

ON KEEPING OF MEAT,

AND BEST CONSTRUCTION OF LARDERS, PAN-TRIES AND MEAT SAFES.

Larders, pantries and safes, for keeping meat, should be sheltered from the direct rays of the sun, and otherwise guarded against the influence of warmth. All places where provisions are kept should be so constructed that a brisk current of cool air can be made to pass through them at command. With this view it would be advisable to have openings on all sides of larders, or meat safes, which might be closed or opened according to the way from which the wind blows, the time of the day, or season of the year; they should be kept, too, with the greatest attention to clean-liness. It will be better also if the sides or walls of meat safes are occasionally scoured with soap, or soap and slacked quicklime.

Warm weather, is the worst for keeping meat ; fected stables, for the purpose of purifying them. the south wind has long been noted as being hostile to keeping provisions. Juvenal, in his 4th Satire, says:

"Now sickly autumn to dry frost give way, Cold winter rag'd and fresh preserv'd the prey; Yet with such haste the busy fisher flew, As if hot south-wind corruption blew."

The best meat for keeping is mutton, and the leg keeps best, and may with care, if the tempebecoming tainted for about a week; during frost

A shoulder of mutton is, next to the leg, the joint best calculated for keeping in warm weather.

The scrag end of a neck is very liable to become tainted; it cannot be kept with safety du-

putrid, and then tends very much to infect the ed to remain so until the vapour is perfectly

adjoining part.

The chine and rib-bones should be wiped, and

In beef the ribs are less liable to become tainted than any other joint; they may be kept in a cool pantry in the summer months for six days,

and ten days in winter.

The round of beef will not keep long, unless sprinkled over with salt. All the glands or kernels which it contains should be dissected out.

The brisket is still more liable to become tainted by keeping; it cannot be kept sweet with safety more than three days in summer, and about a week in winter.

Lamb is the next in order for keeping, though it is considered best to eat it soon, or even the day after it is killed. If it is not very young the leg will keep four or five days, with care, in a cool place in summer.

Veal and Pork-a leg will keep very well in summer for three or four days, and a week in winter:—but the scrag end of veal or pork will not keep well above a day in summer, and two or three days in winter.

The part that becomes tainted first of a leg of veal, is where the udder is skewered back. The skewer should be taken out, and both that and the part beneath it wiped dry every day, by which means it will keep good three or four days in warm weather. The vein or hipe that runs along the chine of a loin of veal should be cut out, as is usually done in mutton and beef. The skirt of a breast of veal should likewise be taken off, and the inside of the breast wiped, scraped, and sprinkled with salt.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Fumigation. The extrication of certain vapours from nitre, salt, or other substance in in- 32°, W.

Many preparations have been recommended for fumigation; only two of them, however, appear to be worth notice.-1st. In a large dish of hot sand, place a cup or other vessel with some powdered nitre in it; pour upon the nitre a quantity of oil of vitriol, equal to half its weight. No person can remain in the stable while this proter leave the stable; as the fumes from this mixture are far more suffocating than the for-mer, but certainly more effectual. In one expe-riment, I found that the infectious property of glanderous matter was destroyed by being expos ed to this vapour. Before a stable is fumigated, all litter, hay, dust, &c. should be swept out; and the whole stable well cleaned. The rack, manger, and wood-work between them should be gone.

Gall or Bile. A yellowish, bitter juice se-creted from the blood by the liver. In the human liver, as well as in many quadrupeds, there is a reservoir, where it is deposited for a time, named Gall-bladder; but this does not exist in the horse. The gall is conveyed by the biliary duct to the duodenum, or first intestine, where probably it is concerned in the separation of chyle from the digested food: and serves afterwards by its irritating or stimulating quality, to promote that peculiar motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually propelled

towards the fundament.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter dated King Creek, S. C. April 2, 1824.

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During the last summer a fire was kindled in the evening in my garden on a small stage, which was kept burning in a blaze till bed-time. In consequence, vegetables in it were less annoyed by insects than in neighbouring gardens. Countless numbers of these little provoking invaders which the light seemed to put in motion, directed their flight towards the blaze, in which they met with sure destruction. By this cheap and easy method the mature and vigorous were destroyed, and their

numerous increase checked.

To keep meat and at the same time to preserve the juices during the summer months, I have resorted to various expedients. In all my intention has been defeated whenever the range of the thermometer has been above 72° on Fahrenheit's scale. The summer heat here plays between 80° and 93°.* I have thought of a little apparatus that promises success in the most rarified atmosphere, but workmen here are wanting to construct it. A description may not be uninteresting. It is a glass tub having a metal cover to fit with a screw, at the termination or lower part of the screw, a projection entirely around the tub of an inch in width, the upper surface of which to be a horizontal plane, on which a soft piece of leather

* This is the excess of heat, and takes place between noon and 3 o'clock, P. M. generally. Lat. the cover when screwed on will press upon it, the more effectually to exclude the admission of air between the tub and cover. The centre of the cover to have a small opening over which an air pump is to be made fast—the opening to be armed with a valve to prevent regurgitation of air into know in what light we are viewed by others; as inch. I was obliged to leave town, for Sir the tub after its being emptied by means of the well for the removal of prejudice if it exist, as Charles Morgan's annual cattle show in Wales, pump. The principle scarcely needs explanation. for the reformation of actual defects and abuses; before the beef was painted, or I would have tapump. The principle scarcely needs explanation. for the reformation of actual defects and abuses; before the beef was painted, or I it is to protect the meat from the constant action in this view we have published the preceding ex-ken care and had it better done." of air, one of the agents necessary in the putre. in this business.

This little contrivance placed in a convenient apartment, may be visited at pleasure by the cook, who after one lesson would be qualified to DEAR SIR, attend it, will not only save labour and the ex-pense of salt necessary to keep meat in any other our agricultural work of the spring; many of my out, and the meat then suffered to remain till the salt has penetrated through it.

Should the plan meet your attention it may be

Should the plan meet your attention it may be

Should the plan meet your attention it may be communicated to any enterprising mechanics to carry it into operation. There is little doubt but it will well pay the undertakers.

I would be thankful for a few seed of the sea-prayer of

kale, or any others that you may have for distri-I am respectfully, &c.
D. M. LAFITTE. bution.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor dated, \
Duncanville, 10th April, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

Your's, &c. J. S. BELLINGER.

Cæcil County, 23d April, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

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I am a sincere and true friend to Baltimore, convinced that her prosperity is all important to the state; but she is her own worst enemy. The excessive prices demanded for every thing drives away people who would otherwise be valuable customers. Lower down the Chesapeake the to the Christmas Cattle Show; being one of the can be used with propriety; and whoever adopts merchants go to New York for their goods, and Stewards, I thought it was incumbent on me, to it, ought to confine the indulgence to a short

purchase as cheap.

They ask me from a dollar to \$1 50 for fine old high proof whiskey. I have just procured from Philadelphia, 13 years old, 2° above 4th proof, for 75 cents. I am drinking very superior and genuine Madeira Wine by the quarter cask at \$2 50, such as I could not purchase in Baltimore un-

1 tremble for Baltimore.

tract from a gentleman whose age, experience, factive process—the others* cannot act without it and opportunities of judging, bespeak respectful consideration for all he says.] Ed. Am. Far.

Chester, 29th April, 1824.

manner, but its juices and flavour will be retained. neighbours have yet to begin, and many more have and ending on the sixth of April, eighteen hun-Its economy may be carried into the winter months. It is customary and necessary to salt pork, intended for bacon, 2 or 3 times to insure it from spoiling, besides the trouble of spreading it, on the weather becoming a little warm. One salting in this tub will be sufficient the air number of the salt of the sufficient the air number and an abundance remains in the sufficient the air number and an abundance remains in the sufficient the air number and an abundance remains in the sufficient the air number and an abundance remains in the sufficient the air number and an abundance remains in the sufficient the air number and an abundance remains in the sufficient the air number and an abundance remains in the sufficient the size of the six and an abundance remains in the sufficient the size of the six and ending on the six and e salting in this tub will be sufficient, the air pumped ance, and an abundance remains in the earth to

That we may utterly escape is the hearty this office.

Your's, &c.

Extract of a letter from Charles Champion, RECEIPTS.
Esq. near Blythe, Nottinghamshire, England, TO REMOVE THE TURNIP FLAVOUR FROM MILK to the Editor of the American Farmer. Blythe, near Bawtry, 24th Feb. 1824.

nected with bad digestion, I can state with some confidence the advantage of the use of Dr. Robert ly eating; the Green is excellent food for Spring, Anderson's Scotch Pills, as they are called. I take only one whenever necessary at had a confidence the advantage of the use of Dr. Robert Anderson's Scotch Pills, as they are called. I take only one whenever necessary, at bed time. Avoid all acids, especially wine. Eat salt meat as a part of my breakfast. Butter in any form is poison to a weak stomach. Have meat dressed with nice hog's fat instead of butter, and make use of as much mustard, so as to taste the same in each dish of coffee.

Your's, &c.

Your's, &c. in a very old pasture, which he had long remarked for its fruitfulness—he retails the seed at two guineas the strike, or bushel of 32 quarts; it does not run into seed like the common Rye-grass, but spreads more upon the ground and is better adapted for feeding pasture.

It is a disputed point, whether a short sleep after dinner be not useful for promoting diges-tion; and in several countries the practice cer-tainly is included with improving

merchants go to New York for their goods, and beginning at Elkton down to Easton, they chiefly purchase from Philadelphia.

These are a kind of people governed by interest, not prejudice. Even the western merchants est, not prejudice. Even the western merchants purchase their goods at Philadelphia, pay a heavy transit to Baltimore, from which they wagon to um of correct taste, I was desirous to establish.

Those who use such a custom, which may be the agreed and delicate, custoff to the agreed and delicate custoff. transit to Baltimore, from which they wagon to um of correct taste, I was desirous to establish the west. Why not at once purchase in Baltithe fact, that the early maturity of the Short more and save the transit? because they cannot Horn, produces as fine flavoured beef as the place themselves in a reclining, not a horizontal

"I saw my steer when slaughtered, as well as the one bred by the Marquis of Exeter, which won the early maturity prize, and he was got by a bull I sold to his lordship.—Two more complete and without any particular colour, taste or smell,

is to be fitted to cover the whole surface, so that the cover when screwed on will press upon it, the more effectually to exclude the admission of air and Delaware on the other, God only knows, but sketch of the baron before it was sent to the king, and which I at that time intended for you. I now beg your acceptance of the painting-It is It is important in every respect that we should done upon a correct scale of half a foot to an

> PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR-DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and deli-vered from Upper Marlborough Inspection Ware-house, during the quarter, commencing on the 9th of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-four,

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	56			-56
Number de- livered.	27		7	27

SCOTT & SASSCER, Inspectors. TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1824. True Copy from the original report on file in

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

-0-

OR BUTTER.

Dissolve a little nitre in spring water, which "I take this opportunity of sending you a small keep in a bottle, and put a small tea-cup full inquantity of Swedish, Globe Red and Green Turto eight gallons of milk when warm from the

TO MAKE BRAN BREAD.

SLEEP AFTER MEALS.

better adapted for feeding pasture.

"As I know you have the English Farmer's evident advantage; besides that it seems to be Journal sent to you, you will have seen that I consistent with the instinct of nature. It is how-

Hereford, double the age, and I have received a posture; because in the latter situation the stoflattering acknowledgment from his Majesty's mach presses upon a part of the intestines, and Comptroller of his household.

WATER.

and beautiful carcases were never seen of their Where water cannot be obtained pure from age—the one under three the other three years springs, wells, rivers, or lakes, care should be

in

^{*} Heat and moisture.

boiling, and filtering, but most effectually by dis- each of "WHITE AND RED FLINT WHEAT," mentillation. Any putrid substances in the water tioned in nur may be corrected by the addition of an acid memoranda. Thus, half an ounce of alum in powder will are Since my letter of the 1st instant, two make twelve gallons of corrupted water pure, material facts have occurred on the subject and transparent in two hours, without imparting of the celebrated white flint wheat, which I think a sensible degree of astringency. Charcoal powder has also been found of great efficacy in the north, for the summer; and feel it my duty checking the putrid tendency of water. To the you should possess full and correct information on same purpose, vinegar and other strong acids are that important subject. well adapted:

TO WARM A CARRIAGE OR SMALL APARTMENT. me, and from him I am informed that the enclos-Convey into it a stone bottle of boiling water, or for the feet a single glass bottle of boiled water, wrapped in flannel.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The following translation of an epigram of Philodemus, preserved in the Greek Anthology, shows that in one respect, at least, women have altered very little in a lapse of 2,000 years.

While flush'd with wealth, what restless love possessed you? But now you wisely cease to burn, when poor—
Hunger your best, indeed, your only cure;
And that sweet girl of your's, who oft caressed you,
And by each fondest, dearest name address'd you,
Will now with strange, and careless glange inquire,
"Good Sir, your name—whence are you?—who?

"Good Sir, your name—whence are you?—who's your sire
There's something foreign in your air, I'm sure."
The world will teach you, if you but attend,
"He who has nothing must not hope a friend."

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1824.

SEEDS, SPECIMENS, BOOKS, MAPS, PAINTINGS, &c. &c. presented to the Editor of the American Farmer, for publick use and inspection within the last week.

BARLEY-of excellent quality. RYE GRASS-a new and superior variety; and the seed of three different kinds of tried and approved TURNIPS, presented by Charles Champion, Esq. a distinguished agriculturist, near Blythe, Nottinghamshire, England.—Also, a painting of a BARON of BEEF, by him presented to his Majesty, George IV., Dec. 20th, 1823—weight 293 pounds; length 3 feet 6 inches; depth 2 feet. This bullock, of the improved short horn breed, gave 1466 pounds nett weight, at 3 years and 3 months. For further particulars of all these, see extract from his letter cow Nonpariel, in the possession of Lord Althorp. This cow at Colling's sale brought 370 guineas.

A GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY of the district adjoining the Erie canal, in the state of New York; part first, containing a description, and geological profile, of the rock for-mations extending from the Atlantic to Lake Erie, running near the 43° N. latitude, and embracing 9° of longitude, and a beautiful engraved view of the whole line of the canal, all taken by Amos EATON, Esq. under the direction, and at the private expense of the honourable STEPHEN VAN RANSELLEAR, by whom they were presented to the Editor, together with a profile of rocks crossing part of Massachusetts, taken under the direction of the same munificent patron of the useful

AMERICAN ECLIPSE, presented by N. CARTER, Esq. of New York. These publications may all be seen at the office of the American Farmer.

aken to deprive it of its pernicious qualities by agriculture, ELKANAH WATSON, Esq. of one head tioned in number 4, page 27, with the following

proper to communicate, as I am on the wing for

First.—A distinguished farmer of Cayuga county, near Auburn, Ira Hopkins, Esq. has just left ed samples which he brought down are by no means equal to the quality he has sowed on four in company, was spoken on the 16th of April, off acres, and says it is unquestionably the finest wheat the Table Land of Mariel, S. S. W., distance eight means equal to the quality he has sowed on four in the world, independent of its essential property of completely resisting the attacks of the fly.

Second.—That the stem is soft as stated with the exception of 5 or 6 inches above the surface, which is as hard as wood, and thus Almighty God has blest man with this (to us) effectual guard against one of his most inveterate enemies, till the following articles, which are a little higher. now unconquerable; besides, the white wheat Flour, \$5.75 to \$6—Wheat, \$1.22 to \$1.25.—yields more per acre, and is heavier than any Best White, \$1.30. other. I cannot express how much I am gratified in having been the fortunate instrument of bestowing upon my country, in my old age, what the people of the west call a great blessing; and in gratitude I am told they have named it after me. A box of CHEROKEE ROSE CUTTINGS from

CHARLES E. ROWAND, Esq.—all distributed.

Wool.—Samples of very long wool from
S. JAQUES, Esq. of Charlestown, Massachusetts, from sheep lately arrived from the Texel.

PAMPHLET from P. WETHERED, Esq. being an abstract of the proceedings which occurred at the two meetings of the Provincial Agricultural Sciety, of Halifax, N. S. during the session of 1823.

of Jacob Hollingsworth, Jr. Esq. on Elkridge; the mortification we experienced personally, was agravated by the gratifying report of the meeting, that I sold last season about two hundred of those of nothing more pleasing than to witness an asso-ciation of gentlemen farmers heartily co-operat-plough, and much more expeditious, as it will ing to improve the art, and elevate the character cultivate and completely pulverize the soil of a of the first and most useful applications of human row of corn at one round, and does the work much labour and talent. We understand that at that better in dry weather, as it does in a very small meeting a committee was appointed, consisting of degree reverse the soil in its operation. I have James Cox, B. W. Hall, H. V. Somerville, and J. now on hand an extensive assortment of those im-S. Skinner, to procure the premiums, of appropri- hlements of small and large size, of excellent in this number. And a portrait of the celebrated ate pieces of silver plate, to be distributed con-workmanship and materials, which I offer for formably to the scale as published in No. 2, page sale. Also, 200 bushels of seed buckwheat and 10; and to prepare and publish hand bills of the millet, and harvest tools generally. Garden seed next exhibition.

It was resolved that the premiums to be given street wharf, Baltimore, for tobacco, should be bestowed on the cultivator of the five hogsheads bringing the highest price.

The next meeting of the Trustees is appointed

for Wednesday next the 13th, at the residence of Samuel Owings, Esq. It is desirable that the board be organised and proceed to business by eleven, A. M. as important business will demand their attention-amongst other things the appointment of all the judges for the next exhibition.

announce our expectation of giving them in our Bran Bread-Sleep after meals-Water-To warm a car-An Engraving and Complete History of the family and performances of the celebrated lue, on the subject of the Rot in Cotton—with a lue, on the lue and lue and lue and lue and lue, on the lue and specification of a Patent for the discovery of a means of preventing that destructive malady, hastening the maturation of the plant, and improving the staple of that valuable commodity.

Printed every Friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing is executed with nearness and despatch—Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with proper freetions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore, Specimens from that veteran in the cause of proving the staple of that valuable commodity.

ITEMS OF NEWS, very scarce—there is in fact nothing new under the sun."

From all we can learn, the prospects for small grain crops are exceedingly promising.

From the National Intelligencer of the 6th inst. In the Senate, the Tariff Bill is yet on the tapis. With regard to its ultimate fate, in a modified shape in the Senate, much is supposed to depend on the arrival of the new Senator from Illinois, who is said to be daily expected.

The proposed duty on foreign distilled spirits, has been stricken out of the Tariff Bill by a vote of 28 to 18.

The U.S. steam galliot Sea Gull, with 4 barges leagues. The officers and crew were all well.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—careful-ly collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer.

No variation in the prices this week, except in

Tobacco.—A crop of 8 hhds. tobacco, made by Dr. S. B. West, of Prince George's County, sold by Alex. Miller for \$5, \$15, \$18, and \$25.



The Cultivator

TRUSTEES MEETING.—A state of ill health at the time, deprived us of the pleasure of attending trons of the American Farmer some time ago, the last meeting of the trustees at the residence has now been on trial for two years, and has from those who were more fortunate, for we know implements. If applied before the corn or tobacand implements as usual, at my store near Pratt-

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER. Premiums to be awarded by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Premiums to be awarded by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society—Part of the Stud formerly owned by Col. John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, (Va.)—Mr. Waterton's new method of preserving Specimens in Natural History—Progress of American Vineyards—Maple Tree Sugar—On keeping of Meat, and best construction of larders, pantries, and meat safes—Diseases of Domestic Animals, and their cure—Experts from the Editor's Companyance details from the Editor's Companyance and the King Companyance. ment of all the judges for the next exhibition.

To our numerous and liberal friends in the Cotton growing country, we have the pleasure to remove the turnip flavour from milk or butter—To make

Domestic Economy.

INVITATIONS TO DINNER.

In " the affairs of the mouth" the strictest punc tuality is indispensable; the GASTRONOMER ough to be as accurate an observer of time, as the As TRONOMER. The least delay produces fatal and irreparable misfortunes.

Almost all other ceremonies and civil duties may be put off for several hours without much inconvenience, and all, may be postponed with-out absolute danger. A little delay, may try the patience of those who are in waiting; but the act itself will be equally perfect and equally valid. Procrastination sometimes is rather advantageous than prejudicial. It gives time for reflection; and may prevent our taking a step which would have made us miserable for life; the delay of a courier has prevented the conclusion of a convention, the signing of which might have occasioned the ruin of a nation.

If from affairs the most important, we descend to our pleasures and amusements, we shall find new arguments in support of our assertions. The putting off a rendezvous, or a ball, &c. will make them the more delightful. To hope, is to enjoy.

"Man never is, but always to be, blest."

The anticipation of pleasure warms our imagination and keeps there feelings alive which

tion, and keeps those feelings alive, which possession too often extinguishes.

> "'Tis expectation only makes us blest; " Enjoyment disappoints us at the best."

Dr. Johnson has most sagaciously said: " such ten times as well. is the state of life, that none are huppy but by the anticipation of change: the change itself is noth-of Wines, Liquours, Ices*, Desserts, &c.-

converts of our readers, and convinced the "amateurs de bonne chere" of the truth and importance of our remarks; and that they will remember, that DINNER is the only act of the day which cannot be put off with impunity, for even FIVE MI

In a well regulated family, all the clocks and watches should agree; on this depends the fate of the dinner; what would be agreeable to the stomach, and restorative to the system, if served at Two o'clock,-would be uneatable and indigestible at A QUARTER PAST.

The dining room should be furnished with a good going clock; the space over the kitchen fireplace with another, vibrating in unison with the former, so placed, that the cook may keep one eye on the clock, and the other on the spit, &c. She will calculate to a minute the time required to roast a large capon or little lark, and is equally attentive to the degree of heat of her stove, and the spit, and the stew from the pan.

With all our love of punctuality, the first consideration must still be, that the dinner "he well done, when 'tin done."

It is a common fault with cooks who are overanxious about time-to overdress every thinglow his cook-her quarter of an hour's grace.

Vol. 6.-8.

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vanity of those, who wish to make an appearance above their fortune-nothing can be more ruinous of real comfort than the too common custom of enjoyment of existence. setting out a table, with a parade and a profusion, unsuited not only to the circumstances of the host, but to the number of the guests; or more fatal to true hospitality, than the multiplicity of dishes these moments to introduce them to one another, which luxury has made fashionable at the tables naming them individually in an audible voice, and of the great, the wealthy-and the ostentatious,-

who are often, neither great nor wealthy. Such excessive preparations, instead of being a compliment to our guests, is nothing better than an indirect offence; it is a tacit insinuation, that it is absolutely necessary to provide such delicacies—to bribe the depravity of their palates, when we desire the pleasure of their company—and that society now, must be purchased, at the same price

When twice as much cooking is undertaken as pursuits. there are servants, or conveniences in the kitchen to do it properly—dishes must be dressed long visitors; "enough is as good as a feast," and a prudent provider, who takes measure of the appetites, instead of the eyes of his guests, may entertain his friends,—three times as often. and tended for him. This proceeding, will be of course the result of consideration, and the host will place those together who he thinks will have monize best.

ing; when we have made it, the next wish, is which are served up to feed the eye—that overimmediately to change again."

However singular our assertions may have at the stomach, and paralyze digestion, and sefirst appeared to those who have not considered the health and comfort of several days,—for the health and comfort of the subject, we hope by this time we have made baby-pleasure of tickling their tongues for a few minutes, with trifles and custards !!! &c. &c.

"INDIGESTION will sometimes overtake the most experienced epicure;—when the gustatory nerves are in good humour, hunger and savoury viands will sometimes seduce the tongue of a 'grand gourmand" to betray the interests of his stomach, in spite of his brains.

The cloth† should be laid in the parlour, and all the paraphernalia of the dinner table complete-

for the eatables—which the least delay will irre-parably injure:—therefore the GOURMAND will be punctual for the sake of gratifying his ruling much to the comfort of their guests. passion;—the INVALID, to avoid the danger of encountering an indigestion from eating ill-dressed food; and the RATIONAL EPICURE, who happily attends the banquet with "mens sana in corpore sano," will keep the time not only for these strong of an hour before the time appointed.

reasons, but that he may not lose the advantage The operations of the cook are governed by the the time her sauce remains on it—when to with-draw the bakings from the oven, the roast from ders not only what is on the table,-but who are

> * Swilling cold soda water immediately after eating a hearty dinner, is another very unwholesome custom.

t Le grand sommelier, or CHIEF BUTLER, in for anxious about time—to overdress every thing—
the guest had better wait than the dinner—a lited in the art of folding table linen—so as to lay
the delay will improve their appetite;—but if the
dinner waits for the guests, it will be deteriorated
every minute;—therefore the host who wishes to
entertain his friends with food perfectly well
dressed, must, while he most earnestly endeavours to impress on their minds the importance of
being punctual to the appointed hour,—still alwith a collar about his neck"—and many others
low his cook—her quarter of an hour's grace.

ten ininutes after, allowing this for the variation
of watches,) Five o'clock exactly.

Be it known to all loyal subjects of the empire of
good living, that the Committee of Taste have
unanimously resolved, that "an invitation to ETA
BETA PI must be in writing, and sent at least
ten days before the banquet—and must be answerten days before the banquet—and must be answered in writing, (as soon as possible after it is received in writing, (as soon as possible after it is received in writing, (as soon as possible after it is received in writing, (as soon as possible after it is received in writing, (as soon as possible after it is received in the art of folding table linen—so as to lay
the watches,) Five o'clock exactly.

Be it known to all loyal subjects of the empire of
good living, that the Committee of wanting of a cockle-shell
are din the art of folding table linen—so as to lay
the watches,) Five o'clock exactly.

Be it known to all loyal subjects of the empire of
good living, that the Committee of wanting of a cockle-shell
are din the art of forms every day—these
transformations are particularly described in
the art of forms every day—these
good living, that the Committee of wanting of a cockle-shell
the internal transformation of watches,) Five o'clock exactly.

Be it known to all loyal subjects of the empire of
wanting of watches,)
Five o'clock exactly. mer times was expected to be especially accomplishlequally whimsical.

The old adage that "the eye is often bigger around it;—his principal inducement to leave his can the belly," is often verified by the ridiculous own fire side, is the charm of agreeable and instructive society, and the opportunity of making connexions, which may augment the interest and

> It is the most pleasing part of the duty of the master of the feast, (especially when the guests are not very numerous,) to take advantage of adroitly laying hold of those ties of acquaintance-ship or profession which may exist between them. This will much augment the pleasures of the festive board,—to which it is indeed as indispen-

sable a prelude as an overture to an opera: and the host will thus acquire an additional claim to the gratitude of his guests. We urge this point more strongly, because, from want of attention to it, we have seen more than once, persons whom Swift told Pope, he was obliged to pay for it in many kindred ties would have drawn closely to-Ireland—"I should hardly prevail to find one vi-sitor, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle lips to each other, because they were mutually of wine."

To put an end at once to all ceremony as to the order in which the guests are to sit, it will save

It is your SECOND COURSES—ridiculous variety ment has been introduced in placing the company at a dinner table.

The ladies first take their places, leaving in-tervals for the gentleman; after being scated, each is desired to call on a gentleman to sit beside her; and thus the lady of the house is relieved from all embarrassment of etiquette, as to rank and pretensions, &c.

But without doubt, says the Journalist, this method has its inconveniences.

"It may happen that a bashful beauty dare not name the object of her secret wishes, and an acute observer may determine, from a single glance, that the elected is not always the chosen.

If the party is large the founders of the feast should sit in the middle of the table, instead of ly arranged at least an hour before dinner time.

The cook's labour will be lost, if the parlour table be not ready for action, and the eaters ready for the eatables—which the least delay will irre-carring—will have an opportunity of administering all those little attentions which contribute so

If the GUESTS have any respect for their HOST, or prefer a well-dressed dinner to one that is spoiled, instead of coming half an hour after, they will take care to make their appearance a quarter

clock,-the moment the roasts, &c. are ready, they must go to table, if they are to be eaten in perfection.

An invitation to come at Five o'clock, seems to be generally understood to mean Six; Five PRECISELY, half past five; and NOT LATER THAN FIVE, (so that dinner may be on the table within ten minutes after, allowing this for the variation

cially if it be not accepted-then, in addition to

&c. the best possible reasons must be assigned for the non-acceptance, as a particular pre-engagement, or severe indisposition, &c.

Nothing can be more disobliging than a refusal which is not grounded on some very strong and unavoidable cause, except not coming at the appointed hour; "according to the laws of conviviality, a certificate from a Sheriff's Officer, a Doctor, or an Undertaker, are only the pleas which are admissible. The duties which invitation imposes, do not fall only on the persons invited, but like all other social duties, are recip-

It is the least punishment that a blundering illbred booby can receive, who comes half an hour after the time he was bidden, to find the soup reoffence, let him also be mulcted in a pecuniary which his dish bears to the number he has to penalty, to be applied to the FUND FOR THE BE- divide it amongst,—taking into this reckoning, the NEFIT OF DECAYED COOKS. This is the least quantum of Appetite—the several guests are prepunishment that can be inflicted on one whose sumed to possess. silence, or violation of an engagement, tends to paralyze an entertainment, and to draw his friend into useless expense.

BOILEAU, the French satirist, has a shrewd ob-servation on this subject. "I have always been punctual at the hour of dinner," says the bard, "for I knew, that all those whom I kept waiting at that provoking interval, would employ those unpleasant moments, to sum up all my faults. BOILEAU is indeed a man of genius—a very honest "The guest who wishes to insure a hearty wel man;—but that dilatory and procrastinating way come, and frequent invitation to the board of

gel."

impatient to be filled.

The most amiable animals, when hungry, become ill-tempered,—the best friends will employ tant office of CARVER,—or place him within reach the time they are kept waiting, in recollecting of a sauce-boat. These chop-house cormorants, and repeating any real faults we have,—and at-who, tributing to us a thousand imaginary ones.

Ill-bred beings, who indulge their own caprice, regardless how they wound the feelings of others, if they possess brilliant and useful talents,-may occasionally be endured as convenient tools :-- but deceive themselves sadly, if they possess all the wisdom, and all the wit in the world,-they fancy they can ever be esteemed as friends.

MANNERS MAKE THE MAN.

Good manners have often made the fortune of to advance them.

These regulations may appear a little rigorous to those phelgmatic philosophers,

"Who, past all pleasures, damn the joys of sense, "With rev'rend dulness, and grave impotence;"

tance (especially when many are invited) of a truly hospitable entertainment: but genuine connoisecure in the science of good show noisseurs in the science of good cheer, will vote us thanks for our endeavours to initiate well-disposed chant," or the MASTER CARVER, was the next of amateurs.

CARVING.

Ceremony, does not in any thing, more com monty and completely triumph over comfort, than in the administration of "the honours of the table."
Those who serve out the loaves and fishes sel-

dom seem to understand, that he fills that situation best,-who fills the plates of the greatest number of guest, in the least proportion of time.

To effect this, fill the plates and send them HEN," Gc. Gc.—See ins round—instead of asking each individual if they of the mouth, by Rose.

the usual complimentary expressions of thanks, choose soup-fish, &c. or what particular part they prefer—for as they cannot all be choosers—you will thus escape making any invidious distinctions.

> A dexterous CARVERI, (especially if he be possessed with that determined enemy to ceremony and sauce, a keen appetite,) will help half a dozen people in half the time, one of your would-bethought polite folks wastes in making civil faces, cheese. &c. to a single guest.

It would save a great deal of time, &c. if POULTRY, especially large turkeys and geese— were sent to table ready cut up.

FISH that is fried, should be previously divided into such portions as are fit to help at table.

A prudent carver will cut fair; and observe an equitable distribution of the dainties he is serving moved, and the fish cold: moreover, for such an out-and regulate his helps, by the proportion

> " Study their genius, caprices, gout-"They, in return, may haply study you; "Some wish a Pinion, some prefer a Leg,

- "Some for a merry-thought or Sidebone beg: "The wings of Fowls, then slices of the round," The trail of Woodcock, of Codfish the sound.
- "Let strict impartiality preside-
- "Nor freak, nor favour, nor affection guide." From the BANQUET.

he has got into, would mar the virtues of an An- hospitality, instead of unblushingly demanding of gel."

the fair hostess that the prime "tit bit" of every There are some, who seldom keep an appoint- dish be put on his plate-must receive, (if not ment;—we can assure them they as seldom with pleasure—or even content) with the liveliest [It has been seen in page 3 of this volume, that "'scape without whipping"—and exciting those expressions of thankfulness whatever is present murmurs which inevitably proceed from the best ed to him,—and let him not forget to praise the regulated stomachs,-when they are empty and cook, and the same shall be reckoned unto him even as the praise of the mistress.

"Never intrust a Cook- Teaser with the impor

"Critique your wine, and analyze your meat, Yet on plain pudding deign at home to eat,'

are, generally, tremendously officious in serving out the loaves and fishes of other people,-for, under the notion of appearing exquisitely amiable-and killingly agreeable to the Guests-they are ever on the watch to distribute themselvesthe dainties-which it is the peculiar part of the Master and Mistress to serve out, and is to them the most pleasant part of the business of the banthem:—Ill manners, have as often marred the hopes, of those who have had every thing else trouble they have had in the plant of the outsiness of the banthem to advance them. such gentry are the terror of all good housewives; -to obtain their favourite cut-they will so un-mercifully mangle your joints, -that a dainty dog would hardly get a meal from them after, -which success.

> ficer of the mouth in rank to the "Maitre d' Hotel," and the technical terms of his art, were as singular as any of those which ornament " Grose's Classical Slang Dictionary," or " the and partially filled with manure, the earth is then Gipsies Gibberish;" the only one of these old phrases now in common use is, "cut the TURKET,"—we are no longer desired to disfigure a PEACOCK" we are no longer desired to disfigure a Peacock" exterior ones, is prepared in the same manner.
>
> "unbrace a Duck"—"unlace a Coner"—
>
> "tame a Cras"—"tire an Ecg"—and "spoil the is planted the corn. The grains are deposited Hen," &c. &c.—See instructions for the officers six inches apart, so that if each grain produces

I once heard a gentle hint on this subject, given to a bluemould fancier, who by looking too long at a Stilton cheese, was at last completely overcome by his eye exciting his appetite, till it became quite ungovernable and unconscious of every thing but the mity object of his contemplation; he began to pick out in no small portions the primest parts his eye could select from the centre of the

The good-natured founder of the feast, highly amused at the Ecstacies each morsel created in its passage over the palate of the enraptured gourmand, thus encouraged the perseverance of his guest-" Cut away, my dear sir, cut away, use no ceremony, I pray:—I hope you will pick out all the best of my cheese—THE RIND and the ROTTEN will do very well for my wife and familu!!"

Half the trouble of WAITING AT TABLE may be saved, by giving each guest, two plates, two knives and forks, two pieces of bread, a spoon, a wine glass, and a tumbler, and placing the wines and sauces, and the MAGAZINE OF TASTE, as a dormant, in the centre of the table; one neigh-

bour may then help another.

Dinner tables are seldom sufficiently lighted, or attended-an active waiter will have enough to do, to attend upon half a dozen active eatersthere should be half as many candles as there are guests-and their flame be about 18 inches above the table -our foolish modern pompous candelabras, seem intended to illuminate the ceiling, rather than to give light on the plates, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

the "Agricultural Society of the Valley" at a meeting at Winchester, in Virginia, resolved to have recorded in the American Farmer, such of the papers as might be read at their meetings, as might be deemed worthy of preservation, and promulgation, for the information and use of their brother agriculturists .-In execution of that resolution, we have given in this number, a paper on the culture of Indian Corn, from the pen of William Barton, Esq. vice-president of said society; and shall continue to publish such as may be put into our hands, until the whole shall have appeared in one connected series.]—Edit. .1m. Fnr.

PAPERS

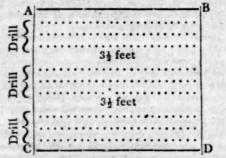
Read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, and by request of said Society, communicated for publication in the American Farmer. No. 1.

DEAR SIR,-Some weeks since, I expressed my intention to communicate to the Society of the Valley, the system pursued by the Messrs. Pratts, of New York, in the cultivation of corn, which was attended with such extraordinary

In October, 1821, they broke up to the depth of nine inches, a field containing three acres, which had been fifteen years in meadow. In the ensuing spring, they ploughed it twice, and harrowed it three times, by which process it was fully prepared for drill furrowing. These drills were formed by turning two furrows together, the lines of the coulter running at the distance of eighteen inches. The drill being thus opened, returned to its original situation. An intermediate furrow, distant nine inches from each of the a stalk, and the three rows are taken collectively,

Leaving an interval of three and a half feet, and other implements of cultivation,) three other adjacent rows are prepared in the same manner as the above, and so on, throughout the whole extent of the field. Thus, upon every space of market price of the commodity. five feet in breadth, stand three rows of corn:

Your's very respect and it may be readily calculated, that upon one acre there will stand one hundred and thirty-six rows, each row consisting of four hundred and fifteen stalks; making the aggregate of fifty-two thousand, two hundred and ninety stalks per acre. Now, imagine that three-fourths of the stalks will attain such a degree of perfection, as to produce one ear of corn only, and each ear affords but a single gill, you will have the quantity produced by the Messrs. Pratts. That this arrange-ment may be perfectly understood, I annex a plate of the field, which is here designated by the letters A, B, C, D,



The drill is made by two furrows, which open it to the width of 18 inches: 3 rows of corn to a drill, 1 upon each edge, and 1 in the middle. wards dressed with a solution of blue vitriol or These rows consist of a kernel dropped every 6 inches.

To this lot the Messrs. Pratts applied 144 loads ed. of manure, and although this will at first appear to be an expensive and laborious system of cultivation, yet, when we recollect the prodigious quantity of provender, as well as of merchantable corn which results from it, we must regard the proprietors as having been fully compensated for the labour and expense of tillage. On a former occasion, the product of this spot was stated to have been 502½ bushels; and it may now be proper to repeat that the fact is supported by the most satisfactory and unequivocal evidence.

The Messrs. Pratts unite with almost every farmer of the north, with whom I have conversed, in recommending deep fall ploughing for corn. In addition to this, they advise shallow planting, with the preservation of a level surface during its cultivation. These opinions are not founded merely on theoretical reasoning—they are the result of repeated and successful experiments.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, (a gentleman to whom I feel indebted for much useful information) vice-president of the society of which the Messrs, Pratts are members, describes the soil they cultivate, as one in which clay predominates; but as the adjacent country is generally sandy, it is not improbable that this also enters into its composition.

Some will probably doubt the propriety of exopinion on a subject of so much importance to the agriculturist, until they have given it a fair and experimental investigation. If, by reducing the labour and expense of cultivating fifty acres, to the limits of ten, we receive the same quantity

each stalk will stand at the several distances of vation, this should certainly not operate as an legs, (particularly the hind-legs,) which by their six and nine inches from the most contiguous ones. apology for that hurried and inefficient mode of situation are most remote from the centre of circucultivation which never repays the labourer even lation, and through which the blood has to return (which space is sufficient to admit the plough for his trouble. From what I have heard and in opposition to its own gravity, become swelled personally observed in our own county, I would for want of the accustomed absorption. On the hazard the assertion, that the corn made by nine- other hand, when the horse is lean and emaciated, tenths of our farmers, cost them more than the either from a want of a sufficient quantity of nu-

> Your's very respectfully, WILLIAM M. BARTON. Hon. Hugh Holmes, President.

>0< DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

AND THEIR CURE.

Glauber's Salt, Sulphat of Soda. This is an inconvenient purgative for horses, on account of inconvenient purgative for horses, on account of which period the grease is most prevalent, the the large quantity that is required to produce any insensible perspiration of the body is neither considerable effect. The best mode of giving it is to dissolve about a pound and a half in a pail of water, and allow the horse no other liquid until he has drunk it; which he will generally do the expiration of vapour from the lungs; and in the course of a day. Cattle are purged by a smaller quantity than horses; the dose for a cow is from twelve to sixteen ounces dissolved in horse remained in a state of nature. But it is far gruel.

Gravelling. A bruise in the foot from gravel being lodged between the shoe and sole; this most commonly happens near the heels, and particularly to horses that have corns. The shoe is to be taken off, and the horn covering the bruised him to proceed in his labour at the moment part pared away carefully, so that when the shoe when the fullness of the bladder stimulates him Friar's balsam. When the bruised part is very tion carried on, without putting nature to the tender and inflamed, a poultice should be application of any corporeal powers. The bad ef-

horse's heels, sometimes extending upwards, even tion, probably 18 hours out of the 24. The to the knee or hock joint. On examining the pavement of the stall being on an ascent, will part, it will be very hot and tender. These throw three fourths of the weight of the body symptoms are soon followed by a discharge of on the hind legs, and will also distress them stinking matter from the heels. The disease by the toe being placed upon higher ground than most commonly attacks the hind legs, but the the heel, whereby the ligaments and membranes fore-legs also are liable to it. The animal appears to suffer considerable pain, and when first moved he suddenly catches up the affected leg, ture of the skin eventually takes place, and a (when it is the hind leg) as if he were crampserious discharge ensues, which by exposure to ed, and keeps it in that position a short time, the atmosphere acquires a fetid and acrimonious hopping about, when forced to move, upon the quality. As the disease advances, the part afopposite leg. This he often does also when both hind legs are affected, drawing up that which is as to give excessive pain to the animal when he most painful. Grease is generally a local disease, moves the limb; at the same time the excoriation but it sometimes appears to depend on general spreads, destroys the roots of the hair, and creor constitutional derangement. Grease is produa foul habit of body; and bleeding, purging, and of Grapes. I have been induced to give Mr. rowelling, are the remedies commonly employed; Lawrence's explanation at some length, because but Mr. R. Lawrence very justly observes, that it appears to possess the merit of being ingenious this mode of treatment is not always attended and original. According to Mr. Feron, grease is with success, and he considers debility in the often produced by sudden changes from cold to system to be generally the original cause of heat. "If," says he, "a colt is taken from Grease, though other circumstances may concur grass and immediately kept in a warm stable afin its production. Debility, he observes, may ter having been used to the severity of the atmospending so much labour and manure, on so small arise from directly opposite causes, viz. repletion, phere, he then gets the disorder. When old a surface; but I trust they will suspend their and exhaustion. The healthy state of all animals is constituted by a due and regular circula-find that their feet have been exposed first to tion of the blood, and a uniform maintenance of cold and afterwards to heat, as when they have the natural evacuation of the body. Whatever been in cold water or snow for some time, and on disturbs any of these functions will produce coming into the stable have a large bed of straw debility. In a full plethoric habit, the ves- or perhaps hot dung to stand upon. This sudden

tritive food, or from excessive labour, the circulation of the blood will be languid from a deficiency of stimulus, and bebility will naturally ensue. In addition to either of the above mentioned causes, he thinks the following may be given as collateral promoters of the disease; viz. the season of the year, unnatural confinement in the stable, the acclivity of the pavement of the stall, cutting the hair off the heels, and want of proper exercise and cleaning. In the winter season, at so regular nor so profuse as in the summer; but nature generally provides against this de-crease by increasing the discharge of urine, and this mode of expulsion would be fully sufficient for the purposes of the animal economy, if the different with him in a domesticated state, in which he is alternately exposed to a cold and warm atmosphere, as he is within and without the stable. The secretion and evacuation of urine are disturbed in their process by forcing when the fullness of the bladder stimulates him is put on again, the tender part may not receive any pressure. The same object may often be accomplished merely by hollowing the shoe. Should matter form, the horn must be pared away so as to give it free vent, and the part afterportionate debility; whereas the insensible perportionate debility; whereas the insensible perportionate debility; whereas the insensible perspiration is a tranquil and imperceptible evacuaexpense of any corporeal powers. The bad effects arising from the foregoing causes are consi-Grease. An inflammation and swelling of the derably aggravated by confinement to one situaced by various causes: it is usually ascribed to skin, understood in farriery by the appellation of produce, we have forty acres to appropriate to other purposes, or to reserve for future culti-to other purposes, or to reserve for future culti-vation. And, although there may be a possibi-lity of pursuing too expensive a system of culti-their office; hence debility takes place, and the

the grease in horses." The cause to which Mr. IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN COT-|copious and rapid flow of sap, a correspondent in-Feron ascribes grease is certainly a very com-mon one; and it cannot be disputed, that grease may take place under two very different states of the body, viz. general weakness from excessive exertion, aided by local causes, and plethora from over feeding and insufficient exercise; and it is probable, that the declivity or slope of the ground, on which the horse stands, may, by throwing an undue proportion of his weight on the hindlegs, contribute to the production of the disease. If a horse when attacked with grease is in good or decent condition, has no appearance of weakness, and particularly if the pain and inflamma-tion are considerable, bleeding is certainly proper; and after cleaning the affected parts, a large saturine poultice should be applied. If the horse is in any degree costive, a mild purgative should be given; if not, I would rather advise the use of mild diuretics, in the form either of balls or powders. When the poultice has been properly applied for a few days, the inflammation SIR will generally be lessened considerably, and then some mild astringent lotion may be useful, as a thorize the liberty I now take to address you ;where the hair about the affected part stands Plant, by which the malady called the rot, so ment before stated, consists in obstructing the erect, and the matter which is discharged apostern destructive to the hopes of the planter, and circulation of the sap in its descent through the pears somewhat like dark coloured or dirty was that hitherto seems to have baffled all attempts to stem or branches of the Cotton Plant, without deter, and has a peculiar fetid smell; and when arrest its ravages, may be prevented—the matuthe animal at the same time seems to suffer great
ration accelerated, and the crop increased;—
may be effected by an annular excision of the
pain, suddenly drawing up the leg as if it were
withal so economical in the execution, as to procortex and liber, or outer and inner barks.—And pain, suddenly drawing up the leg as if it were withal so economical in the execution, as to pro-cortex and liber, or outer and inner barks.—And seized with spasm when he attemps to move; I mise general utility. And as it is desirable to inhave found the following lotions speedily effect a spire confidence in the efficacy of the process by and economical application of the discovery, is affording practical inferences before proceeding to the simple details, I crave your attention to the wish to observe, however, that it may be prudent following remarks, that are intended to elucidate a cylinder or annular strip of the bark, and comto try the effect of emollient or soothing applicathe principles upon which the discovery is found-pletely detach the same, leaving the Alburnum tions before the lotions are resorted to. In vol. ed, and exhibit the rationale of the effects of its entirely bare; and can be managed with such iii. p. 231, of the Veterinary Medicine, two cases application. are described, in which the lotions speedily and completely succeeded.

Lotion No. 1.

Corrosive sublimate, two drachms: Muriatic acid, four drachms; Water, one pint.

effect. As grease seldom occurs in a well mana-ed essential to the health and vigour of the cap-ged stable, it is but reasonable to infer, that it is sule or pod.—When those minute vessels in the generally produced either by negligence or im-proper treatment. Watering a horse at a pond greatly distended, a morbid state of action enor river, or washing the legs in winter, certainly sues, which may be considered as the predisposcontributes to its production. Painful ulcers or ing cause of the rot; and a further investigation cracks in the heels are sometimes a consequence of the physiology of the Cotton Plant will lead of grease; these should at first be poulticed, to the conclusion, that this cause is induced and afterwards dressed with some astringent, the disease excited, by an excess of stimulus or bark. To prevent an accumulation of Should fungous excrescences or grapes arise in undue absorption of crude aqueous sap—promot-bark between the knives, that would obstruct the heels, they may either be destroyed by means of caustic, or cut off with a knife; the part is rain, especially after drought, or extreme luxuafterwards either to be dressed with some mild riance. Thus affected, the proximate cause may caustic or escharotic, or seared with a hot iron, be imputed to a peculiar humid state of the at-The strictest attention to diet, regimen, and mosphere—to the action of insects or other ex-The strictest attention to diet, regimen, and imosphere—to the action of the cleanliness must be observed during the whole ternal agents.

treatment of grease, and gentle exercise must be persisted in. The best diet on these occasions tivated in the United States, and of necessity Farmer, in which, by the patriotic and friendly exercise of the country of the patriotic and friendly exercises of the Cotton Plant generally cultures are clover. Income persisted in the United States, and of necessity for a more particular description of this instrument, you are referred to the American friendly exercise of the Cotton Plant generally cultures are clover. Income persisted in the United States, and of necessity for a more particular description of the bark. For a more particular description of this instrument, you are referred to the American friendly exercise must be observed during the whole ternal agents. will be cut grass, clover, lucerne, vetches, or treated as an annual, may be found in climates carrots, or sweet hay and bran mashes, with a more congenial, or where indigenous, a hersisting moderate quantity of corn if the horse appears plant, capable of production for several years. weak. He should not be tied up in the stall but The Alburnum or Sap-wood, comprising the enstand loose while in the stable, or be turned out tire stem, with the exception of a small portion stand loose while in the stable, or be turned out it is stem, with the exception of a small portion in some dry paddock or field during the day, of pith, although the product of our short seawhen the weather is favourable. The stable sons, has a firm texture, and is replete with a should be kept perfectly clean and well aired, but not too warm. The best means of prevent ing grease is to give the horse regular exercise, with a proportionate quantity of good oats and sweet hay, to dress him well, and especially to of the plant and other causes, a powerful capillation, sideration, sir, that I am induced to solicit that avoid the extremes of heat and cold.

TON CULTURE.

[Agreeably to the expectation announced to our the engraving see page 62.

> CIRCULAR. City of Washington, 6th May, 1824.

The importance of the subject will, I trust, ausolution of alum, either alone or mixed with being impelled by a motive of no less force, than veget white vitriol, or sugar of lead, vinegar, and wa- a full conviction that I have discovered an im- crop. ter. In confirmed or inveterate cases of grease, provement in the management of the Cotton where the hair about the affected part stands PLANT, by which the malady called the rot, so

taining an unctuous substance, which must be ex- horizontal incisions, set parallel, and at such distracted or decomposed before the article can be tance as the width of the excision may require; In one case that has since occurred, some blue made to receive a permanent dye;—a due and between each and in the centre, is fixed an incisor, vitriol was added, and it appeared to have a good regular secretion of this unctuous matter is deem-

crement of wood, and a constant succession of flowers and capsules; a portion of which do not arrive at maturity. Now if the circulation of sap southern readers in the last number of the is stopped in its descent through the bark, it must American Farmer, we have been favoured with necessarily be subjected to less violent action upa copy of the following circular, by an eminent on any excess of stimulus, and more perfect ela-planter to whom it was addressed. The name of boration in the branches and foliage, by a prothe patentee in this case is already familiar to tracted exposure to light, heat and other influenour readers, as the author of the essays on flax, ces of the atmosphere; while the leaves, exerhusbandry, and other communications of great cising their proper functions, perspire or evapointerest and value; and in this case the impor- rate the excrementitious and aqueous parts; the tance of the subject is of itself sufficient to gua-rantee prompt attention, fair experiments, and zation, is absorbed and evolved by the flowers a candid exposition of the results; which, we and capsules; rendering them at all times vigo-need not say, we shall be very happy to record rous and able to withstand the vicissitudes of sea in the American Farmer. For description of sons, the action of insects, and to repel the formidable parasitic tribe that float in the atmosphere, ready to fix upon weak or diseased vegetation, and complete its destruction. Moreover, the plant being, in a great measure, deprived of the means of propagating the viviparous or wood progeny, its energies are directed to the oviparous or sexual; accordingly the main force of vegetation is employed to increase and perfect the

You will now understand, Sir, that the improvefacility, that a common labourer, it is believed, On examining the staple of mature Cotton with a high magnifier, it will appear that the filaments are tabular, having lateral pores or cells, communicating with the longitudinal tubes, and contwo knives of alliptical form, for making the for making the vertical cuts, having its edge at right angles, and even with the edges of the horizontal knives. The operator grasps the stem with the instrument, and by a gentle pressure, which a spring between the handles enables him to regulates, the strip to be removed, is divided on each side, when by turning the instrument round the stem, the horizontal incisions are commore, the indefatigable Editor of that invaluable vehicle, a fac simile, or drawing of full size, with ample references for its construction, will shortly appear.

the merits of the discovery may be submitted to the test of varied and multiplied trials, under your auspices, the approaching season; and with great deference offer some suggestions as an outline for

your government.

The first and most important point to be ascer-tained, is the period most suitable to obstruct the sap, in order to promote the highest state of improvement in the crop, and at the same time effectually guard against the rot.—For this purpose a number of rows in a cotton field should be appropriated expressly for experiments ;-commencing with one row when the flower buds appear on the first tier of branches-with the next when the petals of the flowers on those branches are first expanded; continuing to decorticate other rows successively at every marked stage of rowth, till the crop approaches to maturityleaving untouched, alternate plants in each row, as standards for comparison. There may possibly be periods when the bark will not peel freely; in that case the operation should be deferred till it can be easily and completely detached, so that no fibre be left to connect the circulation; nor should there be any shoots or branches permitted to remain between the roots and the excision, unless they are also decorticated.

Should you be disposed to extend the operation to acres or fields, the period I shall assume as most likely to produce the desired results is, when the plants are in full foliage, having the most part of the flower buds formed, that may be expected to come to maturity, and before the fecundating process has generally commenced; as the organs of fructification will be greatly invigorated, and,

of course, fewer abortive pods.

presents for the next enquiry; and on this point so much depends upon the luxuriance of the plant and the period when decorticated, that experience only can determine. It will be inexpedient to expose more of the Alburnum than necessary; and probably one-fourth of an inch may be as sumed as the medium, to prevent a union of the barks and a restoration of the circulation, before all the benefits from the process are realized.

I would further request, that your attention may be directed to plantations where no danger is apprehended from the rot, particularly to the black seed species, which, though not affected by that malady, except in peculiar situations or in consequence of long continuance of wet weather, is subject to a rust that destroys the foliage, causing the pods to shrink or perish; and also to a blight that shews itself in dark spots on the capsules; these, by what ever more correct names they may be distinguished, are both active members of the parasitic family—the effect of a diseased state of the vessels and not the cause. And probably may be repelled by the increased vigour imparted by decortication.

It should be kept in view that the black seed species is more disposed to produce wood than the green, especially on deep carbanaceous soils, such as ewamps and marshes; indeed so much so, as to become very unproductive from its exuberance and profusion of wood buds. There are strong reasons for concluding, that this disposition may be changed, and flower buds produced much more abundantly if the plants were decorticated at an early period, or as soon as there was sufficient stamina in the stalk to bear the opera-The necessary width of the excision of bark, tion. The prospect of an accelerated maturation

will, I trust, elicit attention to decorticate this species even on the sea islands.

As you may be unprovided with the instrument above described before the season for operating commences, one of the following description I presume may be conveniently within your reach. Insert into a haft the blades of two knives a quarter of an inch apart, or the width that may be necessary, having their edges parallel and even. With such an instrument two horizontal incisions are made at the same time; when the operator should divide the strip by one or two vertical cuts, and children might follow and detach the bark with their fingers. Although this method will require more than double the labour, and, without great care, less likely to be well performed than with a decorticator properly constructed, yet it is believed that considerable progress may be made in a day.

It remains to be stated that Letters Patent have this day been issued according to law, granting me the exclusive right to the improvement here announced. And I hereby give you a licease to make use of said improvement to any extent that may suit your pleasure or convenience, for and during the present season. At the close of which, namely, after the first day of November next, I shall be ready to receive overtures and to treat for the disposal of the right of said improvement, either for the State in which you

reside, for Districts, or to individuals.

With sentiments of high respect and consideration, I am, Sir,

Most faithfully your's, SAMUEL WYLLYS POMEROY. Of Brighton, Massachusetts.

different alphasial

THE DECORTICATOR.

Fig. 1, on each limb of which A. A. two knives of an elliptical form, B. B. are fastened by screws as better seen in fig. 2, for making the horizontal incision, set parallel and at such distance as the width of the excision may require; between each end in the centre is let in by a dovetail incisor C. figure 3, for making the vertical cuts having its edge at right angles and even with the edges of the horizontal knives. The operator grasps the stem with the instrument, and by a moderate pressure, which a spring between the these things, last season, took me into his garden handles enables him to regulate, the strip to be taken off is divided on each side, when by passing the instrument round the stem, the horizontal three components are completed, and by the same operations are completed. incisions are completed, and by the same operation the incisors detach the bark. Springs D. D. fig. 3. are attached at each end between the eliptical knives, and extending to the incisor. They give way on a slight pressure, and when that ceases, return to their former position and throw off the decorticated bark, which would otherwise accumulate between the knives, and obstruct their operation or consume time to keep them clear; the springs and incisors in fig. 3, are exhibited above the elliptical knife merely to give a more distinct view of each of them.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF VINES.

Mr. Fessenden.

SIR,-Perhaps there is nothing relating to our common gardening, in which people more generally err than in the manner of cultivating melons, be preferable. cucumbers, and other running vines. I allude to the practice of having too many plants grow in a hill. As far as my observation has extended, it appears to be the common practice to suffer as [As the turnip sowing season approaches, the folmany as from four to ten or twelve vines to grow in a hill. This, I believe, is an error. One good thrifty vine in a hill, I am satisfied is generally enough. I have been confirmed in this opinion, by seeing within a year or two, the effects of a the culture of this root. The county of Norfolk,

planted in hills eight feet distant, each way, and but one vine in a hill was suffered to grow. Both Coeymans. But our hard winters prevent our My experience with the Globe, a fields were well manured, and in good order; but using this root with English economy. There manner of their cultivation. In the first mentioned field the melons were of an ordinary size and quality, and the vines were much blighted. In the objection, I am satisfied, from four years's expetite objection, I am satisfied, from four years's expetite objection, I am satisfied they may be subjected by the other field where the blighted. In the other field where the blighted. In the other field where the blighted. In the other field where the blighted is a satisfactorily of their cultivation. In the first mention-before the frosts set in. Notwithstanding this objection, I am satisfied, from four years's expetitional distributions are wanted. the other field, where the hills were eight feet apart, the vines had no appearance of blight up on them, and the melons at that time, though they were not fully grown, were much the largest 1 ever saw. When they were gathered, as I have ever saw. When they were gathered, as I have since been informed, one of them weighed above forty pounds, and several between the largest I are varieties, is raised with very little trouble, and with me have been invariably a second crop. forty pounds, and several between thirty and forty pounds each.*

I seldom succeed in raising good melons, owing as I have supposed to the unsuitableness of the rate of one pound of seed to the acre-generally name ought to be given; for black or white, bond soil, it being of a wet, cold nature which causes hoed them once; and the medium crop has been them to blight. In consequence of this difficulty about 200 bushels per acre. The later turnips them to blight. In consequence of this difficulty about 200 bushels per acre. The later turnips in bringing them to perfection, I have frequently are grown the better they are for the table. wholly omitted planting them, although they are

* These were the melons noticed in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 63, and cultivated by Mr. Were.

duced to plant a few similar to those I saw in Sa- about six rows being dunged at a time. The blew the vines in every direction, yet my melons

The advantage to be derived from having vines grow single, is I believe nearly as great, respecting the cultivation of cucumbers as of melons.

A neighbour of mine, who is very curious in one vine grow in a hill, in a part two, and in the cucumbers very fair, and he assured me that he had gathered from them as many, as from the same number of hills that had three or more vines in a hill. That part containing two vines in a hill was visibly different, they appeared less luxuriant than those of but one; and in that part containing three or more vines in a hill, they were

part is a great distance for water-melon vines to grow and singly too; but when it is considered that a single vine, in a rich soil, will extend over a rod or even more of ground, I think it must appear rational that in a rich soil it is not too great a distance. Doubtless in a light sandy or gravel-ly soil, lightly manured, half that distance may P R.

Franklin, April 23, 1824.

lowing will command attention.]

ON THE CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

Sands and sand loams are peculiarly adapted to Solem, who had two considerable water-melon fields. One of them was cultivated the usual way, that is in hills about three and a half feet distant, and with several vines in a hill. The other was planted in hills eight feet distant, each way and to the pine of the most improved agricultural districts in England, has acquired its high reputation, in a measure, by its turnip crops. Cattle are winter fattened upon them invariably, with the aid of straw, or sometimes a little hay. The soil of that county was very similar, originally but one of the most improved agricultural districts in England, has acquired its high reputation, in a measure, by its turnip crops. Cattle are winter fattened upon them invariably, with the aid of straw, or sometimes a little hay. The they are left in the field, and drawn daily as they rience, that they may be cultivated by us with great profit, as a cattle food, particularly the Swedish sort, or ruta baga

The flat turnip of which the green and red top

I have sown them after wheat, rye, peas, and flax, with a single ploughing, with and without

to me a real luxury. But the last season I was in-and better compensates for it. I plough twice mine should have had the benefit of such a sight (whatever fanatics may say, or write against rathrown into three feet ridges, by turning two fur rows back to back.—The manure is then drawn most of our "Seminaries of Learning," (so called out, and thrown with a shovel into the furrows, as they say in New England)

lem. My water-melon hills I had about eight feet manure is covered, by reversing the ridges, as apart; my musk-melons four, and I suffered but soon as practicable; and when the whole field one vine to grow in a hill. Notwithstanding the is finished, a light one horse roller is passed season was very unfavorable, having frequent over lengthwise, which flattens the ridges and sudden showers, accompanied with wind, which blew the vines in every direction, yet my melons ately dibbled in one foot apart. A man will make were very good, some of them the best I ever raised. The holes, and 2 boys of ten or twelve years old, will drop the seed, and cover two acres a day. One to four seeds are put into each hole. I prefer the dibble to the drill, on account of the greater facility of cleaning the crop, and because skim hoe is far preferable to the common hoe. another part three or more vines in a hill. At If the ground is not very foul, they are as easily that time, where there was but one in a hill, the hoed as an equal quantity of Indian corn. As vines were very flourishing, all the leaves green, soon as the roots are as large as a goose quill, I soon as the roots are as large as a goose quill, I thin them so as to leave but one plant in a place, and fill up vacancies by transplanting. After this the cultivator is passed through them once or twice, and the weeds, if any, on the ridges, taken out, with the hoe or the hand. The product has been from 400 to 600 bushels. To preserve the roots, dig about one foot deep upon the side of a apparently on the decline, the leaves had mostly bill, leaving the bottom inclining, and sufficiently become yellow and some of them black.

Perhaps it may be thought that eight feet a in the form of a cone, 100 bushels. Place the roots in it, and bring the top to a point as far as practicable. Cover with straw, and then dirt. They will bear considerable frost without injury. Take care to dig a trench round the mound to turn off the water. In March, or perhaps February, you may break though the frost and take out the roots, lay them on your barn floors, and cover them with hay or straw: from whence they may be fed to cattle.

The ruta baga is fed without cutting, to neat cattle; a bushel a day, with straw is enough for a milch cow. To fat cattle they may be given in greater quantity, though never so many as to occasion continual looseness. Hogs will feed and fatten on-them; cut small, they are remarkably fitted to fatten sheep; and the horse once accustomed to them, will prefer them to his grain. For all animals, they are improved by steaming or boiling. In the north they are improved by steaming or boiling. In the north of England, it has been stated, that stage horses are kept upon steamed ruta baga, without grain. A gentleman in Dutchess, wintered more than fifty hogs upon them

My experience with the Globe, and Scotch yellow turnips, is not sufficient to enable me to speak satisfactorily of their culture; but I have J. BUEL.

of the Albany Co. Agricultural Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Washington City, May 4, 1824.

MR. SKINNER,

Enclosed you have an account of a most inter-sting race. The presence of mind and courage, manure, with uniform success. I have sown from the 20 July to the 10th August, broadcast, at the and skill, exhibited by the rider of Aratus, (whose or free, he deserves to be known) and the emulation and sagacity of the noble horse, worthy of his name and race, afforded the best of lessons teaching by example; and I had rather a son of mine should have had the benefit of such a sight

The sweepstakes won by Mr. W. R. Johnson's colt Revenge, by Sir Archy, was for 3 year old colts and fillies, \$200 each, mile heats, five subscribers, two of whom paid forfeit.

This colt is No. 40, of the "stud of a gentleman of the south of Virginia." published in Farmer of the 9th of last mouth, and is by his pro-

prietor called Young Janus, from his having, it is believed, more of the blood of Old Janus in his veins than any other horse now living.

ed the wrong way, and before he could be got off, requires considerable exertion and perseverance, the fillies were from 150 to 200 yards ahead (equal to rouse our farmers to a proper spirit of imto three distances.) This heat was won by Mr. provement. I must in justice to our legislators ly, and the Director filly was distanced. Your constant reader,

PHILIP.

the spectators wonderfully gratified.

WM. RICE, Proprietor.

is known to abound.

of

deman of the south of Virginia.

It is expected that Mr. Olmstead will shortly make public his experiments and scientific results on this subject.—Raleigh Register.

I remark that you have, in the American Farmer, lately asked for some fine melon seed; I send mer, lately asked for some fine melon seed; I send sults on this subject .- Raleigh Register.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract from a Pennsylvania correspondent \\
Dated 1st May, 1824.

Mr. Wynne's filly by Sir Archy, out of a very fine Jack Andrews mare, and Mr. Harrison's filly by Director, staked against him. He won the first heat easily; at the start for the second heat he turn-heat easily; at the start for the second heat he turn-heat easily at the start for the second heat Wynne's filly. The third was taken by the colt; say that they have uniformly discovered much li-he could easily have distanced the Sir Archy fil-ly, and the Director filly was distanced.

This co berality and good sense, by their dispositions to promote the agricultural interest. I am sorry to These ar say I cannot step over the line, and bestow the same just meed of praise on Maryland. I was THE RACES AT LAWRENCEVILLE
TERMINATED LAST FRIDAY.
The sweepstakes for 3 year old colts, was won by Wm. R. Johnson's colt Revenge*, by Sir Ar chy, at three heats.
The Proprietor's Purse, by Mr. HARRISON's with the suggestion of Mr. Reed, of Washington, H. Arab, at one heat, in great style.

The Jockey Club, by Mr. HARRISON'S Horse Aratus, by Director. This Race was one of great interest from an unusual occurrence, for the last heat was run by Aratus without the support of a harvest, the maturity of particular vegetables; bridle, one rein having broken immediately after also the arrival and departure of swallows, mar-starting. The admiration immediately felt for tins, &c. &c. What a treat it would be to look him the first heat, from his elegant appearance into a table of this kind, made one or two hundred nim the first heat, from his elegant appearance into a table of this kind, made one or two hundred under motion, was wound up to a pitch of enthusiasm, when he was discovered keeping the lead is sisted and perfect steadiness, under the immense disadvantage of deriving no support from his rider; and when the rider too was seen to his rider; and when the rider too was seen to stead of measuring. By this method we obviate the lift which by pulling a difficulty that cannot well be got over on the his rider; and when the rider too was seen to be be be did not an adjust the bit, which by pulling a difficulty that cannot well be got over on the at one rein he had drawn entirely through his measuring plan, without great trouble, I mean mouth, and then grasp the mane for his own support. He came through ahead with much controlled the came through ahead with much controlled the cannot be measured without disvenience, beating Mr. Johnson's horse Defiance, and distancing Mr. Drummond's mare Lady Ran titudes. The mode I would propose, is to have the label by Six Archy. The course was in good or a square funnel exactly one foot wide at the dolph by Sir Archy. The course was in good or a square funnel exactly one foot wide at the der, the weather good, the attendance good, and mouth. Let this funnel be inserted into a reservoir, entirely close, except when the funnel is introduced. To prevent waste by evaporation, it should be protected from the rays of the sun. It Interesting Discovery.—Professor Olmstead of should also be fixed in such a manner as to be conthe University of North Carolina, has ascertained that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained thou of finding the depth of rain that has fallen, from cotton seed. The product of gas from a is a matter of plain calculation. We know that a bushel of seed, is more than double the average cubic foot of water weighs 62½ pounds. When product of the same quantity of Newcastle coal, we find that this weight of water has got into the and greatly exceeds that in illuminating power. reservoir, in a given time, it shows that 12 inches It partakes of the purity and splendour of gas of rain has fallen during this time. If we find 100 from oil, with which substance, indeed, this seed pounds of water, it will show that one foot seven known to abound.

The experiments already made induce the If we find 5 lb. 3 1-3 oz. it will show that previbelief, that, among all substances hitherto tried ously one inch of rain has fallen; this being the for gas illumination, this article will be found the twelfth part of 621. I have never heard of any most eligible, especially for our southern cities, trial being made of this mode; but I am disposed where cotton seed can be obtained at a very tri-ling expense; and the idea suggested that this nothing wanting but the funnel and reservoir, this article may possibly become of considerable value for exportation. The vast quantity of seed, tioned it to some gentlemen whom I consider amounting to many millions of pounds, that annuqualified to judge, they consider it (for our cli. Boil together for a quarter of an hour, an abile almost useless and sometimes noxious, would, The most convenient of all modes for a warm cliounce of dried marsh-mallow root with half an ounce of dried marsh-mallow root with half an ounce of dried marsh-mallow root with half an ounce of camomile flowers in a pint of water; the most convenient of all modes for a warm cliounce of camomile flowers in a pint of water; the most convenient of all modes for a warm cliounce of camomile flowers in a pint of water; t is thought, afford materials for illuminating al mate, is a float to be raised by the water in the strain through a cloth. The fomenting flannels reservoir, to which is attached a scale, passing should be sprinkled with spirits, just before they up through the funnel, and marked in such a are applied to the inflamed part. * Mr. Randolph's Young Janus by Sir Archy, manner as to show by its ascent, the cubic inches put of Frenzy. See No 40, of the stud of a gen- of rain that has fallen on an area equal to the mouth of the funnel.

George-Town, D. C. May 4, 1824.

a small parcel from my stock—they are 3 years old, and the better for age, as connoisseurs say for fruiting. I always plant, in preference, seed of this plant kept for several years:—contrary to the usual remark the quality is not the worse for Dated 1st May, 1824. I the size, which is enormous—the description of I send you by this day's mail, a paper contain-this in the label may be a little figurative, but if

From the same, May 5, 1824.

This covers another little parcel of canta-

These are of a remarkably fine kind I got some ears ago, direct from Spain, by the hands of a riend. I have cultivated them several years, and found them continue alawys alike, and always delicious. As they came to me in the time of the cortes of Spain, I christened them cortes melon.*

Mattawoman House, April 10, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

"If you have any seed of the Bene Plant to spare, they will be thankfully received.—and in return, I herewith enclose you a part of a small portion of watermelon seed, sent me by a friend from the Mediterranean, and which he represents to be uncommonly fine."

Your's, &c. WILLIAM S. MASON.

Taylorsville, May 5th, 1824.

I send you three kinds of melon seed; the overton is a long green rind, red pulp, and very fine; the goodall is a white rind, red pulp, and grows very large; the other is a kind that I found in an old writing desk I purchased at auction in Richmond, which is thought by some to be very good, but I cannot say I like them, we have what is called the ice rind, and the melon of the green. The melon of the green is a large round melon, yellow pulp, green rind, and light coloured seed; they are a fine melon late in the fall, I think I can get you some of the seed. WM. D. TAYLOR.

20-RECIPES IN MEDICINE.

To diminish Inordinate Inflammation. Mix 1 drachm of Goulard's extract of lead, or solution of sugar of lead in water, with 4 ounces of rectified spirit, and 6 ounces of distilled water. Make a lotion which is to be applied to those surfaces where inflammation is very rapid.

Another Method.

Dissolve two drachms of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) in a pint of distilled water. To be applied as above.

[.] I had of this kind no seed of greater age, or would have sent them.

To make strong, or Book-Binder's Paste. Mix wheaten flour, first in cold water, then up, in that body, on Monday next. The fate of boil it till it be of a glutinous consistence; this each of them, as well as of the bill itself, is yet method makes common paste. When you wish it to be of a stronger nature, mix a fourth fifth, or sixth of the weight of the flour of powdered alum: and where it is wanted of a still more tenacious quality, add a little powdered rosin.

Excellent Cement for Broken China, May be made from a mixture of equal parts of glue, white of egg, and white lead.

To prevent Gentlemen's Hats from being spot-ted after a Shower of Rain.

If your hat is wet from rain, or any other cause shake it out as much as possible; then with a clean linen cloth or handkerchief wipe the hat very carefully as well as you can, observing, that in so doing you keep the beaver flat and smooth, in so doing you keep the beaver flat and smooth, sending things in this way, which our friends may in the same direction as it was first placed, then with your hands fix it in the original shape, and hang it at a distance from the fire to dry. A few hours after, or the next morning, lay the hat on the table, and brush it round and round several times with a soft brush in the proper direction, by R. Caton, Esq. for distribution in Maryland. and you will find your hat not in the least injured by the rain.

If the gloss is not quite so high as you wish, PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE-carefultake a flat iron, moderately heated, and pass the same two or three times gently over the hat; brush it afterwards, and it will be nearly as handsome as when first sent home from the shop.

To perfume Linen.

Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, and mace scraped; mix them together, and put the composition into little bags.

Beef Tea.

Take lean beef, a pound, cut it in thin slices, put it into a quart of water, boil it a quarter of an hour; then take out the meat, mince it small, and boil it a quarter of an hour more, skimming it well.

To clean Flint-glass, Bottles, Decanters, Gc. Cc Roll up, in small pieces, some whited-brown or blotting-paper; then wet and soap the same; put them into the vessel, with a little luke-warm water; shake them well for a few minutes; then rinse the glass with clean water, and it will be as bright and clear as when new from the shops.

To prevent the mischief arising from the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Where the excision of the part bitten can be immediately performed, it is the best preventive of danger, or where the part can be burnt out by the application of a red hot iron, little danger is likely to happen. Nothing else is at all to be depended upon.

THE PARMER.

o v e si fe

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 14. 1824.

of Representatives. They will probably be taken wholly uncertain.

No day is fixed for the rising of Congress-

rain is beginning to be much wanted.

Correspondence)—also "Wild Peas" "Perenni-al Peas," "J. ckson Peas," "Chickesaw Peas," be-free for Saddle Horses only—1 mile heats.

Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard-street, \$5 87—Do. Susquehannah, none in market—Wharf, \$5 75—Rye Flour, \$2 25 to \$3—Wheat, white, \$1 25 to 1 32—Do. Red, \$1 23 to \$1 27—Corn, 28 to 30 cts. white Young OSCAR is a beautiful bright bay, 16

quantity in the market.

The Vertical Spinner.

and which are now getting into general use in April and end on the 15th of July, at the mode-several States, are offered for sale by the subscription of \$4 for each Mare, payable on or beber, at No. 271, Market Street, Baltimore, who fore the 1st day of next October. has the exclusive right of vending them in this State, and Virginia.—Of its utility, suffice it to say, that they are simple of construction, easily managed, occupy about the same room of a foot black Tom breed, and got by Major, a very sure managed, occupy about the same room of a foot black Tom breed, and got by Major, a very sure managed, occupy about the same room of a foot black Tom breed, and got by Major, a very sure managed, occupy about the same room of a foot black Tom breed, and got by Major, a very sure managed, occupy about the same room of a foot black Tom breed, and got by Major, a very sure managed. wheel, and will do about three times the work of a common wheel, with much less labour.

Persons intending to purchase these wheels this season, will be so good as to hand in their orders for them soon, that they may be furnished in season .- Price \$20.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Fresh Seed.

WM. TORREY, Jr.

Maryland Association.

For the Improvement of the Breed of Horses. SPRING RACES.

The Spring Races of the Maryland Association will take place at the Canton Course, near Balti-more on the 18th, 19th and 20th of May next, The prospects for small grain are rather promising—little or no fly in the wheat, as far as we mising—little or no fly in the wheat, as far as we the following purses.

1st day, four mile heats, for a purse of \$400 and the following purses.

2d day, three mile heats do. 300 and two mile heats for colts only 200 and the following purses. free for any horse mare or gelding, to carry weight, &c. agreeably to the rules of the Association for

The winning horse of each day to be excluded leup and water melons, varieties; (see Editorial from running for any of the other purses during Correspondence)—also "Wild Peas" "Perenni-that meeting, and on the 4th day, a silver CUP.

E. L. FINLEY, Secretary.

Young Oscar.

This well bred and superior young HORSE will stand at Shealy's tavern on the York road, 7 miles from Baltimore on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and at Hampton, on Thursday, for the American season, to end on 10th July next; at \$10 a mare.

Red, \$1 23 to \$1 27—Corn, 28 to 30 cts. white —Do. 34 cts. yellow—Rye, 45 cts.—Oats, 25 cts.

B. E. Peas, 50 cts.—Whiskey, 27 cts.—Ginseng, 30 cts.—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75 to \$7—Herrings, New, No. 1, \$2 50—No. 2, \$2 25—Old, No. 1, \$1 50—No. 2, \$1 25—Clover Seed, \$3 50 to \$4, per bush.—Timothy, Do. \$2 to \$2 25.

Fine quality Tobacco greatly in demand—one hdd. made by Joshua W. Dorsey, of Montgomery county, weighing 236 lbs., was purchased last week by Mr George W. Riggs, for \$40.—Common tobacco continues very dull—and immense quantity in the market.

Young OSCAR is a beautiful bright bay, 16 hands high, will be six years old next month, and has uncommonly fine action combined with elegance of form and a very tractable disposition. He was got by the celebrated running horse, Tuckahoe, his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Medley, his great grand dam by Cub, his great grand dam by Tamerlane, and his great grand dam by Tamerlane, and his great grand dam by Governor Sharp, of Maryland, which was got by the celebrated horse Juniper.

JOHN GREEN, Manager, at Hampton.

Tom.

One of the fullest bred Tom Horses now in the This machine for spinning wool, which has state of Maryland, will be let to Mares during been so much admired by all who have seen it, the ensuing seasons, commencing on the 1st day of

> TOM'S sire was owned by the late Judge Winperior saddle horse owned by the late Major Thomas Yates.

JOHN GREEN, Manager, at Hampton.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Invitations to Dinner—Papers read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, and by request of said Society, communicated for publication in the American Farmer—Diseases of Domestic Animals and their cure— From the National Intelligencer of the 13th inst.

The bill for a Revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, has at length been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, as amended in that body, by a majority of three votes. There is little room to doubt the passage of the bill in Senate The reader will please to understand that the many amendments which have been made to the bill, which he has doubtless noticed in their progress, have to undergo the revision of the House

Fresh Seed.

Just received per the Cincinnatus, from Lon-Universelle Important Improvement in Cotton Culture—Cultivation of Vines—On the Culture of Turoips—The Race at Lon-tonic Culture of Turoips—On the Culture of Turoips—On the Culture of Turoips—The Race at Lon-tonic Culture of Turoips—The Race at Lon-tonic Culture of Turoips—On the Culture of Turoips

5 00

8 00

6 00

4 00

8 00

6 00

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL BOARD. The board held their last meeting on I nursuay the time of calving being specified. the 6th inst. at the seat of Gov. Stevens, when the time of calving being specified. For the best Heifer under three years, The board held their last meeting on Thursday for the next cattle show was perfected. Other business was presented to the attention of the Board, but the day was exhausted in prepara tions for the cattle show, which caused all other subjects to lie over for another meeting. The weather was fine, and the Board spent a very pleasant day, much heightened by the hospitality of the Governor and his polite attentions. After dinner the company took a view of some improved Bakewell sheep, which were very fine, and they adjourned at a late hour to hold their next

EASTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR. The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore on the report of For the best Ram, their Committee as amended, considered and the second adopted, have Resolved, That the said Show and Fair, to be held at Easton, on the said Shore on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the 4th, 5th, and 6th of November next, for the Exhibition and sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures, be conducted according to the following arrangement; and that the following premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds : that is to say :

meeting at the seat of Major Martin.

For the best crop of one acre of Potatoes proucing not less than 200 bushels,

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of
arsnips not less than 75 bushels. ducing not less than 200 bushels, Parsnips not less than 75 bushels, For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots, not less than 50 bushels, 5 00 For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangel Wurtzel, not less than 250 bushels, 5 00 For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of 5 00

In every instance satisfactory evidence as to the cultivation and the product must be exhibited, together with the samples of the crops; also a statement of the time when the crop was sown or planted. The subject of other crops for premium was agitated and the season being advanced, it was agreed, that, that subject should be matured against a subsequent exhibition, when it is contemplated to offer premiums for the best cultivated farm of limited dimensions, taking all circumstances into view—for best crops of Wheat, Indian Corn, Timothy, Clover, Orchard Grass, or other hay. HORSES.

For the best Stallion over three years of the second best, do. do. 10 00 the third best, do. do. For the best mare over three years of the second best, do. do. the third best, do. do. ASSES AND MULES. For the best Jack over 3 years old, do. For the best Mule, do. the second do. do. do. CATTLE. For the best Bull over two years old, the second best, do. do. do. 15 00 10 00

For the best Bull under two, and over 10 00 the second best, do. do. For the best Milch Cow over three years old, 15 00 the second best, do. do. do. the third best, do. do. do.

VOL. 6 .- 9.

Certificates will be required of the quantity of milk given and of the mode of feeding for thirty days, together with the quantity of butter produced in any one week, the date of the week from A st

\$10 00 and over one year, the second best, do. do. 5 00 do. OXEN. 15 00

For the best yoke of working Oxen, the second best, do. do. 10 00 For the best stall fed Beef, the best grass fed, do. SWINE. For the best Boar,

the second best do. the third best do. For the best Sow, the second best, do. the third best do. SHEEP.

the second best, do. For the best Ewe over one year old, the second best do. do. For the two best Wethers over 2 years

the two second best do. do. For the two best Wethers, under two the two second best, do. do.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

wheat, the cost of which shall not exceed

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES. For the best piece of Kersey not less than ten yards, For the best piece of Kersey (cotton warp) fit for labourers, not less than 10 yds.
The best piece of Flannel not less than

ten vards, The best piece of Cassinet not less than ten yards,

The best piece of Carpeting not less than

For the best Hearth Rug. the second best do. the third best do. the fourth best do. For the best Counterpane, the second best do.

For the best piece of Linen Sheeting not less than 12 yards, For the best piece of Table Linen not less

\$15 00 than 10 yards, For the best piece of Towelling not less 5 00 than 10 yards,

For the best pair of knit Woolen Stock-10 00 ings,
8 00 For the best pair of knit Cotton Stock-

5 00 ings,
For the best pair of knit Thread Stock-

10 00 ings,
10 00 Each of a size for men or women.

Each of a size for men or women. 5 60 The dyeing of all domestic fabrics to be done at home.

> BUTTER. For the best sample of Butter not less than 5lbs. nor less than one week old,

For the second best do. particulars as 5 00 above, For the third best do. do. do.

For the best sample of potted Butter not 10 00 less than 10lbs. nor less than three months 5 00 old,

For the second best do. particulars as For the third best do. do. 3 00

A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will be desired.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the best sample of Cider of a preceding year, the premium to be given to the person mak-

For the best sample of home made Wine, 2 00 For the best sample of home made Cor-10 00 dial,

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best ploughing by 2 Horses or Mules, \$5 00 For the best ploughing with Oxen, 5 00
To the successful ploughman with horses 2 00
Do. do. with oxen 2 00

VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.

4 00 At the request of Col. Lloyd, "The purchas-8 00 ers of his half blood Champion Bull Calves, are 5 00 hereby notified: That a pair of Silver Goblets of 8 00 the value of \$25, will be awarded by the Com-5 00 mittee on Cattle, to the best of these Calves offered at the Agricultural meeting."

A premium of a pair of Goblets of the value of \$20 to be awarded by the Committee on Horses, will be given by Messrs. Tabs and Nicholas Goldsborough, for the best Colt, male or female, sired by Emperor.

A premium of \$10 to be awarded by the committee on Horses, will be given by Mr. William Hambleton, for the best colt, male or female, sired last year by Young Tom.

A premium by a member of the board of Trustees, of the value of \$10, will be given for the best ploughing by a yoke of spayed Heifers.

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia.

within the District of Columbia. But Male animals of the several kinds above specified may be entitled to premiums though bred out of the State and District, provided the owner of such male animal shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland to be bred from, for one year from the

granting of the premium.

It is to be understood no premium shall be awarded merely for want of competition. And where the objects presented for premium shall be 00 considered as possessing no merit worthy of en-3 00 couragement, the judges shall have a right at their 2 00 discretion to withhold such premiums.

Persons having animals that have heretofore taken premiums, may enter said animals for premiums of a higher grade than those heretofore

awarded to them. In no case will any premium be given for Live Stock unless the owner shall have notified Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the Exhibition, stating himself to be the owner 1 00 of such animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its age, pedigree, disposition and other qualities as far as practicable. And those persons who intend offering more than one kind of Stock for premium are required to make a separate communication for each description of Stock so intended to be offered. Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field; and for the pur-55 00 pose of making proper arrangements, and stalls for the accommodation of all Stock offered for 4 00 premiums or for Show, it is requested that all 3 00 persons intending to offer Stock for Show only, as well as those offering them for premiums should give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention at 5 00 least ten days prior to the Exhibition. All pre-

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es, Decan-from the

Current

miums awarded by the Committee shall be distri- portion of Indian meal (too little to be called of the 40 long woolled fleeces 7 7-8 lbs. buted in Articles of Plate.

An Auctioneer will be appointed, and the sale of Live Stock and articles exhibited will be made be accommodated in the stalls.

By order of the Trustees NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Chair'n.

Test, SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'ry. Easton, 6th May, 1824.

PAPERS

Read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, and by order of said Society, communicated for publication in the Ame-

munication to farmers on the subject of their queries propounded by our secretary, and his two pints per acre, and harrowed in. Very is a practice prevailing with us, however coninvitation to a free exchange of information on late in the fall the largest were carted off, and genial with the best social feelings, is nevertheagricultural topicks; also in a sincere desire I the sheep had ample provision in the balance, less utterly at war with the prospect of reforprofess for the improvement of our husbandry through agricultural Associations. Under similar impressions I had been in the habit of sending to the American Farmer the result of my efforts to improve the breed of sheep, with a hope of exciting a more special attention to of flesh, but the circumstance of my long wool-still leave the best-the practice also of perthat part of our occupation, but the suggestion led sheep, being in their prime, and the me-of a member that any remarks made on the sub-ject might reach those useful pages through them for four or five years but by the long getting the best mutton they will also get maject might reach those useful pages through the medium of our society, determined me in the propriety of respectfully placing at your discretion the report of my last shearing, with a few observations thereon—perhaps in the infancy of our institution, and in the absence of learned or scientific communications, a plain practical relation of facts may be interesting, and enable you to turn them to some advantage. The substance of discussion in the Agricultural Journals of our country, especially as it bears a double relation to our wants and our comforts. It is from the same animal that we obtain the choicest and most wholesome supply of food for my determination to select the finest, closest my discussion in the reach those useful pages through them for four or five years but by the long getting the best mutton they will also get mature and opinion page through them for four or five years but by the long getting the best mutton they will also get mature and opinion page through them for four or five years but by the long getting the best mutton they will also get mature and particular th our tables, and the material for a great variety of clothing suited to a vast extent of climate. desired effect of uniting as nearly as possible wise, immediate; or relying on future advantually and quantity; the same practice will, tages accruing from a mass of practical information must then be an object of great concern of course, apply to other breeders of a simito both rich and poor; and if by a change in lar stock. management we can obtain more wool and meat from one half, or two thirds of the animals kept, our soil must consequently improve under an additional covering of grass, and we be immediately benefitted in the increased quantity of tallow, flesh, and wool. There is a beguiling propensity with most of us to crowd our lands with stock, preferring, as it would seem, numbers to quality, and forgetting the difficul-ties attending a dry climate and long winter. When in the habit of keeping double the num-ber of my present stock of sheep on the same ground, I was compelled at particular seasons to go to extraordinary expense in their feeding to keep them in a thriving condition. Notwithstanding, the average weight of their fleeces fell from eight to between four and five pounds. Experience then teaches me to keep no more sheep than I can feed well with economy, and have those separated in warm weather, never increasing their expense, risk, or trouble, by having lambs sooner than the first or middle of March, when they may have green food. A rye lot proportioned to the number of breeding ewes need be the only additional expense in keeping, to common pasture and good wheat straw when the snow is on the ground. A slight

food) should be given them once or twice a merino fleeces 6½ lbs.

week throughout the year, mixed in their salt.

With the aid of improvements through crosses of some of the officers and members of the on the second day. Food will be provided for and selection, I will venture to say our flocks Souch Stock offered for premium or Show as shall will double their produce in a short time. A and selection, I will venture to say our flocks Society. With regard to the expense of an individual flock, I may almost say that mine cost me nothing last winter. The weather, to be sure, was uncommonly favourable. A rye lot of nine acres divided, was their chief food, which was grazed until the 10th of April, and left pretty bare. I have hired the threshing of the rye, in order to ascertain the quantity in time for your information. Two hundred and twenty three bushels have been measured up, and I wool was unwashed, and freed only from the ety, communicated for fublication in the Ameliane on doubt there was two or three bushels gross tags. Samples of the above fleeces are left on the ground per acre, not having horse-raked it, as was the rest of my stubble (nearly twenty-five bushels per acre.) I had like to have forgotten a considerable part of the pro-nunication to farmers on the subject of their duction of this ground. Turnip seed was sowed washed wool. Does it not prove the necessity profession and prosperity, I might find it in the the last of August, with the rye, at the rate of of our endeavouring to do so likewise? There preferring turnips to rye. I had hoped at this mation—I mean that of selecting the very finest time to have been enabled to make a comparison between the productiveness of the long wool, and the merino; and to have ascertained time, or until our flocks are more uniform, how much good wool they sheared to the pound would enable us to have them very fine, and choicest and most wholesome supply of food for my determination to select the finest, closest not merely for individual benefit, whether in woolled males to breed from, will have the the expectation of rewards, honorary or other-

> at the rate of one pound to every ten and eleven pounds weight on the hoof. The Merino, Arlington long wool, and Tunis sheep are the most ment of our domestic animals, as essential to noted and valuable breeds immediately amongst the more comfortable existence of a very large us, and according to the situation and views of class of our farmers, whose situation, moderate the breeder, deserve the greatest attention, eisettlements, and most industrious lives, pre-ther to perfect them as a distinct stock, or by judicious intermixtures to produce such valua-through the intervention of superior wealth and ble varieties as their nature, controlled by our skill, is possibly susceptible of.

June 3d. Sheared 49 sheep—5 wethers, one only a two year old—2 rams, one and two years old—12 ewes first shear—30 ewes from two to five and six years—26 of which produced 36 lambs, and raised 30 of them.

Weight of wool from Mr. W. Barton's notes 9 fleeces full blood merino or 7-8 . 584 lbs 733 553 8 do. Arlington long wool cross 8 do. 664 8 do. 8 do. 564 8 do. 624

Ram 2 years old, wt.	188	lbs.	fieece	10	lbs
Ewe 1 year old, wt.	128			13	
Ewe same age,	118			113	
Ewe do	130			114	
Ewe do	122			11	
Wether, first shear,	128			11	
Wether do	120			11	
Wether 2 years old,	185			8	

an institution, but as having from principle and Several of the first shear long wool, produced conviction taken on themselves (so far as the

> * This fleece proved to be of four years growth, as appears by a correspondence in relation to it between the Editor of the American Farmer and the Postmaster at Bennington, see American Farmer, volume 5th, page 213. The sheep is there stated to be a full blooded merino of the Livingston stock. It would be worth while, if practicable, to ascertain the increase of each year, where fleeces are thus left more than one year. Ed. Am. Farm.
>
> † Mr. Barney of Delaware, always selects his branders form and never permits the butcher.

his breeders first, and never permits the butcher or the purchaser of breeding stock, even to look at his best sheep with a view to the pur-chase of them. This, after all, is the way for the Farmer to get the highest prices, because it

A total average, of above 7 5-8—the average gives him the best stock sheep. Ed. Am. Farm.

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intelligence. I would take the liberty of suggesting, whether the most useful and œconomical way of diffusing information on the subject of husbandry (together with that respectability which would be added to our institution) would not be in acquiring a small but well selected the paragraphs, in order to be able, at some stallibrary, for the use of the Society, and afford ges of the work, to refer, with the more facility, the Presses of Winchester an opportunity of a to parts that have gone before. The last number weekly supply of agricultural matter for the will contain an index, by the means of which the wholly by the sweat of their brow; and, is it not benefit of their subscribers; is it not reasonable several matters may be turned to without loss of degrading to human nature, that all the nine to suppose that a work of such apparent useful-time; for, when Economy is the subject, time is tenths should be called poor; and, what is still ness would have the effect of rewarding them a thing, which ought by no means to be overthrough an increase of patronage for any trou looked. ble they might meet with in assisting the 2. The word Economy, like a great many oth cause? The materials for the speedy amelioraers, has, in its application, been very much abuse a state may be such as to render it impossible

both by breeding in and in, and by crosses on our home stock, some of the best stock in Europe.

Out of the numerous kinds of sheep in Great Britain, which they appear to have nicely discriminated and allotted to their various soils and situations, we have selected the Leicester or Dishley (alias celebrated Bakewell sheep) and South Down, which are to be had in admirable quality in Jersey and Delaware, and are by far quality in Jersey and Delaware, and are by far the most valuable sheep for all those who do lity and character of that geople: and the ability ing of his family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in a manner that must eight in the family in the f the most valuable sheep for all those who do lity and character of that people; and the ability ing of his family in a manner that must give him not intend raising wool on a large scale for the manufacturer—the latter of these breeds may be measure, upon the economy of the several fami-short close woolled ram on well modelled ewes. I know not whether they have the full blooded nation permanently great, consisting for the Teeswater to the Eastward, the heaviest breed greater part, of wretched and miserable fami-food and goodness of their attire. The old sayof sheep in England; it would be well for us to lies. possess so large a race—but I am of opinion we are mainly deficient only in the form of the ani is desirable, that the families of which a nation dation in nothing. And, in spite of all the remail, which enables them to carry much more consists, should be happily off; and as this definements of sickly minds, it is abundant living mal, which enables them to carry much more flesh and fat with a greater economy of keep. Pends, in a great degree, upon the management of suchly minds, it is abundant living flesh and fat with a greater economy of keep. Pends, in a great degree, upon the management of their concerns, the present work is intended to form one, as when viewed by me some years form now, as when viewed by me some years past in the state of New Jersey. The form of these sheep must strike the eye of every behold er, and will, I hope, make an impression of the great others, or to persuade themselved, and they can be happy in a state of want sheep of great apparent size, a considerable of the necessaries of life. The doctrines which fanaticism preaches, and which teach men to be may cut a conspicuous figure—but in real value take a flock throughout the short legged, long tendency, and are calculated to favour tyrants bodied, straight backed, &c. &c. carrying a by giving them passive slaves. To live well, to constantly uses his to be shown the great skill of the shepherd, empty in the purposes of the empty to hunger, thirst, and perish with its the lambnes of work is intended the finements of sickly minds, it is abundant living amongst the people at large, which is the great finements of good government, and the surest basis for the lubouring classes of good government, and the surest basis of the lubouring classes of national greatness and security.

9. If the labourer have his fair wages, if there be no false weights and measures, whether of money or of goods, by which he is defrauded; of the new store of good and raiment. It is a sorry effort that pe

call your attention to the subject of cattle, as dustry, all exertion, all love of independence.

contained in the accompanying letter from the ex-secretary of the Philadelphia Society, and verty I mean real want, a real insufficiency of the

believe me, gentlemen,
Very respectfully
Your fellow farmer,
RICHARD K. MEADE.

COBBETT'S COTTAGE ECONOMY.

To the Labouring Classes of this Kingdom, 1. Throughout this little work, which is intend-

ed to be comprised in six Numbers, I shall number wealth; some must have more than others; and

tion of our live stock, are certainly to be found ed. It is generally used as if it meaned parsimo- for the labourer, however skilful and industrious, in the middle and eastern states, and are to be ny, stinginess, or niggardliness; and at best, to maintain his family in health and decency; and had on terms entirely within the capacity of merely the refraining from expending money, such has, for many years past, been the manage-this Society, and such perhaps must be the Hence misers and close-fisted men disguise their ment of the affairs of this once truly great and course of our improvement, if at all—as their propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and the propensity and conduct under the name of economic than the propensity and the propens

extending the fibre without injury to its other qualities. They are two to one in value.

March 4th, 1824. It had been my intention to have made this communication last summer, had not circumstances prevented—with some addition and amendment, which I am not able to do now—since that time we have learned through the Farmer, that the Teeswater sheep are to be had to the Eastward. Permit me to grall your attention to the subject of cattle, as dustry, all exertion all love of independence.

"quiver full of them." That is to say "children, "quiver full of them." That is to say "children, "quiver full of them." That is to say "children, "quiver full of them." That is to say "children, the time we have is so my subject of cattle, as dustry, all exertion all love of independence.

food, and raiment, and lodging necessary to health part that the impulses of nature prescribe. When and decency; and not that imaginary poverty, of cordially united, a father and sons, or a family of which some persons complain. The man, who, brothers and sisters, may, in almost any state of which some persons complain. The man, who, brothers and sisters, may, in almost any state of by his own and his family's labour, can provide a life, set what is called misfortune at defiance. sufficiency of food and raiment, and a comforta

ble dwelling place, is not a foor man. There must be different ranks and degrees in every civil society, and indeed, so it is even amongst the savage tribes. There must be different degrees of worse, call themselves poor, and be contented in that degraded state?

ing about English roast beef and plum-pudding,

of our children. Brothers and sisters are a mutual support. We see them, in almost every case, grow up into prosperity, when they act the

10. These considerations are much more than enough to sweeten the toils and cares of parents, Imay be a blessing and not a curse, care must be

^{*} Such was the character, in a considerable degree, of the wether weighing 185 lbs. and shear to have weighed with a proper form and close and to make them regard every additional child ing 8 lbs. wool, mentioned at the close of the fleece 250, and have shorn at least fifty per cent. as an additional blessing But, that children list. This sheep had height and length enough more.

taken of their education. This word has, of late in the best manner; to set them an example in His blessings are of a directly opposite descrip-

out clearly saying what I mean.

cludes every thing with regard to the mind as their minds all the inducements to hypocrisy and main in that state, if he, by any honest means, well as the body of the child; but of late years, deceit. it has been so used as to have no sense applied to it but that of book-learning, with which, nine labourer has its disadvantages when compared ces. Want, horrid want, is the great parent of times out of ten, it has nothing at all to do. It is, indeed, proper, and it is the duty of every parent, also its advantages. It is free from the torments principle of rule must be love not fear. His to teach, or cause to be taught, their children as of ambition, and from a great part of the causes sway must be gentle, or he will have only an unmuch as they can of books, after, and not before, of ill health, for which not all the riches in the willing and short-lived obedience. But, it is all the measures are safely taken for enabling world and all the circumstances of high rank are given to but few men to be gentle and good huthem to get their living by labour, or, for providing them a living without labour, and that too, out of the means obtained and secured by the men are who are lifted above him. They have parents out of their own income. The taste of the times unhappily, is to give to children something of book-learning with a view of placing part towards himself, his family, and his neighther towards as the only things needful to men; they have the united above them. They have the united above them, they have the united above them. They have the united above them, they have the united above them. They have the united above them to the united above them. They have the united above the un labour of other heopile. Very seldom, comparatively speaking, has this succeeded, even during and skilful labour. To assist him in the pursuit out the latter. Competence is the foundation of the wasteful public expenditure of the last thirty of this labour, and in the turning of it to the best happiness and of exertion. Beset with wants, havyears; and in the times that are approaching, it account, are the principal objects of the present ing a mind continually harassed with fears of cannot, I thank God, succeed at all. When the project has failed, what disappointment, mortification, and misery, to both parent and child! Poultry, Rabbits, Pigeons, keeping Bees, and the fore, for himself and family, is the very first The latter is spoiled as a labourer; his bookuses of the honey; and to all these things, too, learning has only made him conceited; into some cottage establishment; and to show, is have I asked; deep me them not before I die: course of desperation he talls; and the end is that while, from a very small piece of ground, a "remove far from me vanity and lies; give me

book-learning to their children, having first ta-ken care to make them capable of earning their a great number of useful things, add greatly to living by bodity labour. When that object has their value when they go forth from their fath-once been secured, the other may, if the ability er's home, make them start in life with all pos-of aiding only a small portion of the labouring remain, be attended to. But, I am wholly against sible advantages, and give them the best chance classes in securing that competence, it will afford children wasting their time in the idleness of of leading happy lives. And is it not much more great gratification to their friend. what is called education; and particularly in rational for parents to be employed in teaching schools over which the parents have no control, their children how to cultivate a garden, to feed

therefore, of a very different kind. You should them to prowl about the lanes and commons, or bear constantly in mind, that nine tenths of us to mope at the heels of some crafty, sleek-headed world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat penny from their pockets, bids them be content-of our brow. What reason have we, then, to ed with their misery, and promises them in expresume, that our children are not to do the change for their pence, everlasting glory in the Chairman and Secretary being present.

Same? If they be, as now and then one will be, world to come? It is upon the hungry and the The minutes of the former meeting we themselves; and, if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to genders teachers of fanaticism, the very foundation of whose doctrine is, that we are to care nodants of labourers are always to be labourers. thing about this world, and that all our labours The path upwards is steep and long, to be sure. and exertions are in vain. Industry, care, skill, excellence in the present parent lays the foundation of a rise, under more favourable circumstances, for his children. The cheerful and happy family about him, and who lege of becoming members, if they desire it. In this children of these take another rise; and, by and passes his day of rest amongst them, is not to be opinion, your committee feel warranted to say the descendant of the another rise; and, by and passes his day of rest amongst them, is not to be opinion, your committee feel warranted to say the descendant of the another rise; and, by and passes his day of rest amongst them, is not to be opinion, your committee feel warranted to say the descendant of the another rise; and, by and passes his day of rest amongst them, is not to be opinion, your committee feel warranted to say the descendant of the adjacent counties, however, the priviby, the descendants of the present labourer be-

come gentlemen.

14. This is the natural progress. It is by at-14. This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap, that it from me to recommend a disregard of even the so much misery is produced in the world; and observances of the ceremonies of relithe propensity to make such attempts has been gion; but can it be religion to believe, that God fully submitted for the consideration of the memcherished and encouraged by the strange pro- has made us to be wretched and dejected, and to bers. jects that we have witnessed of late years for regard as marks of his grace the poverty and jects that we have witnessed of late years for regard as marks of his grace the poverty and making the labourers virtuous and happy by misery that invariably attend our neglect to use giving them what is called education. The education the means of obtaining a competence in worldly tion which I speak of consists in bringing chil-things? Can it be religion to regard as blessings

15. And, bear in mind, that, if the state of the

but too often not only wretched, but ignominious, large part of the food of a considerable family " neither poverty nor riches; feed me with 12. Understand me clearly here, however; for, may be raised, the very act of raising it will be "food convenient for me; lest I be full and deny it is the duty of parents to give, if they be able, the best possible foundation of education of the book-learning to their children, having first ta-children of the labourer; that it will teach them 19. A good living, therefore, a competence, is and where nothing is taught but the rudiments of and rear animals, to make bread, beer, bacon, servility, pauperism and slavery.

13. The education that I have in view is, things for themselves, or for others, than to leave are, from the very nature and necessities of the pretended saint, who while he extracts the last endued with extraordinary powers of mind, those wretched that the fanatick works. The dejected andpowers may have an opportunity of developing and forlorn are his prey. As an ailing carcass

dren up to labour with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful pressly numbers amongst his curses? Poverty promotion of Agriculture, Rural Economy and things as possible; to teach them to do them all never finds a place amongst the blessings of God.

years, been so perverted, so corrupted, so abused, industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to tion; flocks, herds, corn, wine and oil; a smiin its application, that I am almost afraid to use make all these habitual to them, so that they ling land; a rejoicing people; abundance for the Yet I must not suffer it to be usurped by never shall be liable to fall into the contrary; body and gladness of the heart: these are the cant and tyranny. I must use it; but, not withfrom labour, and thus to remove from them the the sober, the careful, and the upright. Let no 11. Education means breeding up, bringing up, temptation to get at the goods of others by vio-man, then, believe, that to be poor and wretched or rearing up; and nothing more. This in lent or fraudulent means, and to keep far from is a mark of God's favour; and let no man recan rescue himself from it.

18. Poverty leads to all sorts of evil consequen-

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Kensington, 9th July, 1821.

GREENE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Greene County, friendly to the formation of an Agricultural Society, held at the Court House in Greenville, on Friday evening, the 20th inst. the

The minutes of the former meeting were read,

The committee appointed to adopt a plan for

and after carefully deliberating upon it, are of the opinion that the best plan will be to form an indemade to believe, that he was born to be misera-ble, and that poverty, the certain reward of lazi-ness, is to secure him a crown of glory. Far be formity with the power vested in them, drawn

CONSTITUTION.

We, the subscribers, do agree to associate ourselves under the style and title of the

"GREENE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY."

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transact business.

ing Secretary, an Assistant Recording Secretary,

preside at all meetings; to direct such corres-

dent at any meeting of the Society, the First Vice President, or if he may not be in attendance, the Second, shall fulfil the duties of President .of any officer, the Society shall have power to rying into effect the objects of the institution. appoint in his place a member, to act until the appearance of such absent officer-or, in case of elected.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to take notice of such proceedings of the general meetings as the Society may direct, and to keep a regular journal of the same; and curing premiums to be distributed by the society, native of Guinea and Abyssinia. Its excellence may be needed.

Art. 7. The Corresponding Secretary shall the same from time to time before the President: provision shall be made for the admission of hogenus panicum belongs to the class Triandria, and he shall render a true account of the expennorary members. ses attending the same, if any, at a stated meeting, which expenses shall be paid out of the funds withdraw his name, at any time, provided he spicatus of Linneas; but Persoon has placed it of the Society.

Art. 8. The Treasurer shall receive all monies, whether of regular contributions, or dona-tions, and pay them out upon orders from the Art. 18. This Constit tion of a committee duly appointed and authorised by the Society to examine the same, and settle with him.

to collect the annual contributions from the members when in arrears, and pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer.

Art. 10. The Librarian shall take charge of all the printed books, periodical works, &c. &c. be- JOHN A. M'KINNEY, Esq. Second Vice Presilonging to the Society, and shall dispose of them as the by-laws shall direct.

Art. 11. Twelve Trustees shall be elected, a due proportion of which shall be residents of the different counties whose citizens shall become members of this Society. They shall meet as a RICHARD M. WOODS, Collectors. often as their Chairman or any two members any deem it necessary; and any three of their JOHN A. AIKIN, Esq. Librarian.

TRUSTEES. number shall constitute a quorum. The Trustees shall from time to time examine in person Col. Geo. T. Gillespie, the management and condition of such farms as Col. P. Parsons, they may consider objects worthy of their atten- Rev. Stephen Brooks, tion; and they shall make report to the society of Richard M. Woods, such as may merit their approbation. They shall Rev. Charles Coffin, severally take charge of the property and arti-

Art. 2. The Society shall meet regularly in cles of the society, the books and papers of the the town of Greeneville, on the fourth Mondays other departments excepted. It shall be their Esq. Dr. A. Williams, and Benjamin Lundy, in the months of April and October in each year. duty to take the most efficient measures for col were appointed to draft by-laws for the instituin the months of April and October in each year. duty to take the most efficient measures for col Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum to lecting and distributing the best samples of all tion, to be submitted to next stated meeting. the most useful grains, roots, and seeds; for col-Art. 3. The officers of the society shall con- lecting all native fossils, marls, earth or substansist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Record-ces proper for manures; for causing the same to be analysed, when practicable, and report the a Treasurer, two Collectors, a Librarian, twelve results to the society; for procuring experi-Trustees, and such other officers as the by-laws ments, to be made by careful agriculturists, of of the Society shall from time to time direct. All all such fossils, marls, earth or substances; for officers, when not otherwise directed, shall be collecting models of the best agricultural implechosen by ballot. They shall serve until the ments, and to report their properties and usefulclose of the next exhibition; and then, and
ness; to designate from time to time all such ing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, thereafter be annually elected at the general subjects and objects for which premiums should and published in the American Economist, and be offered, and to fix and declare the several in the American Farmer. Art. 4. The duty of the President shall be to premiums for the same; to appoint committees reside at all meetings; to direct such corresto examine into the merits of, and report on all pondence as may be necessary; to superintend claims for premiums; to designate the time, and the affairs of the Society, and to make such communications as from time to time may be esteemed useful.

Art. 5. In case of the absence of the President Art. 12. The first exhibition of the Society

shall be on the fourth Monday in October next. Art. 13. The Society shall have power to But in case of the absence, death, or resignation shall from time to time deem necessary for car-obligingly placed specimens in my hands.

death or resignation, until another shall be duly the Treasurer at least one dollar; and shall an Lamark and Poiret. The Panicum polygamum of nually be required to pay a sum not more than Swartz, and the fanicum jumentorum of Persoon, one dollar, in the month of August as long as he may properly be referred to this species; but the

also to read all papers laid before the Society. Or such other purposes as shall be authorised as a forage, early recommended it to the inhabithe Assistant Recording Secretary shall aid in the performance thereof, whenever his services Treasurer, according to order, duly issued as yours its luxuriant growth.—I must here observe mentioned in the eighth article.

open a correspondence with such other associa- tants of this and the adjacent counties of East unavoidably given rise to doubts, uncertainties, tions or individuals on the different subjects embraced by this Society, as it may direct, and lay and the promotion of domestic economy; and of a scientific nomenclature to remove. The

> may not be in arrears to the society, by giving in the new genus Pennisetum, under the name of notice to the Recording Secretary, and producing Pennisetum typhoideum. It is not my object to

President, duly signed by him, and countersigned of, may be amended by the vote of two-thirds of class Triandria—nor into the correctness of the by the Recording Secretary. He shall keep a the members present, at any stated autumnal modern dilaceration of the Linnean genera—a fair account of his receipts and disbursements, meeting, provided such amendment shall have dilaceration too often carried to excess and prowhich he shall at any time submit to the inspec- been proposed for consideration at a previous ductive of difficulty, and even confusion .- I will

Art 9. It shall be the duty of the Collectors election of officers, which resulted as follows:-

WILLIAM DICKSON, Esq. President.
MICHAEL BRIGHT, Esq. First Vice President.

dent.

THOMAS HODGE, Jun. Recording Secretary

Hugh D. Hale, Esq. Wm. M'Clure, Esq. John Gragg, Esq. Dr. Alex. Williams, Capt. Wm. Grant, John Gass, Esq.

A Committee consisting of John A. Aiken,

B. Lundy was appointed to deliver an Oration

at the next stated meeting.

The following persons were elected honorary members, viz :- Hon. Thomas Emmerson, Dr. Thomas G. Watkins, Hon. Samuel Powell, Gen. Andrew Jackson, Robert Dixon, Esq. Col. Edward Ward, and Col. John Williams.

DEAR SIR.

WM. DICKSON, Chairman.

THOMAS HODGE, Jun. Secretary.

Baltimore College, May 17th, 1824. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

I have devoted a few leisure-moments to the make such by-laws and regulations, as they examination of the plants of which you have

The plant which goes under the name of Guinea Art. 14. Every member, on joining this so- Grass, is the Panicum laeve, mentioned in the ciety, (honorary members excepted) shall pay to botanical part of the French Encyclopedia, by nentioned in the eighth article.

Art. 16. The Society shall consist of inhabisigned to other gramineous plants. This has

inquire, in this place, into the propriety of this Art. 18. This Constitution or any article there-removal from the original class Polygamia to the confine myself to observing that the H. spicatus The foregoing articles were separately read and is a native of Asia and Africa, where it has been adopted. After which the Society went into an improved by culture, and whence it has been transferred into Europe aud America. Its seeds are extremely farinaceous, and the meal or flour obtained from them considerably swells in water; and a quantity of it so small as to be easily contained in the hollow of a man's hand, will afford him abundant nourishment for a whole day. Hence it proves highly serviceable to the negroes, and is chiefly used by those of Senegal, when travelling. It may, perhaps, be no idle suggestion to recommend this viaticum to such among us as may be destined to distant expeditions through wild and barren tracts of country. Previous trials may readily be made to test this property of the H. spicatus.

The plant seen in Alabama by one of your esteemed correspondents, and afterwards successfully cultivated by himself, is, (so far as I can judge from the specimen sent to you) the Pani-cum italicum, which, according to Elliott, grows from 2 to 10 feet in South Carolina and Georgia. This plant is an exotic, which early passed from

India to Italy, whence it has derived its specific deserve the attention of every enlightened agri- 1792. Gr. m. Calypso, full sister to the famous name, and reached the new world.

correspondents to the following remarks.

Whether the method adopted and pursued by a botanist, be artificial or natural, its object eviproblem.

Botanists ?"

This problem once solved, that is, the name and rank of the given production clearly known, we in a few hours what much time and personal observation could hardly have taught us.

The methods which I pursue (for I sometimes use the Linnean system, sometimes the arrange-ment of Jossicu, and at other times the analytic pecially, of the parts of the fructification, that is, of the flower and fruit. These parts are essentially necessary for the determination of the class, order, and genus; the species requires to be determined circumstances of a more variable nature, and embracing a wider compass. The upper, lower, and even the radical leaves; the stem, the root, in short, the whole plant should Of Col. TATLOB's celebrated running horses VIbe sent, with notes on the height of the plant, its RAGO, CALTESO, LEVIATHAN and TOPGALLANT. favourite soil, the colour of its flower, the time 1795. Ch. m. Virago, was purchased at 4 years of its floration, that of the maturation of the old, by J. T. of Mr. Wm. Johnson, fruit or seed, the odour of the plant, if it has any, its taste, &c. what animals (from insects to quadrupeds) seem fond of it, &c. These circum-stances are not, indeed, equally essential for the determination of a given plant, but they are sa-tisfactory and useful, and often serve to dispel doubts and uncertainties.

collect the specimens intended for you in fair, dry weather-and after the sun has evaporated all the moisture which plants generally imbibe during the night. If possible two specimens of each plant should be sent—one exhibiting it at the time Oct. 18. 3. Won the Fredericksburgh, J. C. of its floration-and the other at the time of its full maturity—all the parts should be carefully preserved-but they may be separated from each other for the sake of easier conveyance. The 1797. May 9. 5 Won the J. C. Purse at Tap whole should be desiccated in suitable brown paper, as in the formation of an herbarium—and 1798. May 8. 6. Won do. do. pieces of thinner paper introduced between the May. 7. Won do. Petersburg. parts of the fructification that might injure each Oct. 4. 8. Won do. Hanover Court House. other by contact and friction. I have received from a great distance plants thus or nearly thus preserved—and, by subjecting them for a while to the steam of boiling water, been able to restore to them a flexibility such as to permit me to store to them a flexibility such as to permit me to Maria, by Shark, (the dam of Lady beating Lightfort) Minerva, and others, and Lightfort Minerva, and others, and other by contact and friction. I have received and to ascertain the structure, number, form, situation, &c. of the several organs-which, together with the view of the desiccated leaves, &c. &c. always proved sufficient for the solution of the above problem.

The gramineous plants of the United States

The seed which you gave me, under the name are the princes of the vegetable kingdom; Lilies, of Jackson fiea, I take to be the seed of a species that "neither spin nor weave," its patricians. of securigera, a new genus which formerly con-stituted part of the genus Coronilla, from which more useful plebeian multitude. They are the 1795. Oct. 1. Won a match at the Bowling it has been separated on account of some material support and constitute the strength of the empire. differences in the form of the pod. The seed of They feed man, and afford abundant supplies to the Trigonella also bears some resemblance to granivorous animals; in short, they are, in every 1796. May 11. 2. Won the 2d day's purse, 3 m. this pea. When I see the whole plant I shall be respect, entitled to our researches, experiments, able to determine precisely what it is.—I will add that both the Securigera and the Trigonella belong to the class Diadelphia, order Decandria. Confusion created by common-names; but for our 19. 4. Won the 2d day's purse, 3 m. h. Fre-This is not the time to enter into details re-specting the methods of botanists, either artificial Michaux, Muhlenberg, Elliott, Pursh, Nuttall, Nov. 9. 5. Won the colt's purse, 2 m. h. Annaor natural. Suffice it to call the attention of your and some others, have rendered immense servi ces to the science, in this respect-but their 1797. May 10. 6. Won the 2d day's purse, 3 m. works are neither complete nor accessible to all.

A natural history of the grasses of the United Oct. 3. 7. Won the Va. J. C. Purse, 4 m. h. at works are neither complete nor accessible to all. dently is to furnish the solution of this important States, digested and arranged, according to the analytic method of Lamarck and Decandolle, and Nov. 4. "Given any vegetable production whatever, written in English, would eminently promote the to find the rank and the name assigned to it by best interests of agriculture. Of this, however, enough for the present. I will conclude by ob serving that, although some species of the genus hanicum are found in high latitudes, yet the whole may by recurring to the works of those naturalists family, in general, delights in the genial climate who have treated of that production, avail our-selves of their accumulated knowledge, and learn tropical sun; and we find the species to increase upon us, as we proceed towards the equator-in some parts of our southern possessions, the genus panicum strikingly predominates; and notwith-standing all the new genera formed out of it by modern Botanists, it still includes upwards of 150

dericksburg.

1799. May 8. 13. Won the J. C. Purse 4 m. h. at Petersburg. method of Lamarck and Decandolle) require a species. I had intended to offer some remarks on view of the whole plant, if attainable, but es- the panicum mitiaceum-the Holcus saccharetus

Your obedient humble servant,

PEDIGREE AND PERFORMANCES

of Frederick county, Va .- after having beat her, (being in bad order,) with his famous horse Grey Diomed, by Medley.—She was got by imported Shark, old Virago, by Star; Panton's Arabian, a daughter of old Crab.

Your correspondents should be requested to 1796. May 10. 1. Won the Jockey Club Purse, at Tappahannock 4 m, h. beating the famous Va. Nell.

Purse, 4 m. h.
4. Won the Annapolis J. C. Purse-4 m. h.

pahannock, 4 m h.

Lighttoot,) Minerva, and others, and 1801, May 12. 15. do. was beaten.—in 1796, 7, and 8, she Oct. 15. 16. ran with unrivalled success; was the best nag of the day-and is considered to have been one of the fleetest horses that ever ran in Virginia.

running horse Bel-Air, by imported Medley, was bred by J. T.-her dam Selima, by Yorick; black Selima, by

Green, Va. beating Mr. Alexander's Shark colt, 2 m. h.

h. at Tappahannock.

polis.

Hanover Court House.

8. Was beat at Petersburg, by Purse-Bearer, 3 m. h.

14. 9. Won the Fredericksburg J. C. Purse,

4 m. h. 1798. Oct. 2. 10. Won the Va. J. C. Purse at Hanover Court House, beating the celebrated Leviathan, and Col. Haskin's Kitte Medley.

11, 16 Won the J. C. Purse 4 m. h. at Rich. mond.

31. 12. Won the J. C. Purse 4 m. h. at Fre-

Petersburg.
14. 14. Won the J. C. Purse 4 m. h. at Tap-

pahannock,

Calypso was one of the best runners of the day, having lost but one race out of fourteenbeing, however, trained with Leviathan, Virago and Flirtilla-all distinguished runners.

L. H. GIRARDIN. 1798. Oct. 2. Gr. g. Leviathan (Flagellator) by Flag of Truce—Sire of First Consul, was purchased, after beating him with Calypso.

3. 1. Won the 2d day's J. C. Purse, at Hanover Court House, 3 m. h.

30. 2. Won the J. C. Purse at Annapolis, 4 m. h. 1799. April 20. 3. Won the J. C. Purse, Rich-

mond, 4 m. h.

May 9. 4. 2d day's, Petersburg, 3 m. h.

15. 5. 2d day's, Tappahannock, 3 m. h.

Oct. 4. 6. Won the Va J. C. Purse, 4 m. h. at

Hanover Court House. 17. 7. 2d day's J. C. Purse, 3 m. h. Rich-

mond.

30. 8. do. do. Petersburg. Virago, having run on the first days-but proving to be broken down, was beaten 1800, May 10. 9. Beat in a match at Tappahan-

nock, Mr. Tomlin's Wildair-a single five miles-carrying 180 lbs. against 110-won only by a neck.

May 21. 10. Won the J. C. Purse 4 m. h. at Rich-

mond—beating the celebrated Minerva and Lady Bull.
27. 11. Won the J. C. Purse, 4 m. h. at Pe-

tersburg.

. 4. 8. Won do. Hanover Court House. 12 9. Won the 2d day's J. C. Purse at June 10. 12. do. do. Tappahannock, beating Minerva and Lady Bull do. Tappahannock, again

Oct. 15. 13. Won the J. C. Purse, 4 m. h. at Rich-

do. Alexandria, beatbeating Lee Boo, and others,

do. Richmond. do. do. Richmond. Being lame, was beaten at Fredericks-

burg. Do at Washington-by Mr. Sprigg's Lee Boo.

Da

their first racers.

2. Do.

Won the sweepstakes at Petersburg, 1804, 1. 2 m. h. do

2 m. h. 1805, May 12. 3. Won the Handicap Plate at

Broad Rock, 3 m. h. 5. Do. do 6. Do. do

1806, Feb. 7. Won the Charleston, S. C. and First Consul, the first heat. He ral society to award me a medal. Was subsequently beaten by the Maid The following advice and information of the consultation of of the Oaks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE GAPES IN CHICKENS AND TURKEYS.

Dear Sir,

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When science is carried into the commonest burned. and most humble concerns of life, it is then the most useful, honourable and amiable; for it benefits those who need the assistance which they cannot procure for themselves .- Sir Humphrey won ten battles, and sacked a dozen cities. Now ny me to my fowl yard, and detect by dissection, cellent for fowls of every description.

COUSIN TABITHA. the disease which is so destructive to the poultry of all housewives—I do not say he should be placed by the side of Davy and Jenner, but I do say he should be placed by the side of a nice chicken pie every week. The gapes in chickens is said to be a worm, and some say a collection of worms, in the wind pipe. Whatever may be the nature of the disease, it usually destroys a large proportion of all the chickens that are hatched. I have opened the wind pipes of several that have died of this disabled you certha public with his garantees of several that have died of this disabled you certha public with his garantees. chickens that are hatched. I have opened the in ploughing, that he would not again have trouwind pipes of several that have died of this dis-bled you, or the public, with his superfluous comease, and have usually drawn from them a worm like substance, a little larger and shorter than a common pin. It seems at first view endowed with life, for it contracts on being touched—but I of the agricultural community award the prenow believe it composed of a thick viscous matter, that is secreted in consequence of inflammation, and lines the wind pipe. I have not examined the apparent worm by a microscope, which I do not possess; nor have I tested its substance by chymical processes which I do not understand, but the difficult respirations, the suffused state of the vessels of the throat, and this filmy worm found lining its canal—all led me to suppose the disease to be inflammatory, and similar in its nature to that, which, under the names of croup, and quinsey, prove so fatal to children. Two circumstances have led me to a remedy. Last year one gang of my young turkeys had access inflammatory inflammatory and suppose the society of Friends, who are very will ensure to us a preponderance of national many other obligations your kindness has laid me under, that I must not forget my promise, to inform you of the result of the last meeting of our many other obligations your kindness has laid me under, that I must not forget my promise, to inform you of the result of the last meeting of our many other obligations your kindness has laid me under, that I must not forget my promise, to inform you of the result of the last meeting of our many other obligations your kindness has laid me under, that I must not forget my promise, to inform you of the result of the last meeting of our many other obligations your kindness has laid me under, that I must not forget my promise, to inform you of the result of the last meeting of our many other obligations your kindness has laid me under, that I must not forget my promise, to inform you of the result of the last meeting of our many other obligations in the sunder, that I must not forget my promise, to inform you of the result of the last meeting of our many other obligations in the sunder, that I must not forget my our of the result of the last meeting of our many other obligations in the last meeting of our many other obligations.

It is now decided to open the institution on the brief of February, 1825

C. In 1799 and 1800, he beat the best ly in an apple nursery, which they devoured ence here; his exertions to introduce his plough, horses of the day with great ease; was greedily, and were all raised; while, at the same have been unwearied and incessant—and most of considered the best horse that ever time, another brood confined on the short blue the Friends have encouraged him, and some of ran in Virginia, and is yet quoted as grass of the house lot, nearly all died. Again—their first racers.

I had seen toddy, made with a decoction of red b. h. Top Gallant, by imported Diomed;
Shark; Harris's Eclipse; Old Janus.
Purchased 1804, at 3 years of Mr.

pepper and rum, drunk with advantage, in that of all others. What has been the result of several year's experience in the use of each plough, latter part of the late war; and I had seen pepper under all the circumstances of variety of ground, mush applied as a poultice with great benefit for a sore throat with swelled tonsils. These conjec-Richmond, lections of those two remedies, made me suppose and all this after the experience of some ten or that a pungent heating diet, to overcome the ef- twelve years. fects of wet and cold, would prevent, if not cure the disease. I have made the trial, and to this time with speculation, unsupported by facts, or even spe-22. 4. Won the J.C. Purse, 4 m. h. at Richmond the appearance of the most perfect success. I have clous representations? 4 do Broadrock, boiled red pepper pods in water, and made mush
4 do Richmond, with this, which I feed plentifully to the young 7. Won the J. C. Purse, 4 m. h. at chickens and turkies every morning, and of several broods-all have continued healthy, and seem Oct. 8. Won the J. C. Purse, 4 m. h. at unusually active and vigorous. I prefer the morn-Richmond. Topgallant was beaten in ing for this warm diet, on the same principle the autumn of 1804, by the celebrated that antifogmatics are taken by the gentlemen of Florizel, in a sweepstakes between the southern states. I wish other housewives to them, Amanda, the dam of Duroc, and make trial of this remedy, (and of pepper grass others. He was afterwards beaten for if they please) and communicate the result of the J. C. Purse, 4 m. h. at Washington their experience. If I have made a discovery, as by Floretta, having beaten her, Oscar I believe I have, I hereby invite some agricultu-

> The following advice and information concerning fowls, I offer gratis. I know a negro woman, who lives and raises fowls in the midst of a considerable park of large trees. Sometimes, but not always, in the winter, or very early in the spring, this is burned over to destroy the leaves, and shrubs; and the woman observes that her chickens are raised with most ease, and are least had before tried seed of the same grass with the same result. The naked barley which I receives the season of a hard winter, was most-

with leaves or straw, white washing the chicken ed for a spring sowing, succeeded well. Fearing house, and ploughing the yard and digging up the a similar disaster, last winter, I preserved all floor of the house, usually has the effect of lessen-Davy, in diving into the depths of the English ing the number of small vermin and insects, and Colleries, did more service to humanity, and procured more merited honours to himself, than if he had been the renowned warrior who has more last words, or with postscripts (as is said to part of the season.—I anticipate a sufficient probe usual with my sex) farther than to say, that duct this summer, to sow several acres in drill. the accomplished anatomist who would accompa- Tomatoes, as part of a course of diet, are ex-

of the agricultural community award the prenow believe it composed of a thick viscous mat- ference to whom it was thought due, after a fair many other obligations your kindness has laid me

1802, April Sold him to Maj. McPherson of S. to a patch of peppergrass, growing abundant numerous and respectable, and have much influthem have purchased his ploughs for their own use, who heretofore used mine to the exclusion season, and draught?-Davis's plough has been laid aside, and the farmers have, with scarcely

Does not this speak louder than all Mr. Davis's

WILLIAM BROWN.

Brookville, May 12, 1824.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter dated Edgefield Court House,
(S. C.) 26th April, 1824.
"The Woad Seed you were so kind as to send

me the second time, have vegetated, and are now very flourishing, having just shed their blossoms. I shall procure seed this season, sufficient for a crop the ensuing year, though I have not much confidence in its value for grazing, from its sensible properties communicating a pungency to the palate, bordering on that produced by pepper— it may, however, prove highly medicinal, if defi-ciently nutritive; yet whatever may be its value, as a nutriment or medicine, I shall endeavour

I have found that burning over my fowl yards, ly destroyed by the cold; but the part I preservmy seed for a spring sowing, and have now about the eighth of an acre in drill, highly flourishing. mitted of a successful sowing during the coldest part of the season .- I anticipate a sufficient pro-

I will send you the ensuing fall, some seed of the Missouri grass, with which I continue highly pleased; and a variety of the tall winter seed grass, with a white straw, which is also very

I shall attempt mixing the naked barley with the common kind, and investigate all its relative values, which, in addition to other discoveries, you shall be duly apprised of." A. L.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Bremo, May 3d, 1824.

DEAR SIR,
The Cherokee Rose cuttings have this moment come to hand, and remind me, among the

tant establishment.

I trust, that all the worthies who have so successfully co-operated in the establishment of an institution to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of the Ancient Dominion, will now cordially unite their efforts to carry into execution the canal along the Valley of James and Jackson's Rivers, so eminently calculated to develope her physical resources. This done, we may expect procured by each. to maintain our relative standing with our sisters of the Union.

Accept my thanks for the intelligence you have occasionally sent me in relation to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

Your's with high regard, JOHN H. COCKE.

To J. S. SKINNER.

A GENERAL GARDENING CALENDAR, Virginia.

Feb. 1. Hophills-manure and dress them. Asharagus—dress and replant.

15. Sow Frame-Peas, the first open wea-

ther. Sow Lettuce and Radishes. Spinage-sow. Celery Sow-al Cabbages Kale. -also Malta & Sprout

March 1.

Forward Corn.

15. Ledman's Peas, Snaps, Cucumbers,

day morning, from Feb. 1st to Sept. 1. Spinach should be sowed 2 or 3 times in the spring, at intervals of a fortnight, and again weekly from August 15, to Sept. 1, for winter and spring use.

Litter Asparagus, Cover Lettuce, November, Spinach, and tender plants. Plant and trim Trees, Vines, Raspberries, December, Gooseberries, Currants. Tre beds, bring in manure, and turf. January,

THE PARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1824.

Extract from the minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society.

May 12th, 1824. Agreeably to adjournment, the Board of Trus-Agreeably to adjournment, the Board of Trustees met at Green Spring Punch, the residence of S. Owings, Esq.—Present, Gen. C. Ridgely, of Hampton, Chairman—S. Owings—Jacob Hollingsworth—D. Williamson, Jr.—R. Caton—Christopher Carnan—H. V. Somerville—N. M. Bosley—James Gittings, and N. W. Hall, Esqs., Bosley—James Gittings, and N. W. Hall, Esqs., and will doubtless receive the sanction of gress, and will doubtless receive the sanction of the President—We shall publish the law as one The committee appointed at the last meeting to the truth of the various and very opposite opin-

character in the faculty of this great and impor- procure a seal for the Society, and a certificate ions as to its practical bearing on the welfare of of membership, report that that duty has been executed, and that the certificates have been printed and delivered to the Treasurer, and want only the signatures of the President and Secreta ry; whereupon the committee recommend that lately erected by some of our most enterprising the Treasurer procure said certificates, to be so and worthy citizens, was on fire and no hope is signed and then delivered to the trustees and others, according to the number of subscribers

On motion by David Williamson, Jr. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to procure the plate for distribution at the next Cattle Show, according to the scheme of premiums published in the American Farmer, page 10 of vol. 6—and James Cox, B. W. Hall, H. V. Somerville, and J. S Skinner, were appointed to contract for said plate.

On motion by R. Caton, Esq. it was Resolved, that it is expedient to encourage the growth of cotton in Maryland; and that, as accessary to Being a copy of one in use by an Illustrious Phi that object, a premium be offered of thirty dol losopher and cultivator of literature and the lars in value to the person who shall first, before heaceful arts, not far from Charlottesville in the month of November in the year 1826, erect a Gin, and by it, clean in one year, one thousand pounds of Cotton.

On motion by H. V. Somerville, Esq. Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a list of judges, to award the premiums which have been offered for distribution at the next Cattle Show on the Western Shore of Maryland, and that said list be submitted to the Trustees, at their next meeting, to be then finally decided Frame-Peas, Sow all these, and they on.—J. Hollingsworth, H. V. Somerville, J. S. Hotsfurs, Swill come in succession Skinner, D. Williamson, Jr. and B. W. Hall, Ledman's, of a fortnight's interval. were then appointed a committee to prepare said

April 1. Ledman's Peas, Snaps, Capsicums, Board of Trustees, within three days Salsifis, Long Haricots, Lima Beans, meeting, to be published in his journal.

On motion by the Chairman, it was Resolved,

meeting at Long Green, the residence of James Gittings, Esq., on Wednesday the 9th of June.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"JAMES" was received too late for this paper—all the matter is given out on the Saturday preceding, except a column or so, for Editorial scraps.—Several original and valuable communications will appear in our next .- We must close the publications of Anne Arundel County made upon old land, sold the papers from the Agricultural Society of the Valley, before we commence those from the Washington Agricultural Society of East TEN-NESSEE.

We need not repeat the melancholy particulars of the bursting of the Steam boat Etna's boilers, by which many lives were lost-our readers have doubtless seen the details in other pa-

Congress will rise on the 27th of this

members.—James Howard, the Secretary being the President.—We shall publish the law as one absent, J. S. Skinner acted as Secretary protem. of great moment to our patrons.—Time will test

society.

When this paper went to press (Thursday evening) the interior of the elegant Shor-Tower entertained of extinguishing it. It had we believe answered the expectation of its founders, by rendering us independent on other cities for a supply of that article.

THE RACES .- The first days purse of \$400. was taken by Gen. Wynn, of Virginia, nothing appearing to compete with his bay filly "Flirtil--she galloped round the course

The second day's purse of \$300 was run for yesterday by General Wynn's filly Platina, and Mr. Wilson's horse "Greyhound"—Platina won the two first heats, and of course the purse easily.

ERROR CORRECTED .- In Number 7 of the Farmer, page 51, No. 68, Sir Archy, for "run as a colt successfully at Washington, having the distemper, &c," read "run unsuccessfully."

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefuly collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard-street, \$6—Do. Susquehannah, \$5 62½ to \$5 75—Do. Wharf, \$5 75—Do. Rye, \$2 25 to \$3—Corn Meal, pr. bbl: \$2—Wheat, white, \$1 25 to 1 27—Do. Red, \$1 20 to \$1 22 Potatoes, early—plant.

15. Nasturtium, Tomatos, Carrots, Beets, Garlic, Leeks, Onions, Chives, Shalots, Scallions, and forward Turnips—sow, Editor of the American Farmer with an official Cts.—B. E. Peas, 56 cts.—White Beans, \$1—Scallions, and forward Turnips—sow, Editor of the American Farmer with an official Cts.—B. E. Peas, 56 cts.—White Beans, \$1—Scallions, and forward Turnips—sow, Editor of the American Farmer with an official Cts.—B. E. Peas, 56 cts.—White Beans, \$1—Scallions, and forward Turnips—sow, Editor of the American Farmer with an official Cts.—B. E. Peas, 56 cts.—Apple Brandy, 40 cts—Peach Editor of the American Farmer with an official constraint of the proceedings of each meeting of the Board of Trustees, within three days after such meeting, to be published in his journal.

On motion by the Chairman, it was Resolved, that it be the duty of the Secretary to forward a 75-Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75-Ginseng, 30 cts.-Gerkins, Melons, Eggplant, Okra, written notice to each member of this Board, at least four days previous to each meeting—to appropriate him of the day and place fixed for said of Lettuce should be sowed every Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Board they are discussed to held the formal of the secretary to forward a 13-Do. Chilimmed, \$5.75—Ginseng, 30 cts.—

Linseed Oil, 62 cts. in demand—Clover Seed, \$3.75 per bush—Flax Seed, rough, 75 to to \$3.75 per bush—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cts.—Timothy, Do. \$2.50—Hay, per ton, \$10—Seed, \$3.75—Ginseng, 30 cts.—

Squashes, Sorrel.

May

1. Red Haricots, Snaps, Honey Beans, prize him of the day and place fixed for said of Lettuce should be sowed every Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Board they are discussed to held the formal of the seed of the said of the seed of The Board then adjourned, to hold their next Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, 8½ cts.—Bacon, setting at Long Green, the residence of James 8 cts.—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.—Feathers, 35 cts.

Tobacco.—Sales very brisk the last week.— Two hogsheads fine yellow made by Thomas Cockey of Frederick County, sold for \$44—fine red may be quoted at \$14 to \$20—fine yellow, \$20 to \$40—good red, \$5 to \$10— common brown, \$4 to \$6.—A crop of 35 hogsheads from for \$4 and \$7.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

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Easton Cattle Show and Fair-Papers read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, No. II.— Cobbett's Cottage Economy—Constitution of the Greene County Agricultural Society—Communication of L. H. Girardin—Pedigree of Col. Tayloe's celebrated running horses Virago, Calypso, Leviathan, and Topgallant—On the Gapes in Chickens and Turkeys—Communication of Wil-liam Brown on Ploughs—Extracts from the Editor's Correspondence, dated Edgefield Court House, (S. C.) April 26—University of Virginia, its progress and prospects—A general Gardening Calendar—Editorial notices—Prices Current. &c. &c.

Printed every Friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S, SKINNER. Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Helvidere streets, Baltimore: where every description of Book and Job Printing is executed with nearness and despatch—Order from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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the last Greene L. H. running On the tor's Cor-.) April Prices

both of grain and grass, for many years past; but tive, and continues until the field is again put if we look to the causes of this augmented production, we find it resulting from a sacrifice of the same career of thoughtless cupidity, which the best properties of the earth. The rapacious farmer, not content with the natural yield of his lands, has recourse to the exciting influence of plaster to increase their fertility, and by reaping their natural as well as artificial crops, and returning nothing to the land for its amelioration or return to them, in a few years the improvement his farm is soon destined to certain tion, is a partial shade during the summer, and whole nutressible matter of the earth headers. the following destructive system. Commencing session for a temporary enjoyment.

We are told by chemists that the component duce the latter crop in abundance, and it be bepring for the heat and aridity of our summers—
and here originates the first misfortune from
plaster of paris—for he is often induced to delay
his seeding by a deceitful reliance on this magic
lingredient, as if the were all sufficient to restore

we are told by chemists that the component duce the latter crop in abundance, and it be beparts of gypsum are sulphuric acid, calcareous
stowed by the farmer gratuitously on the land,
that plaster of paris will never fail to produce
the happiest effects. Wherever a fine vegetable
priculture are infinite, I will yet state my own
lingredient, as if the beparts of gypsum are sulphuric acid, calcareous
that plaster crop in abundance, and it be beparts of gypsum are sulphuric acid, calcareous
that plaster of paris will never fail to produce
the happiest effects. Wherever a fine vegetable
priculture are infinite, I will yet state my own
growth be returned to the land, this inestimable
ingredient, as if the component duce the latter crop in abundance, and it be beparts of gypsum are sulphuric acid, calcareous
that plaster of paris will never fail to produce
the happiest effects. Wherever a fine vegetable
priculture are infinite, I will yet state my own
for the heat and aridity of our summers—
parts of gypsum are sulphuric acid, calcareous
to the farmer gratuitously on the land,
that plaster of paris will never fail to produce
the happiest effects.

even the dead to life. Should the farmer, how-experiments during a limited experience at farm-ever, succeed in setting a handsome sod of clovering. The predominant ingredients of gypsum, with the cheerfulness of success he bestows on the ON THE USE OF GYPSUM.

DEAR SIR,

Having frequently noticed many injurious ef
black black and immediately and by begins, even in the infancy of the plant, to derive (as he conceives) some advantages from them to the earliest state of putrefaction. That his agricultural wisdom, and the peculiar conplaster of paris possesses this attribute in the most Having frequently noticed many injurious effects resulting from an improper use of gypsum or plaster of paris, throughout the United States, I am induced to offer a few hints to the publick, on this subject, through the channel of your truly excellent and useful paper, with the view to impress the idea, that while plaster of paris is admitted to be an invaluable manure, yet the manifest of the project of the same effects to be produced in the other, and often in yery dry weather the plaster of paris possesses this attribute in the most stitution of his soil. So soon as the grain is reminent degree, is exemplified by raising two moved from the harvest field, his hogs are turned mounds of partially rotted manure, and by disseminating the plaster in repeated sprinklings through the one, and raising the other exclusively of manure, it will be found that the plastered mound will heat and throw out smoke in half the time necessary well set will at this time predominate in the most of paris possesses this attribute in the most eminent degree, is exemplified by raising two moved from the harvest field, his hogs are turned mounds of partially rotted manure, and by disseminating the plaster in repeated sprinklings through the one, and raising the other exclusively of manure, it will be found that the plastered mound will heat abour, will prefer to feed on that crop which is and throw out smoke in half the time necessary well set will at this time predominate in the most of the mounds of partially rotted manure, and by disseminating the plaster in repeated sprinklings through the one, and raising the other exclusively of manure, it will be found that the plastered mound will heat and throw out smoke in half the time necessary of the partial partia ner of using it, now in general practice, is most injurious and destructive to our lands.

A system of husbandry producing a continual deterioration of the soil, is no less disgusting to the farmer, than ruinous to the owner; for in a the clover is a plant no less delicate in infancy, the clover is a plant no less delicate in infancy, the owner; for in the clover is a plant no less delicate in infancy, the owner; for in the clover is a plant no less delicate in infancy, the colinary quantity of a bushelt of the sone. few years it cuts off the sources of his support and than vigorous in maturity. The succeeding spring tillage might have been productive and abundant, closed for the scythe, and even an abundant crop into the very emblem of poverty and desolation. It is now about twenty years since the American of the farmer, who still excludes every hoof ungrowth on the plastered part will be thoroughly farmer became acquainted with the application of til the field produces another crop is mid-the ordinary quantity of a bushel to the acre, and in the spring ensuing, if the same land be closed for the scythe, and even an abundant crop again ploughed at the same depth so that the vegetable matter be exposed, it will appear that the later became acquainted with the application of til the field produces another crop is mid-the ordinary quantity of a bushel to the acre, and in the spring ensuing, if the same land be closed for the scythe, and even an abundant crop again ploughed at the same depth so that the vegetable matter be exposed, it will appear that the farmer became acquainted with the application of til the field produces another crop in mid-sum- rotted, and in the finest condition for benefitting plaster of paris to the uses of husbandry, and I mer, which is again cut for the purpose of seed am inclined to believe that the agricultural inter- or salted hay; and to put the finishing stroke of am inclined to believe that the agricultural interor salted hay; and to put the finishing stroke of
still be very harsh and comparatively in an unest of the United States has been little benefitted,
if not seriously injured by the introduction of it.
But to attribute any thing like evil to this truly
bare, droves of hogs pawing and tearing up the
valuable manure, almost implies a contradiction very root of the clover, which to do the farmer
in term, or a solecism in language; so long and so
justice, he did intend to bestow as a legacy on the
intimately has it been associated with the imland; like the miser who bequeathes his gold
provement of land. It is true, the use of plaster
because he cannot take it with him. The plan of
paris in itself contains no vegetable nourish ment,
the paris in precise of plants by convert on our lands generally, has increased our crops operation for the ensuing year is equally destruc both of grain and grass, for many years past; but tive, and continues until the field is again put turning nothing to the land for its amelioration or return it receives for this extraordinary production little or no return to them, in a few years the improvement, his farm is soon destined to certain, is a partial shade during the summer, and whole put rescible matter of the earth becomes ruin, and he not unfrequently reminds me of the the few remaining clover roots that are ploughed exhausted, and then it is that plaster of paris in the start who destroyed the receives for this extraordinary production. ruin, and he not unfrequently reminds me of the simpleton in the story who destroyed the goose to obtain her golden eggs the speedier. I consider it sir, an unalterable principle in good farming, had lall lands judiciously tilled will acquire additional fertility, while they continue to yield larger and finer crops; and wherever we find an increase of crop attended by a decrease of soil, we may readily conclude that the system of cultivation is erroneous, and must, if continued, terminate in the lands of the land. We should saw our lands with have afforded with a making the first meaning clover roots that are ploughed in, when the scene is closed by the flushing of the land in, when the scene is closed by the flushing of the flushing of the flushing of the farmer becomes in a quadruple ratio at the farmer becomes words, by an improper recourse to plaster, our lands are more speedily impoverished; for nerosity, and the latter (when he can borrow no longer) strikes off his arrears by an act of arbitrary power; and if I may use the expression, retroneous, and must, if continued, terminate in the leves himself of the debt under an agricultural into immediate action, and the soil left desayour. ruin of the land. We should sow our lands with bankrupt law. That this most detestable custom by that system of husbandry which I endeavour plaster, with the desire permanently to enrich is practised to a great extent, if not in the whole, to deprecate. Any farmer who will impartially them; but the farmer is too generally deluded by I presume the most unqualified apologist will not try the experiment, may remark that the first the hope of an immediate return in an increase deny; and although the language may be rather application of plaster to his lands will always be of crop, and he gathers, apparently without reharsh for the delicate organs of modern husband-the most efficient, and its effects by repetition gard to the injury inflicted on his lands, much less men, yet the animadversion is not too severe for will rapidly decline, unless sufficient vegetable gard to the injury inflicted on his lands, much less with a view to their ultimate improvement. It is well known that the greater portion of the lands in Maryland are made to grow luxuriant crops of clover or other fertilizing grasses, with the aid of plaster, and it is through this secondary influence class of earthly scourgers who disgrace the that the judicious farmer is enabled to enrich his lands; but the abuse of the best blessings in life may convert them into evils, and with a pathetic indifference to future consequences, as well as a total disregard to the great benefits which might to forget the future in the first instance an immediate fertilizer of the soil. But I have heard many farmers declare, with the confidence of error, (whose practice was to take all and leave nothing) that their lands had tired of plaster; and well they missed the first instance an immediate fertilizer of the soil. But I have heard many farmers declare, with the confidence of error, (whose pract

with the ordinary quantity of a bushel to the acre, vegetable life, while that on the other part will still be very harsh and comparatively in an unparis in itself contains no vegetable nourish nent, but invigorates the growth of plants by convert-ing all latent animal matter, and non-succulent

VOL. 6.-10.

the speed with which it permanently enriches the correct, that these lands of low or even surface have acre as he would otherwise receive from several. that practice of cultivation by which the land is made to produce more than its natural quantum else it might involve a question important to reliand an increase of crop in most cases attempted of crop, and all its productions being removed gion and philosophy. Yet I have remarked one by an enlargement of our fields, which seldom with inconceivable avidity, it cannot fail to ex-perience an annual deterioration, and will become less and less valuable until all its vegetable food is extracted, and then plaster of paris which has wrought this effect, simply through the ignorance or obstinacy of the farmer, will be abused as the operating cause of its decay. I have seen some lands in Maryland to all appearance so extremely sterile, as to render the cultivation of them an act of folly; but which, like the heath lands of England, contain a prodigious mass of dormant ve getable material. The bald gravelly hills about Washington City are soils of this description, and although naturally unfit for tillage, they are made to produce a ton of clover hay to the acre, by having their contents brought in operation through the agency of plaster. The most remarkable effects I have ever seen from plaster appeared on command of the farmer, a most dangerous engine in several instances, noticed a summary proceed-these lands, and I have known this invaluable to the interest of agriculture, and unless the insusceptibility destroyed, and the lands left com- strument be managed with propriety and care, it this end of reduction by a still speedier process. pletely destitute in four years by heavy plastering and repeated cuttings.

Lands originally rich, are always inclined to remain so; and I believe the reverse of the prothe owner of strong lands begins to remark a the belief that they have tired of plaster, they have been injured from using it, the seasons have proved less favourable, or that it results from mer learns to esteem the improvement of his all the victories which rapacity ever gained over many other causes which the farmer has always lity, or his own want of skill in agricultural proceedings; but although the decay may be slow and gradual, in proportion to the original vigor of never yet seen a soil from the St. Lawrence to the with which it executes its engagement, may inthe land, yet without the proper restoratives, its Mississippi, capable of sustaining the mal-applicaspire the farmer with unremitted confidence in ruin will be inevitable. Even the alluvion of tion of plaster, and all the multiplied robberies the punctuality of its performance. I have thrown Louisiana, which is composed almost exclusively of vegetable mould, and is perhaps the richest These enemies to husbandry, so invade our of attracting the attention of some of your read-soil in the world, (not even excepting that of the premises under the guise of friendship, and ers, and if they afford even a hint to future in-Nile, in its most renowned ages) is yet subject, under abusive management, to manifest injury and you find the wise planter, even in that favoured country, having recourse to restoratives, in improvement, or at least the preservation of our order to render his lands still more abundant and productive.

An important objection, however, may be offerare some lands, in Maryland, particularly those bounding on the Chesapeake, the Atlantic border, and generally on all salt rivers, where plaster is found to produce no visible effect. It is a difficult subject to venture on, but I should certainly incline to the opinion that these lands contain some properties to which plaster of paris bears a stronger affinity, than to vegetable or animal matter, that either neutralize or suspend its operations; and I am strengthened in this belief, from a knowledge of the fact, that these lands are neither injured nor benefitted from the use of plaster. If plaster of paris contained in itself food for vegetable life, it would furnish it on any soil, unless neutralized or prevented by some chemical process which it undergoes on the land, and if it particularly those bounding on the sea, contain large proportions of marine salts, to which sulphuric acid has a much stronger attraction than to earths. But low and flat lands generally, with-farmer seldom puts in a crop without previously out regard to location are invariably unfriendly manuring his land; and this provision saves

phenomenon in the capricious history of plaster of paris, which has given me infinite surprise .-There are many rich bottoms in Maryland, the effects from plaster will be most manifest, while and I sincerely lament they have not yet sufficient-

solving the mystery. But to return to my original part of the subjectof the hoof, the sickle, the scythe, and the sun. lands, is at this moment of much more importance to the agricultural interest of Maryland, than our immediate attention to the introduction ed to the theory of the action of plaster of paris of foreign and expensive breeds of stock, that on vegetable and animal matter only, for there favorite object of our Agricultural Society. To smith) and the father of a family, are two of the would be wandering from my present subject; these "the noblest work of God," where is the missionaries who insist on proceding the profession so enviable as the form. missionaries who insist on preceding civilization dividual of a great and agricultural country, I with christianity, and scatter their bibles and am truly delighted to congratulate you on the catechisms with wasteful profusion, like good and wholesome grain on the barren soil of savage life.

There are many estates in Maryland, originally poor, that have become in a few years under a judicious system of tillage, almost proverbial for their beauty and fertility; and when we reflect on the many facilities with which nature and art have furnished us for the attainment of this end, it becomes a still greater source of surprise to re mark the positive disregard to injury, with which a large majority of our farmers cultivate their acts as a preparer of vegetable substances, it would lands. Even in the vicinage of our commercial universally perform its office, unless prevented by cities, you find more hoof than herbage, and I similar operating causes.—We know that lands, contend wherever this exists 'tis impossible to improve land, unless by an expensive recourse to animal manure, which is too generally beyond the control of most farmers. In England the good

soil, exceeds even the hope of the farmer; but a greater capacity in retaining marine deposite But in Maryland, the plough and the harrow are fails to exceed in expense the expectations of the farmer, if it does not realise his hopes in additional revenue. To enrich a large farm from soil of which is composed evidently of the wash-the product of the barn-yard alone, is a tedious ings from the hills above. On these hills the process; and Providence, as if to remedy this deficiency, has given us the command of an abunon the very same soil, though in the valley, it dant vegetation, which is converted at the option exercises no apparent influence. These, howe-of the farmer to a useful or destructive purpose. ver, are investigations better adapted to the skill The practice however, of the Maryland farmer, and ingenuity of the chemist than the farmer, would indicate a determination on his part, to reduce his fields (in direct opposition to the ly attracted the attention of gentlemen capable of English mode I have mentioned) before he subjects them to a grain crop; and three years of unmerciful cutting and hoofing will never fail to however mysterious and contradictory the histo- secure to him this object, by rendering his lands ry of plaster may appear, we still know enough perfectly bare and destitute for flushing:—and, of its character, to prove that it places at the sir, with a blush I relate the anecdote—I have will speedily verify our gloomiest predictions in I allude to a custom which I forbear to locate, of producing ruin where benefit alone was intend-putting out clover lands to be mowed on shares; ed .- Whoever will take a view of the quantity of the undertaker to receive one half and carry it off, poor and unimproved land in Maryland, will not he- for cutting and securing the other, for the use of position will hold equally true. When, therefore, sitate to say (particularly when he remembers how the proprietor. It is perhaps inexpedient at any easily it may be improved by a proper recourse to time to speak too harshly of human errors, and I diminution in his crops, he may full himself with plaster), that our practice of farming requires the may have already been too severe in many of my earliest correction; and I conceive this change strictures, but this latter practice of the farmer, is will never be effectually wrought, until the far- the ne plus ultra of his ability to abuse; and, of land as a part of his annual revenue. He would good husbandry, it is the most signal and destruct at hand, rather than admit their declining ferti-then learn in the beginning to dispense with tive.—Like Arator's three-shift system it has the excessive cropping, and in the end he would have virtue of honesty alone to recommend it, for it the happiness to till better land; for I have promises to destroy the land; and the fidelity these remarks hastily together with the hope teach us to esteem them as real friends, while struction, on a subject equally important with any they devastate our property by unceasing attack. other in agriculture, my views are amply grati-I think an active and solicitous regard for the fied.

But yours, sir, is the pleasing task to instruct the husbandman to enrich his family, to adorn and beautify the face of his country, and to advance that profession, above all others the most useful and beautiful. "A Farmer (says Goldmanifold improvements in farming which have already resulted from your valuable exertions, and I trust there are those now living who will witness the accomplishment of the best views of our agricultural society. The interest and taste of the community are already enlisted in the cause of agriculture, and I predict its energies will follow as a natural consequence.

With great esteem, your's, H. V. SOMERVILLE.

Bloomsbury, May 20, 1824.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Washington, Pennsylvania. DEAR SIR,

I send you by this day's mail, Mr. Hackney's to the action of plaster. It therefore appears, if him in the end an infinity of labour and expense, communication on the Peach Tree. I have test-the above conjecture as to marine influence be by securing to him as great a produce from one ed his plan, and consider it a good one. I have d

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careful management. I find a large, handful of tobacco stems, placed in the crotch of my trees, guards them against all kinds of depreda-tors that work above ground. I have not made positing the nit .- I intend to make the experiment more fully; and I wish it were gene rally tried. I last year applied a good coat of tree amongst us, presented a singular phænomea visit to a friend, who lives in a very fine settlement, on the east branch of the Ohio River, above Wheeling, called "Short Creek." my way there, about ten miles from home, I began to notice the peach tree presenting a sickly of Fayette County. found his orchard presented the same desolate following results of many experiments. appearance. He stated to me, that three years

* About twelve years ago, I had ample evidence of the offensive nature of tobacco to different kinds of insects. I had a fine locust growing in a situation to protect my parch from the rays of the mid-day and afternoon sun. To my great shade which had added much to the comfort of myself and family, attacked by an ugly dark coloured bug, about half an inch long, and of an oval form. This was not the only enemy. The tree stood near a stone wall fence; and its trunk and limbs appeared to be the race ground of thouand limbs appeared to be the race ground of thoueands of ants. About the first of June I noticed
subject—every farmer is acquainted with the
the leaves turning yellow; and some of the limbs mode of rearing, which is comparatively trifling,
inches in diameter, so much perforated as to
break off with their own weight. Destruction
seemed inevitable However, I was determined to
and delicious fruit tree. Few have turned their
seemed inevitable However, I was determined to
attention to it, and of the few, the smallest numline appearing before the publick on the follow seemed inevitable However, I was determined to make every exertion to defend my tree. I mention-det the case to several of my friends. I was advised to try tobacco, and found it answer beyond my expectations. I pursued the following method:

I put two founds of tobacco into an earth-successive seasons, and am entirely convinced of the efficacy of my plan in destroying an insect. boiling water, and let it stand for one night. I had every branch, and the trunk of the tree well washed with this decoction. The insects entirely disapheared. In one month the improvement was quite visible. The tree continued perfectly had been the continued perfectly which annually deposites its eggs in the bark of weight to them; and so much respect is paid to the tree. was quite visible. The tree continued herfectly which annually deposites its eggs in the bark of healthy, till I was obliged to cut it down, acverage the root of the tree, sometimes at or near the surface of the ground, but most generally under a man to contest the truth of them, is to put his house I was building.

non—the disease, (if it may be so called) com-menced in particular spots, and extended rapidly in every direction. In some neighbourhoods the I have found by experience, that as soon as an ed than those of an old tree.

FROM THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY.

CULTURE OF THE PEACH TREE.

skeletons presented a most dismal aspect; and vation of fruit trees, and willing to diffuse any is giv particularly so to a lover of that delicious fruit. Knowledge he may possess on the subject, sub-distriction my arrival at the residence of my friend, I mits, for the benefit of the public at large, the

He has found, after adopting various modes in before that time almost every farm in his neigh rearing the peach tree, that none succeeded so bourhood, furnished abundance of delightful well as the following: In the fall of the year, I earth about the root of the tree in the fall of the peaches, and that then, on the east side of the bury the peach stones (from which I design to year, and removing it again when the winter sets * About twelve years ago, I had ample evito remain there until the following spring, when then be exposed to the severe frosts. I have ne-

tried ashes*, tobacco, lime, tar, and tan-bark, river, he did not believe a living tree could be small perforation-these are sometimes numeand believe either of them will answer, with found within six miles of his farm. But what rous, and from the circumstance of a gum issuing careful management. I find a large, handful was very remarkable, directly across the river, out of the wounded parts, there is no doubt it on the Ohio side, the peach tree was doing well. materially injures the health of the tree.—Know-He observed that it was well worth a days ride, ing this to be the fact, and believing the insect just to get on the top of one of their high hills, where alluded to to be the primary, if not the sole cause tors that work above ground. I have not made to get on the top of one of their high hills, where alluded to to be the primary, if not the sole cause sufficient experiments to know whether it will protect against that most destructive of all enemies, the worm that feeds on the bark of the root; but am inclined to believe, that by placing fresh bunches of stems once a year in the forks of the trees, the rains would saturate the earth round the roots, so as to prevent the fly from december of the top of one of their high hills, where alluded to to be the primary, if not the sole cause of the failure of our peach orchards, I tried a variety of methods to destroy them, and have beach was in full bloom. On the Ohio side, found the following to have the desired effect:—

In the fall of the year (at which time the eggs are deposited) I take for a grown tree, a handful of tobacco stems, or, what will do equal
round the roots, so as to prevent the fly from decisions the proof of their high hills, where alluded to to be the primary, if not the sole cause of the failure of our peach orchards, I tried a variety of methods to destroy them, and have beach was in full bloom. On the Ohio side, found the following to have the desired effect:—

In the fall of the year (at which time the eggs are deposited) I take for a grown tree, a handful of tobacco stems, or, what will do equal
round the roots, so as to prevent the fly from decisions the proof of the roots are the pr reach .- I cannot state the exact time the peach and after baring the roots, lay either of them on trees began to fail with us, but recollect it was and about the trunk, and cover the whole with five or six years after I had heard of its failure earth: the am beer of the tobacco and the lye tar and fish oil from my tar bucket, to the roots in Jersey and in the eastern part of this state. I of the ashes are both fatal to the embryo insect, of my gage plums.—The trees now look as heal-observe for the last three or four years, when and effectually destroy it. For a young and thy as I could wish. The failure of the peach proper care is taken, they are again doing well.—I healthful tree, a much smaller quantity will do, have over twenty trees still bearing, planted 26 as they are seldom disturbed by the insect, from years ago. The fruit is small, but well flavoured, the circumstance of their roots being less expos-

Many farmers, in my opinion, injure the health destruction was complete; in others, only partial. In our market we had always a tolerable shoots, almost uniformly come from the old stump, or from its roots. These shoots mostly bear the pruning, and am decidedly against using the second year. I am not prepared to say whether pruning hook at all. The reasons in favour of they will be as durable as trees raised from the Monoreabele in Fourte County of the tree to grow Monongahela, in Fayette County, you could not have found a peach tree in a day's ride. It was quite a common thing to send our frieads in Uniontown, parcels of peaches by the stage. I when raised in this way.

R. this plan are obvious. I suffer the tree to grow as nature pleases, and it will then assume a shape well calculated to withstand the shocks of storms, and some other kinds of forest trees, answer well and to bear its fruit without props. In pursuing an opposite plan, by cutting off the first branches a visit to a friend, who lives in a year, fine attletone the store of the county of the stage. that appear, a long body is formed and the tree ultimately divides into two or three main branches, which, when loaded with fruit, or during high winds, are apt to split asunder, and the death of the tree ensues. It is true, I have found it necesgan to notice the peach tree presenting a sickly appearance; and, in one mile farther west, not a living tree was to be found. The dry, dead skeletons presented a most dismal aspect; and vation of fruit trees, and willing to diffuse any is given the recent state. It is true, I have to make the recent sary sometimes to prop my trees, but in suffering sary sometimes to prop my trees, but in suffering their growth to be natural, they never acquire a great height, and form a peculiar shape, which skeletons presented a most dismal aspect; and vation of fruit trees, and willing to diffuse any is given them by nature, the load is so equally distributed, that the necessary propping is easily

> In addition to what I have already stated, it may not be improper to add, that an intelligent farmer informed me, that merely to heap the earth about the root of the tree in the fall of the

mention in this paper.

but I have a work in my library, printed in 1668, lowing facts in support of this assertion.

is inflamed it is likewise said to be the hoaks. In membrane away.

general the edge of this membrane is black, but sometimes we see it all white, and this difference years, greater improvements have been made in the ed. By as many as this impartial investigation is larger than it does in common, and many people learning began to think that branch of the healing animals, horned cattle, will be the result.

ing notions, became persecuted from bright pros- from which I thought proper not to administer largement greater, if as great, and very much to pects to penury, though after ages proved the medicine, the next morning I was sent for again the surprise of Mr. P. and his servant. Previous and after examination, told the owner that I be to this time Mr. P. often It is by long experience and due investigation, lieved it impossible to save him; he expired on the lampas from his horses, after this he became that I feel myself enabled, with facts, to combat the fifth day. This horse was said to have the convinced of the absurdity, and never called on ancient, and now prevailing opinions; facts, on hoaks by all who saw him except myself, and soon me again relative to this supposed disease. All which I am willing to risque my reputation; for after the disease was discovered, the membrane, young horses either have this enlargement, or it the test of which I only ask the enlightened ex- or what they thought to be the disease, was taken has been taken away; this being the fact, how is perimentalist to investigate for himself: particu- away. Now it cannot be said that the disease was it possible that it can be a disease? we may as larly in the case of horned cattle, which I shall too far advanced for the horse to recover in this well charge the creator with a universal defect ention in this paper.

In what age, the haw or hoaks, as it is called, diately removed; why then if this had been the ease. With the above facts to support my opiwas first considered a disease, I am unable to say, true disease, did not the effect cease. Mr. J. S. nion, the following authors will add strength .written by Gervas Markham, a then celebrated or lock-jaw, one of them had the disease in 1817, the first that speaks against the lampas as being English author; he speaks of it as a disease— his jaw was fixt; I was attending him for one a disease, likewise Coleman, Blain, Feron, and Gibson and Bracken were of the same opinion, month; he fully recovered, and has been in his White; Ryding and Burke make no mention of and Taplin also, but the last loses all credit as a present owner's possession about four years. The it, hence I conclude they do not consider it as a veterinary writer, by speaking of the gall bladder other horse I have lately attended; in this case disease. I acknowledge to have taken the lamof the horse, whereas, he hath none. As I con-test the truth of the opinion, and deny the hoaks the membrane, or hoaks as it is termed, was not the practice, and if I could not persuade the being a disease, I shall proceed to state the fol- removed, yet their eyes are in a complete state owner to lay prejudice aside, and make his mind The haw is supposed to be a preternatural en- here notice, that the last three of these horses Often are horses brought to me after their owners largement; but the truth is, that it is a useful ap-showed the same symptoms as the first mention-have had the lampas taken out, supposing it to pendage to the eye, and is as natural to the horse, ed, so far as respects the disease called hoaks. have been the disease that kept them from feed-as it is for him to have two ears: it is the nectat-With the above facts in corroboration of my oping. ing membrane placed in that corner of the eye nion, I have the authority of the ingenious Mr. As respects the above supposed diseases, I next the nose; this membrane has no action of its own, the eye of the horse has a retractor muscle placed at the back part of it. If the eye becomes irritated, it is by the action of this thology, in 1801. Mr. Delabere Blain, a physical professor of the veterinary part of learning and undoubted still published in a physical professor of the veterinary part of learning and undoubted still published in muscle drawn further into the orbit, and in pro-portion as this muscle acts, the nectating mem-brane comes over the eye. When the horse shows symptoms of lockjaw, by raising his head pendium on the anatomy, physiology, and pathohigh up, the eye is then drawn so forcibly into logy, of the horse. Mr. Feron, in 1810, publishing the orbit by the action of this muscle, that the membrane will nearly cover the ball. When voluminous writer, published in 1815, his eleventh people discover this symptom they are confirmed edition on veterinary medicine; all the above duty of such inquirers, publickly to contest these in the opinion of its being the hoaks—if the eye authors, denounce the practice of taking this opinions, and equally the duty of all concerned

will say it is the hoaks, notwithstanding the horse art worthy of their notice. It is to characters like

dical history, gives us accounts of men that by went and after examination said it was lock-jaw, quested permission to look into her mouth, and undertaking to deny the truth of the then exist- and not the hoaks; some altercation took place must declare that I never saw one have the enof this city, has two horses that has had tetanus, Sollysel, who wrote in 1698, Mr. Blain says, was of health, and all their actions perfect. I will easy, then I have done it, but in no other case.

we meet with, though but seldom, in the eyes of veterinary art, than at any former period; and it undertaken on the following subject, I have know the same horse; when it is all white, it appears was about that time in England, that men of doubt but more humanity towards those useful

It is many years since I first began to deny the is in the most perfect health. By taking this these, we are indebted for that investigation existence of the hollow horn as a disease, and was membrane away, I have known horses go blind, which taught the true diseases, to which the horse induced to go to the slaughter house, in order to that before had good eyes. It is supposed by anaiss subject, and expunged such as were only imaknow the state of the healthy subject. The animal tomists, that the use of this membrane is to sup-ginary.

they were going to kill was a cow; permission was not the place of hands, to wipe from the eye by Another imputed disease, is the lampas:—and given me to bore her horns, when the gimblet had ply the place of hands, to wipe from the eye by Another imputed disease, is the lampas:—and given me to bore her horns, when the gimblet had the action of the retractor muscle, any offensive having satisfied myself of the absurdity of this bored through the side on which it entered, it matter that may get into it.

ancient and now common opinion, I will state the went to the other side without any force; her In the year 1809, I attended a horse with lock-following facts that have come under my notice: other horn was exactly in the same state, neither jaw; when he was on the recovery a person saw The majority of horses that I have owned, have of them bled. As the animal was in perfect him, who was supposed to be very skillful about had the lampas, but not considering it a disease, health, this experiment confirmed my opinion; horses; this man was told that I pronounced him I never in any manner disturbed it, yet I never but in order to place it beyond all doubt, even of out of danger; so positive was he that this horse found that it kept them from eating, or was in the most sceptical. I have lately carried the exhad the heaks, that he promised his head for a any respect attended with the least inconvenience. I bored the horns of four bulfoot ball, if the horse did not die, or go blind, if About fourteen years ago, Capt. T***, then of the supposed disease was not cut out. The next this city, owned a young mare that had this envisit I paid the horse, I found the owner much largement, called lampas; he went with her to from one horn. As soon as each bullock was alarmed in consequence of this opinion; I must the smiths shop, in order to have it taken away; knocked down, I sawed his horns off, by this I confess that I was at a loss to express myself so as the mare was standing on the paved street as the believed the experiment was sufficiently complete to satisfy him, but I readily promised that my man came to her to commence the operation, she head should be given for a foot ball if he died or went blind, with the existing disease; he recovered perfectly although the reputed tumour was and took out a considerable sized piece; with this in them; the others were empty. The appearance which the horn presents when covered off in not cut away. I think proper to notice that of all wound she was idle one month, and the lampas ance which the horn presents when sawed off, is the people who saw this horse there was not one still remained. The late Mr. R. P. was a gentle-externally the horny rim, then the pith or spunge-except myself, but what said his disease was the man who entertained a fixed opinion, that this like substance, and from this on the interior ashoaks. In 1815, Mr. M. B. M. then of this city, had a horse suddenly taken sick, I was requested to visit him, but as I could not go before three hours had elapsed, the horse was operated on for there was a young mare in the stable that fed leave about one half its diameter unoccupied and the hoaks, that being the supposed disease. I

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s to and lear in the same climate, must be subject to the same disease, yet we have the buffaloe, or no horn cattle, and it cannot be said that they have the hollow horn when sick.

If one of them sickens and the horns are noticed to be cold, it is at once said to be the hollow horn; whereas this only evidences an inequality in the circulation, and thus a symptom is taken for a disease; and with equal propriety may it be said, a man's leg is hollow because his extremities are cold in sickness; after the horn hath evince pain in the head; and on inquiry I was informed those symptoms did not exist before the inhabitants of mountainous countries are gene-operation; in these cases I have sawed the horn rally healthy and long lived. This is commonly off, in order to reduce the inflammation caused attributed to the purity of the air in such places: by boring. It is said when the horn bleeds that it is not hollow; this is a false opinion, the hemorrhage is produced by the gimblet wounding the much to their health and longevity. Every one artery of the bone, or some of its branches.

These animals under disease, do not show acute

symptoms; it therefore requires the most critical the insensible perspiration:-an excretion with examination by their keepers, to know disease in which the appetite, and the state of the stomach its early stage. From the most diligent and ac- in general, are much connected. Running is too curate observations I have been able to make on violent to be used often, or continued for any these animals, I am of opinion that constipation length of time. The running-footmen in all counof the bowels is the most prevailing disease they tries are short-lived:-Few of them escape conare subject to, I would therefore advise that every sumptions, before they arrive at their 35th year. manure have passed off through the night, it will through the avenue of the eyes; and its action, as from falling. These efforts continue to be exertbe needful to give two pounds of salts, or a quart in case the of musick, is propagated to the whole of oil, and should it not have operated in sixteen system. It has long been a subject of complaint, ness of the mind in these, as well as in many other or twenty hours, it will be advisable to repeat the that the human species has been degenerating

There can be no doubt but those bullocks that they lived for a short time, would have taken an wonder how they moved, much more how they stagnate, and perspiration is increased, which is inflammation in their head, and this by the blood achieved such great exploits, beneath the weight carried off as fast as it is discharged from the acting as extraneous matter.

Baltimore, May 11, 1824.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE RESTORA-TION AND PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

a portion of the time and industry of every ra-tional being ought to be employed in the acqui-sition of so desirable a state. For this purpose, nothing is more essential than a proper knowto remove, and frequently to obviate, the attack ed: but not too long a stay in the water at one been consumptive—so much does the gentle expected by the constitution, it is too long a stay in the water at one been consumptive—so much does the gentle expected by the consumptive—so much does the gentle expected by the lungs against all acciminate the productive of the most fatal exercise may be added skating, jumping, the active fluids towards the surface of the body.

Hence we are induced to explain and analyze,

that as in the most healthy state the horn is hol-individual, that an omission of such articles old:—women less than men. The natural vigour low, it must be absurd to treat it as a disease. It would be irreconcilable to our chief aim—that of of their constitution is such, that they suffer least is a fact that all animals of the same species, and exploding hurtful prejudices, and communicating from the want of it. This will explain the meanuseful information.

EXERCISE. Exercise may be defined such an agitation of the body as is conducive to health. Walking is the most gentle species of exercise. It promotes perspiration, and if not continued too long, invigorates and stregthens the system. As the most simple and wholesome drink, namely water, is within every body's reach, so this species of simple and wholesome exercise is in every body's power who has walking frequently up hill is recommended. The ing mountains, which these people undergo, adds knows how much walking up a hill tends to create an appetite. This depends upon its increasing achieved such great exploits, beneath the weight consequences.

Animal economy, therefore, ought certainly to form part of a liberal education. It is however, necessary nor is it convenient of the black that the body.

Riding in a chariot has but few advantages, like. Talking—reading with an audible voice— inasmuch as we are excluded from the benefit of not however, necessary nor is it convenient of the black that the body. general use and application, should never be this subject, "bloom to the latest ages upon the need of a more violent species.

grave of him who said, that, 'every time a man Riding on horseback is the most grave of him who said, that, 'every time a man laughs he adds something to his life."

ing, and shew the propriety of an opinion of Rosseau, who says, that, "Women only should follow those mechanical arts which require a sedentary life." But again, a man who is phlegmatic requires more frequent and violent exercise than he who is of a bilious constitution; and, lastly, people in warm climates and seasons, require less than those who live in cold. As Providence, by supplying the inhabitants of warm climates with so many of the spontaneous fruits of the earth, seems to have intended they should been bored, I have observed some of the animals the use of his limbs. To such as can bear it, labour less than the inhabitants of cold climates: so we may infer from this, that less exercise, which is only a substitute for labour, is necessary for them. The heat of such climates is sufficient of itself, to keep up a regular and due perspirayet the frequent and necessary exercise of climb tion. It may be observed, that the longest-lived people are to be found in warm climates. The coldness of northern climates, from the vigour it gives to the constitution, prompts to all kinds of exercise, which are not always restrained within proper bounds. These, when used to excess, wear out the body. The inhabitants of warm climates being less prompted to these things, their bodies continue longer unimpaired. The exercises hitherto mentioned may be termed active; the next are those of a passive nature. These are proper chiefly for valetudinareans. morning, the state of their manure be examined; -Sweating and perspiration have been found to The life of a sailor is environed with so many by making this observation, it will often enable be incompatible:—The former always suppress-dangers, that heaven has, in compensation for owners to detect disease, before the animal begins es the latter. Dancing is a most salutary exer-them, connected with it an exemption from many to loath its food. If the quantity of manure is cise. Fencing calls forth most of the muscles diseases. The exercise of sailing is constant. deficient, give one pound of salts, or a pint of into exercise, particularly those which move the Every muscle is occasionally brought into exercise either spermaceti or flaxseed oil, but should no limbs. The brain is likewise roused by it, cise, from the efforts we make to keep ourselves The brain is likewise roused by it, cise, from the efforts we make to keep ourselves that the human species has been degenerating actions we perform, is not observed from the in-for these several centuries. When we see the fluence of habit. By means of this regular and coats of mail of our ancestors who fought under gentle exercise, the blood is moved in those bled in the horn by the above experiment, had the Edwards and Henries of former ages, we small capillary vessels, where it is most apt to carried off as fast as it is discharged from the of such massy coverings. We grant that rum, body, by the constant change of atmosphere in a JOHN HASLAM, Veterinary Surgeon. tobacco, tea, and some other luxuries of modern ship under sail. Nothing is here said of the beinvention, have had a large share in weakening nefit of the sea air, that being entirely negative. the stamina of our constitutions, and thus produ- Its virtue, both at sea and on the sea shore, concing a more feeble race of men; yet we must sists in nothing but its being freed from those attribute much of our inferiority in strength, size, noxious animal and vegetable effluvia which and agility, to the disuse which the invention of abound in the air which comes across land. Sail-The enjoyment of "a sound mind," in a heal- gun-powder and fire-arms has introduced of ing is recommended to consumptive people, espethy body, being the greatest of earthly blessings, those athletic exercises, which were so much cially to such as labour under a spitting of blood.

Dr. Lud observes, that, "out 5741 sailors who ledge of the various branches of animal economy, mix itself with the sweat of our bodies in was brought on by bruises or falls." In the same by the assistance of which we are not only ena- warm weather. Bathing and swimming frequent- number of hospital patients, in any other situabled to preserve ourselves in perfect health, but ly in the summer season, is strongly recommend- tion, six times that number would probably have

not, however, necessary, nor is it convenient, of the blood through the lungs, and tend to all kinds of exercise, in a great measure dethat all persons should be minutely instructed in strengthen these important organs, when used in pends. It should be used only by such persons the more abstract and difficult branches of medi-moderation. The last has the advantage over as are unable to walk or ride on horseback. It is cal or anatomical science; but an acquaintance them all, inasmuch as the mind co-operates with to be lamented that those people use this mode with such familiar and practical parts as are of it. "May unfading laurels," says a writer on of exercise the most who stand in the greatest

Riding on horseback is the most manly and useful species of exercise for gentlemen. Bishop Burnet in this volume, many subjects, though apparently remote from its original design, yet so intimately connected with the physical prosperity of the Young people stand in less need of exercise than bus) than other people, considering how much

those of them who become eminent in their pro-these, let a few cheerful friends be our constant improved meadow, with the additions from the fession, are obliged to devote themselves to con-companions." stant and intense study; and he attributes it entirely to their riding the circuits so frequently, to attend the different courts in every part of the kingdom. Riding may be varied according to walking, pacing, trotting, or cantering our horse. All those diseases which are attended with a weakness of the nerves, such as the hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, which show themselves in a weakness of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, low spirits. &c. require this exercise, then (supposing you sup at eight common to this part of our country, to wit:—exhaustion, by a continual and unremitted course of cropping without any rest or improvement, by will promote the greatest discharge, in a given the usual auxiliaries, clover, plaster, or attention time, by insensible perspiration. Such as make to green dressings, farm yard manure, &c., it would be desirable, (if practicable) to fix the selves in a weakness of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, low spirits. &c. require this exercise. indigestion, low spirits, &c. require this exercise. It should be used with caution in the consumption, will avail nothing. The mind as well as the body must be roused from its languor. In taking an airing, as it is called, we ride over the same ground for the most part every day. We see no new ob-Upon this account long journies are recomthat they are able to digest raw flesh. In like properly into the plan here proposed, for exammended to such people, in order, by the variety manner it is, because these men are naturally or novelty of the journey, to awaken or divert the mind. Many have by these means been surprised into health. Persons who labour under cold climates; those who labour under hypochondriac or consumptive complaints, should visit before they renew their work.

With respect to the attention to exercise that should be recommended to those of studious habits, it is very generally observed that, how agreeable soever they may be to the mind, they are very far from being equally salutary to the body. The delicate springs of our frail machines lose vessels choked with obstructions, when we to-tally desist from exercise, and the consequences necessarily affect the brain: a mere studious life is therefore equally prejudicial to the body and the mind. The limbs, under such circumstances, become stiff; an awkward manner is contracted; and a certain disgustful air attends every action. An inclination to study is highly commendable; but it ought not to be carried to the extent of aversion to society and motion. The natural lot the house and leaned his hand upon the wall, and of man is to live among his fellows; and what- a serpent bit him."—Tegg's Book of Utility. of man is to live among his fellows; and what-ever may be his situation in the world, there are a thousand occasions wherein he must render himself agreeable; to be active and adroit; to dance with grace; to command the impetuous steed; to defend himself against an enemy; to preserve his life by dexterity, as by leaping, swimming, &c. Many rational causes have therefore given rise to the practice of particular exercises; and those legislators who deserve to be called the most sagacious and benevolent, have instituted opportunities for enabling youth who devote themselves to study, to become expert, also in laudable exercises.

"We shall walk, run, dance, swim, fence, sail, and ride to little purpose (says Dr. Tissot), un less we make choice of an agreeable friend to accompany us. Solitude is the bane of man; insomuch, that it is difficult to tell which suffers most, the soul in its qualities, or the body in its temperament, from being alone. Too great a concourse of people breeds disease. Too much company is destructive to cheerfulness. For the sake of both mind and body, therefore, we should move in a little circle, and let heaven circum scribe it for us. Let our wives and children be always around us; or, if we are not blessed with

manner it is, because these men are naturally pleso strong, that labour immediately after eating does not hurt them. But do we not observe, that such people leave their tables with reluctance: hysteric or epileptic disorders, should be sent to How slowly do they return,-and how many excuses do they form to loiter away a little time

tom would add several hours to every day, and their activity and become enervated, and the thus have the most beneficial effects upon the vessels choked with obstructions, when we to agriculture—commerce—and manufactures of would remain until the following spring, when it tally desist from exercise, and the consequences the country, exclusive of its influence upon the health of the inhabitants.

After what has been said, we need hardly add that exercise should never be used with a full stomach. Persons who use exercise, either to preserve or restore health, immediately after eating a hearty meal, resemble the man " who fled from a lion, and a bear met him; and who went into

PAPERS

rican Farmer.

recurring crops, especially those of the most important articles of produce, viz :-Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover, &c., and for the purpose of uniting the grain and grazing system together, clutivating corn in grass lands, (on account of the and making the one subservient to the other, I cut worm, which generally infects fields of that propose the following plan, viz :- I chuse a cer tain number of fields, which shall be alternately either in grass or grain; for example-if the farm contains three hundred acres, rather more than one third would be requisite in timber, for fences, fuel, &c.—Say, however, one hundred acres; leaving two hundred acres for cultivation, which might be divided into five fields of thirtyfour acres each, a meadow containing twenty acres, if situation and soil would admit of it, and acres, if situation and soil would admit of it, and acres, a portion of the field intended for corn allowing ten acres for garden, house and yard, might be cultivated in oats, or the various root

" Exercise, it is said, from the seventh to the maintain a very large stock. Commencing our between the seventh and the eleventh hour, fortable and neat manner, or if the situation of with them (supposing they dine at two o'clock in the farm, or our means will not permit us to do and should never be violent, nor continued too the afternoon) is from nine in the evening till one so, it will be necessary (in going leisurely to long at a time. In riding to preserve health, eight or ten miles a day are sufficient to answer all the purposes we would wish for; but in riding, riding, and almost every other species of ding to restore health, these little excursions manly exercise we have described. It will be objected here, that we often see la-balance of the cleared land is to be equally dividbourers return, after a full meal, to their work, ed into five fields of thirty-four acres each .without feeling any inconvenience from it. This The object in view is to cultivate two fields every for the most part every day. We see no new objects to divert us, and the very consideration of raw flesh to the human species, because the for wheat in succession, until we come again to our riding for health, sinks our spirits so much, strongest and fiercest animals in nature eat it. No. 1, which will bring us to the fourth year that we receive more harm than good from it. It is because they are so fierce and so strong, from our commencement, and then we shall get

> No. 1 and 2 the 1st. year, 3 and 4 the 2d. year, 2 and 5 the 3d. year, 4 and 1 the 4th. year,

5 and 3 the 5th. year; which completes the course, and commences again with No. But farther: there is another reason why we 1 and 2. The first course and first year, I cultiwould recommend the practice of eating the vate No. 1 and 2-No. 1 in corn, which would chief meal in the evening, which is indeed a lit-tle foreign to this subject. In a country like this, fully cultivated with a view to laying it down in where the constant labour of every individual clover, which would remain until the fourth sumis so very necessary, the general use of this cus- mer or autumn, when it would be broken up, and sowed in wheat upon one ploughing. The fallow wheat or rve, and clover as in No. 1, and so on successively throughout the other fields. When the above plan had once got into complete opera-tion, each field would yield a crop of wheat after clover, and corn after wheat, once in three years; it would also afford one hundred acres of clover for pasture or mowing every summer-on which, with judicious management, a very considerable stock might be maintained. Clover fields are generally considered an excellent preparation for a crop of wheat; particularly, as the land would be in good heart, from deep and clean cultivation, manuring, plastering, &c. The above plan would also contribute much towards the destruction of Read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Soci-ety of the Valley, and by order of said Soci-ety, communicated for publication in the Ame-the common blue grass, which tends often to destroy our wheat and clover crops-for I think a No. III.

In order to establish a rotationary system of ter ploughing, (if practicable,) and a clean cultivation of corn, would, at any rate, make it manageable. This plan would also, entirely obviate the objection which we generally feel to cut worm, which generally infects fields of that description,) by presenting every season a stubble field for that purpose; and above all, it would beautify our country, by completely changing the face of those disgusting old fields so justly abhorred by every lover of good farming, and yet so generally prevalent in the present Virginia practices -If on so small a farm as above mentioned, it might be objected that too great a quantity of corn land would be cultivated-say thirty-four orchard, barn-yard, &c., and a few acres for crops recommended by experienced cultivators, agricultural experiments. Twenty acres of well such as mangel wurtzel, ruta baga, potatoes, car-

tions might be maintained on such a farm—a great quantity of manure might also be expected to be made on it with proper preparation, and the course sentence of learning," (so called in New Publication, shall select the course of learning, and the sentence of learning, and the sentence of learning that a sight, (whatever scribed in the following fanatics may say, or write against racing,) than lations" of the Board.

Article 6. The Course of learning, "(so called in New Publication, shall select the sentence of learning that a sight, (whatever scribed in the following fanatics may say, or write against racing,) than lations of the sentence of learning that a sight, (whatever scribed in the following fanatics may say, or write against racing,) than lations of the Board. requisite attention to that most necessary object.
The manure, (in my opinion) would be best applied to the field intended for corn and root crops, and publications are properly to the field intended for corn and root crops, &c.—In order to make the clover fields as profitable as possible, it would be well to have in reserve a quantity of rails for the purpose of dividing the fields; as it is well known that cattle thrive much better, when they are changed often, and that land generally is much improved by permitting the grass to rot on it.—A farm laid off and cultivated in the manner above described, when in complete operation, with neat fences, (live if possible) barn, and out houses of all describions, for a well improved homestead, would exhibit such a sight, "as might excite the sluggard to labour, and the most indolent to activity."

The above plan is submitted with deference to those who better understand the subject, by

writer. I speak so, because I have found by experience, editors of periodical papers, more inserted according to the direction of the 6th section of the act of incorporation; and, when so published, shall be distributed, under the direction of the first of the manner above described, than the request of those who defend the interest of virtue and religion. An assuming, insolent, overbearing manner, characterises all the advoverbearing manner, shows and spectacles; horse races, play actors, "et id omne genus." To this editors too often yield, and to avoid controversy, while they admit the ribaldry which offends the wiser and more virtuous part of the county societies.

The committee thus appointed and instructed, are desirous of entering on the discharge of the desirous of entering on the discharge of the desirous of entering on the officers of the county societies, to select from the archives of their respective institutions, such original articles as they may deem worthy of example the published such as it a votume of the first of the count incorporation; and, when so published, shall be interest of the such witers. It a votume of the first of the count incorporation; and, when so published shall be distributed, under the direction of the fore the advocation of the first of the such witers. The committee, those who better understand the subject, by THOMAS CRAMER.

March 1st, 1823.

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00 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Dear Sir, I have been a reader of your paper from its first appearance, and, as far as certain circumstances and capacities permitted, have endeaobjects as cultivators of the earth, but as men and citizens. Hence the persuasions constantly held out to industry, sobriety, economy, and every moral virtue, and the open exhortations from idleness, dissipation, expense, and every vain and vicious indulgence. It is so well known a fact, that all the virtues are connected, and lead to one another, and all the vices in the same manner, that it has become a maxim out of dispute. To preserve this character and object to your paper then, it was necessary to exclude every thing of a contrary grounds, he abusively terms fanatics. necessary to exclude every thing of a contrary tendency to these virtues, which alone ensure tendency to these virtues, which alone ensure prosperity. As to virtue, it exists upon the conscientious obligation, within the mind, to what ness which endeavours to weaken it, and how will be always found the best citizens, patriots, much to be avoided by those who have general and friends of mankind. communications with their countrymen and mankind; printers of newspapers, and writings of every kind. You, with all others, as an editor, are to look at it, that nothing encouraging to dis-sipation, and injurious to morality, should find a place in what issues from your press. There with the other.

rots, &c. &c. If, according to Mr. Boardley's publication, signed Philip. He calls it "an acdefinition of grass, which he says, "is the sine qua non of live stock, the essential of dung, the nursery of corn, and of all farming purposes," whose name black or white, bond or free, denursely of corn, and of all farming purposes, between the good derivable from it, would be serves to be known; and the emulation "and sall the good derivable from it, would be gracity of the noble horse, worthy of his name and gracity of the purpose of the state, and gratuitously distributed among the farmers of North Carolina, through the agency of the country agricultural societies.

The Board of Agriculture, at its meeting last gracity of the noble horse, worthy of his name and attached to a farm cultivated as above described; gacity of the noble horse, worthy of his name and as the land would be in a progressive state of improvement, under such cultivation.—With good management, a considerable stock of all descriptions might be maintained on such a farm—a great quantity of manure might also be averaged.

Upon this I beg the same privilege of remark, and publication, that you have allowed to that writer. I speak so, because I have found by ex-

count is given of the race, the rider and the horse. Change the case, and the terms are suit- that they will likewise gladly receive, from praced to the interests of struggling nations, the perils of patriots, and the eventful movements of mankind. How superlatively ridiculous are the terms applied to a running of two or three State.
beasts, and how much below the dignity of rational men, is the interest expressed on the occasion.—But what is the meaning of "the emulation and sagacity of the noble horse, worthy of stances and capacities permitted, nave endeavoured to contribute to it, upon the principle of
its being useful to our fellow citizens engaged in
agriculture. But in this, not only as it suggested
and directed improvements in their labours and
or the noble crowd around him — And he save or the noble crowd around him?—And he says, Committee of Selection and Publication, with "I had rather a son of mine should have had their places of residence. the benefit of such a sight, than a twelvemonth's schooling."-Truly a horse must be a noble instructor to a son, and the son become worthy of the father. To complete the whole, he couples the contempt of learning with the privilege of religion; whose serious professors to a man,

horses, and genealogies of colts and fillies, their is right; and conscience inevitably refers to a witness having it—that is, God; and a fear of him, governing our actions, is religion. As this is the foundation of all virtue and happiness, what expression is suited to the folly and madwhale which endeavours to make it and hilles, their sires and grandams, though better in sporting magazines, at least preserve your sheets pure from insults to the most sober, considerate, and felling part of the society, the moral and religious men, who, though not ennobling horses, will be always found the best citizens.

JAMES.

Baltimore, May 19, 1824.

-0-From the Western Carolinian.

I am led to offer you these observations, from certain specific objects; among these objects, one in oats, and I shall take mine down in a day or reading yesterday in the Farmer of the 14th instant, a letter from a horse racer, intended for of agriculture and rural economy: fifteen hunno expense attending it, the oats are not injured,

Article 6. The Committee of Selection and Publication, shall select from the archives of the Board, and from such other sources as they may

ber of the committee.

The committee take this occasion to remark tical farmers and other intelligent persons, original communications on subjects connected with Agriculture, or on the physical resources of the

The attention of the gentlemen composing the committee of correspondence, is, in a very particular manner, called to this notice. It is desirabie that they should transmit, at as early a day as

Charles Fisher, Salisbury;
Dan'l M. Forney, Beattie's Ford, Lincoln Co.
Rev. John Mushat, Statesville;
James W. Clark, Tarborough;
Denison Olmsted, University N. C.

-0-For the American Farmer.

TO PREVENT SKIPPERS IN BACON. MR. SKINNER,

One of your correspondents, some time ago, recommended packing hams in dry oats, to pre-

vent their being injured by skippers.

In the year 1822, having plenty of coarse salt on hand, I prepared dry casks, placed the hams and shoulders on their ends, and filled the interstices with dry coarse salt, covered the tops completely with salt, and settled it well; about midsummer, I unpacked and examined the hams, replaced them again in the casks as before, and drew them out for use when required, there was not one skipper found, and the bacon was fine. Last year not having a sufficiency of salt, I packed my hams and shoulders in dry oats, in the seems a special regard to these, necessary in a paper urging the obligations of industry, frugality, and prudent management; for they are in
1822, passed an act "to promote agriculture and packed in salt. I have not seen a single skipper consistent with each other. Prosperity and peace family domestic manufactures in this state;" by on bacon so treated; but I have, before I adopted are inmates with the one, trouble and penury the 10th section of which, a Board of Agriculthis method, been sometimes very much injured ture was incorporated, with means to accomplish by them. It is now the right time to pack hams

they can be used when you have your old hams in the fall, and I would advise a general adoption of this method. It is very little trouble to unpack them, and it may be best to examine them two or three times in the summer-it changes their position. When two pieces touch each other they may get mouldy, but being very particular to see mine well separated by the oats, not one would have injured if they had remained until the fall without being drawn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SOAP MAKING-BY THE "COLD PROCESS." Albemarle, Va. May 15, 1824.

MR. SKINNER.

It is my custom, in reading over your valuable journal, whenever I come across any article relating to domestic economy, to read it out to my wife, who, you must know, is a notable manager and great economist. In the 4th No. of the Farmer, a process of making soap, is detailed by a housekeeper, of simply mixing the ley and grease together, and placing it in the hot sun, without any boiling. When I read this account to her, which is wound up by the emphatic enquiry on your part, "can this be true?" "True! said she, certainly it is true; I have made soap in no other way for three years, and I believe every body in this neighbourhood does the like—only I do not take the trouble to measure the ley and grease, and set it in the hot sun, but I put my barrel, (a common fish barrel) in the cellar where it is intended to stand, and fill it nearly full of strong ley, then add as much grease, without melting it, as I think sufficient, stirring it once every day or two. In a few days I can tell whether I have put too much or too little grease, and add ley or grease as the case may require. In two or three weeks it becomes excellent soap. We call it the entirely destroyed by frost apparently not half cold process. In this way we make better soap, as severe as what we have had this year. If this get rid of the trouble and rich of helling as the fact, what can be the countries of helling and rich of helling and rich of helling as severe as what we have had this year. get rid of the trouble and risk of boiling, and can be the fact, what can be the cause that the same 75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, 30 cts. make it as suits our convenience, or occasion requires. And I wish my dear, that you would different seasons." write to Mr. Skinner and tell him from me, that it is true. And besides, you have not written to Mr. S. for a long time, and he is very kind and attentive in sending you valuable seeds-and moreover, we hear that he is sick-and I should be glad to hear that he is getting better."

I forthwith sat down, and have given you her own words, as many of which she says you are at liberty to use, as you think necessary to support or confirm the cold process of making soap.

ON THE CULTURE OF ROSE BUSHES.

Translated from the French.

Roses are increased by seed, buds, layers or shoots, and by graft on other rose bushes.

The rose from the seed comes slowly; but it diversifies varieties.

The most usual method to multiply roses is by buds and lavers.

Grafting succeeds better than budding with the choicest roses.

Plant not rose bushes either during frosts or great heat.

Dry earth causes more fragrance, and higher and stronger colours.

Moist earth larger roses, less colour, and slower and later growth.

The rose will not flourish in pots or boxes, on account of its numerous roots.

The blooming of yellow roses may be anticipated, by pulling off the buds and leaving but a few The hundred leaved rose will not flourish in

The white double rose stifles the growth or those near it; particularly the yellow rose.

Pruning agrees generally with every species of rose, except the yellow and the musk-rose.

If rose bushes are watered with a ley made from the ashes of burnt rose bushes, the salts contained in it will wonderfully contribute to their

The Season .- Some of our oldest inhabitants do not recollect of a season so backward as this has been. It is now the middle of May, and the cold is so severe that it is necessary to keep up fires in our parlours, and vegetation has received that on Friday last, the air at that place was filled with falling snow flakes, and that the sky exhibited the wildness and sternness of March weather. We had letters recently from New Orleans, which state that similar unseasonable weather was prevailing there in the middle of April.

Even. Post.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent, dated Kingston, (Tenn.) 5th May, 1824.

of the farming interest, and is about to follow the example of some of her sister States .- One Ag-

in consequence of it, farmers will be very backward in getting their corn planted this season.

"Since our fruit trees plooned out this Spring, we have had much hard frost, and yet our pros-

Near Selma, (Alab.) 2d April, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

I now send you by Col. McLaughlin, a head of grows very tall in this climate, and has a beautiful appearance. It should be planted in checks, as Indian Corn, and not more than three stalks left in each check; and they as far apart as may be. It puts out a number of suckers from each fully maintained. stalk, which should be left, as there will in a very short time, be no difference in their appearance; and there will be no difference in their production. It will answer, I think, very well for soiling, as horses are very fond of it when green; and it very soon takes a second and vigorous to spangled-it came in good condition to market. growth. It grows with us, ten or twelve feet high, and bears frequently, several heads on one stalk. It takes very strong root, and is, even in the Spring, difficult to eradicate without the hoe or mattock.

I have a plough in use, not peculiar to me, of which I think very highly for the breaking up of tar, read H. Bicolor-melicaglabra, read melica glabra. new land. I have never seen any mention of such an one in your paper; and there is no plough any thing like it in the Patent Office. When I have more leisure than I have at present, I will probably give you a description of it.

TIE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1824.

Memorandum of seeds sent to the Editor since last report, for distribution.

MILLET, of a productive kind from R. P. Bry arly, Esq. of Martinsburg, Virginia.

EARLY BLACK SEED COTTON, from H. V. Somerville, Esq. of Baltimore county; and our friend remarks that, "this seed is very highly esteemed in Louisiana on account of its texture, rapid maturity, and great facility in being ginn'd

or picked."
NUBIAN SENNA, from Gen. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, with the following remarks: "The few seeds sent herewith, are of the Nubian Senna, the plants were raised originally in this state from seed found among the imported Senna. I have cultivated it more than twenty years, and found it a valuable domestic medicine, a very serious check by the prevalence of the having the same effect as the imported. If sown north winds. It is stated in the Salem Observer, as soon as you receive it (when I are the imported). as soon as you receive it (when I presume it will be free from the dangers of frost) you will have an opportunity of observing whether it will suit your climate. The leaf being the part which is used, I have no doubt you will obtain sufficient of that part of the plant of good quality; and if the seed should not arrive at maturity you may always be supplied with it from hence."

ALICANT WATER-MELON AND MUSK-MELON SEED, from J. Lowell, Esq. of Roxbury, Mas-

sachusetts.

"Tennessee is beginning to see the importance PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

example of some of her sister States.—One Agricultural society is already formed, and I hope in a few years, such societies will become common throughout the States.

"We have had an unusual rainy Spring, and white, \$1 25—Ditto Red, \$1 15—Corn, yellow \$2 to \$3 cents—Ditto white, \$2 cents low, 32 to 34 cents.-Ditto, white, 29 cents-Rye, per bushel, 45 cents.—Oats, 25 to 31 cts.—B. E. Peas, 56 cents.—White Beans, 81— Whiskey, 27 tcts-Apple Brandy, 40 cts-Peach pect of fruit appears flattering. I have known fruit entirely destroyed by frost apparently not half as severe as what we have had this year. If this —Do. Do. No. 2, \$2 25—Do. Old, No. 1, \$1 50 —Do. Do. No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 degree of cold, does not have the same effect in Linseed Oil, 62 cts. in demand-Clover Seed, \$3 50 to \$3 75 per bush .- Flax Seed, rough, 75 cts.—Timothy, Do. \$2 50—Hay, per ton, \$10— Flax, 9 cts.—Candles, Mould, 121 cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—Pork, Mess, \$14 75—Do. Prime, \$11 75 a species of guinea corn, or perhaps millet, which Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.-Lard, 81 cts.-Bacon, 8 cts.-Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.-Feathers, 35 cts.

TOBACCO.-Sales of this article have been rather brisker, and the last quotations have been

59 hogsheads, a part of the crop of R. W. Bowie, Esq. sold for \$5 50 and \$8 50. It averaged about 750 pounds to the hogshead, about one third of the lot seconds. The crop portion of it was what might be called better than red, inc ining

Errata in the Communication of L. H. Girardin, published in last number of the Farmer.

Eor Linneas, read Linneus-P. mitiaceum, read P. mitiaceum-H. Saccharetus, read H. Saccharetus-H. Beis-

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

On the use of Gypsum—Communication to the Editor, on the Peach Tree—Culture of the Peach Tree; published by order of the Agricultural Society of Fayette County—On the Haws or Hoaks, and the Lampas in horses, and the Hollow Horn in neat cattle—General rules for the restoration and preservation of heatth—Papers read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, No. III.—Communication to the Editor on Horse Racing—Agricultural Communication. meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, No. III.—Communication to the Editor on Horse Racing—Agricultural Notice—To prevent skippers in Bacon—Soap making, by the Cold process—On the Culture of Rose Bushes—The Season—Extracts from the Editor's Correspondence, dated Kingston, (Ten.), and near Selma, (Alab.)—Memorandum of seeds sent to the Editor since last publication— Prices Current, &c. &c.

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AGRICULTURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WASHINGTON AGRICULTU-RAL SOCIETY OF EAST TENNESSEE.

According to the provision of the constitution, the society met on Monday 12th April, 1824, when the business of the society was opened with an address from the president. Subsequently interesting communications were read from David most approved model of a plough for the use of the members. The second on the propriety of procuring from approved sources, some seeds of valuable plants, &c. not yet cultivated among us. The third proposing several highly useful and interesting experiments-all which were referred. rican Farmer, edited by J. S. Skinner in Baltimore, for the immediate use of the society.

After the President had retired, the Vice-President took the chair, when the following resolutions were adopted.

can Economist.

use of the members.

shall endeavour to proceed directly to the discharge of this duty, without detaining you to make, with read or affected modesty, unavailing premarks upon my consclous insufficiency to discharge as lought, or would wish, the part assigned to me by your kind partiality. The importance of winter fodder was made from the poor animals fed on straw, and the scant yemployment is the source of all good; it is virtue charge as lought, or would wish, the part assigned to me by your kind partiality. The importance of agriculture to the interests of civilized proved state of agriculture, is to commentary the conceded that, civilization itself has been much advanced in most countries by the improved progress of agriculture: and if in all countries, it has not kept pace with this, it is to be ascribed chiefly to the political condition of some, hostile in their character to freedom and rational improvement. If the great advantage of agriculture generally is admitted, its improvement in this section of country will doubtless be hailed with much interest by the whole community. It is for the purpose of improving the condition of this important art, and advancing in a correspondent degree our interests, that this agricultural society has been instituted; and if it is correspondent degree our interests, that this agricultural society has been instituted; and if it is really expected to the thing the expectation of the means are also as a trained a degree of splendid seem to be superrogation to attempt to prove by argument or illustration, a proposition so self-evident, as that a proper association of individuals for the improvement of agricultural practices, and the control of the creating and the proposition of the control of the creating and the proposition of the creating the control of the creating and the proposition of the creating the control of the creating and the proposition of the creating that the effect of these means, was less elsewhere.

In further confirmation of the great advantages is it is the nature of sensib

A. Deaderick, Oliver B. Ross and Nathaniel Kelsy. The first on the importance of procuring the
must look to other countries and other places,
draw them to a focus. Our constitution requires for what similar ones have done there. And here from each member, but one dollar annually: and I might with great propriety point your attention if in the two counties from which our society is first, to the incalculable advantages that have been derived to Europe, and particularly the dominions of Great Britain, from associations similar to the one, for which I would now interest in between the interest in the west and soon be in funds, sufficient for many lar to the one, for which I would now interest in between the interest in the west and soon be in funds, sufficient for many lar to the one, for which I would now interest in the west and soon be in funds, sufficient for many lar to the one, for which I would now interest in the west and soon be in funds, sufficient for many lar to the one, for which I would now interest in the work of the wo Amongst other resolutions passed, it was resolved that the corresponding secretary, be authorised to purchase the five bound volumes of the Amelication to going abroad for any thing, that can be lead invite as it may be lead invited in the munificence of members, however, is in no wise restrained by the constitution, and although to accommodate the ability, it is may be leaded invited in the munificence of members, however, is in no wise restrained by the constitution. jection to going abroad for any thing, that can be and invite as it were the adhesion, of the most 1. Resolved unanimously, that the president of the society be requested to furnish a copy of the excellent address, this day delivered by him, for publication in the American Farmer and of agriculture at that time in Pennsylvania, one 2. Resolved unanimously, that five hundred of the most useful and distinguished advocates of long established college of the Reverend and vecopies of the address be published in the pamphlet form—out of the funds of the society—for the "The system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district, as well of the society—for the "The system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district, as well as the society—for the "The system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district, as well as the society—for the "The system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district, as well as the society—for the system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district of the society—for the system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district of the society—for the system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district of the society—for the system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district of the system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district of the system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district of the system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district of the system generally pursued here at that time, diffused its stores throughout our district of the system generally pursued here at that time is shown in the system generally pursued here at the Address to the Washington Agricultural Society of East Tennessee—delivered at their first stated meeting on 12th April, 1824, by Thomas G. Watkins, M. D. President of the Society. meeting on 12th April, 1824, by Thomas G. Warkins, M. D. President of the Society.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society.

According to the provisions of the constitution, our members are met for the first time, to enter upon the objects for which the society has been instituted; and as it becomes the duty of the presiding member, to call the attention of the society to subjects proper for its consideration—I shall endeavour to proceed directly to the discharge of this duty, without detaining you to make, with real or affected modesty, unavailing hard earnings and savings in other products; or point of view. If idleness is the root of all evil.

more success than individual efforts, but when we cited; it would be a hopeless task to convince, or reflect upon the remarkable indifference, if not being convinced, are not already roused to a spirit disinclination, in more enlightened parts of our of emulation by such profitable and commendable country, to encourage and support agricultural examples, it were needless to attempt to stimula e societies; together with the former apparent further. But to render the efforts of the society apathy and long neglect of the subject, in our actually profitable to the members and the commore immediate vicinity—the propriety of such munity at large, adequate means are required.

These consist in money and intelligence—Wash-To enable us to form a correct estimate of the ington and Carter counties I am persuaded are obtained at home, with equal, or nearly equal moderate in circumstances, so small a sum has convenience and advantage—I will call your attention to agricultural institutions in America alone, as affording all the evidences requisite to satisfy the most sceptical judgment in the case.

The first society for premating agricultural institutions are all society of the society and agricultural fest inducement to contributions to an agricultural society of the society of the society.

From that valuable source of intelligence, the was bad in the extreme. It consisted in a series as from other sources; we cannot lack the necesor exhausting grain crops, with scarcely any in- sary materials for agricultural science, and our wille, Huntsville, in Alabama, and other places of the soils and climates of our neighbouring brewest and southwest of us, have afforded a ready thren; but we may without injustice or impromarket for all our flour, rarely less than six, and priety, set forth the advantages of our own: and Gentlemen of the Committee of Correspondence, ticles of domestic manufacture, &c. &c. to Virmium, upon an exchange for their own-which their mills, machines, and various works; we have in addition the most numerous and admiraand an inexhaustible excess for exportation. The Virginia, to southwest point-from the Cumberland mountains in Kentucky, to the confines of Georgia, and the Indian nations; abounds with convenient navigable streams, inviting to exporspirit, susceptible of extraordinary improvement. Then what remains to our interest but to be up and a doing? instead of improving these resources however, we are daily diminishing the productiveness of our lands! In the year 1812, just before I left my Caveland estate among you in Jefferson county-to obey the call of my country then involved in war-I raised on a forty acre field, fortyeight bushels and three pecks of corn to the acre; the average crop, as I find noted on my agricultural journal of that year. Last year, upon my return among you, the same field was particularly well tended, and the season throughout was remarkably favourable for corn-but it vielded now of this same grain, a fraction less than twen-ty bushels per acre. The old manager and management are dismissed; and if the present one engaged there, can be induced to remain so long, or my health and other circumstances will admit of my own occasional attendance there; I do not despair of being able to report the renovation of that same soil, to the point of producing more than forty bushels to the acre, within four or five years; with an annual yield in the mean timemore than compensating for the expense of liming, clover, and plaster, &c. The more enterprising and active inhabitants of Alabama, Mississippi, West Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio, &c. besides pushing their exertions ahead of us, for agricultural productions and improvement, have had the address, to bring into high reputation amongst the residents of all our various atlantic regions; the superior advantages of their different soils and climates, and induce

sometimes as high as ten and even twelve dollars if they do not hold out superior inducements to a barrel. What a fine chance if we had been pre-all—from congeniality of climate, water, soil, pared for it. But such has been the bad state of habits, &c. they are certainly worthy of the parour agriculture that, during this favourable time ticular attention of many of our atlantic, or at least for drawing the means from abroad, of relieving cismontain atlantic fellow citizens. There is beour embarrasments or improving our resources tween the soils, climates and water, as well as at home; our farmers have scarcely afforded a habits of the people living along the limestone sufficiency of good merchantable wheat for our vallies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, own consumption. During this same period too, and all the country of East Tennessee, a remarkwe have had the mortification to see the more able correspondence: and as to climate and face enterprising Kentuckians, whom we should wish of the country, and the customs and manners of to emulate in every thing but their new ways to the people, this congeniality extends to most of pay old debts,-carrying through every section of the middle and up country of Virginia, North and our country, hogs, horses, cattle, mules, and ar- South Carolina and Georgia, and many parts of Maryland. And can any portion of our favoured sented areginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, Union be remarked, for enjoying more robust and other parts, several hundred miles nearer to health, than our whole country of East Tennesus, and returning with "good" money to reward see, from, and including the equally favoured vi-them with additional profit in the form of a prethat it is far from the disposition of those, whom answers their necessary purposes at home.— I have now the honour to address; as I hope it is Whence this contrast in their and our proceed- from my own principles, to throw out any unwar-I have now the honour to address; as I hope it is rage them to activity and energy, while nothing emigrants in their chosen course to other climes; hausting the substance of our capital—and work rage them to activity and energy, while nothing emigrants in their chosen course to other climes; away. But if our land is not in a condition for If they have fertile soils—so have we. If they have climate, and health, and resources to convert my positive that character course to other climates; profitable cultivation, it is because we have not tive habitations. Maryland and Virginia, the one have the called the convert my positive the called the call have climate, and health, and resources to convert my native, the other long my adopted home; still these to productive purposes -so have we: and if claim the reversion of my best affections: and not improved it if otherwise. If we have not althey have horse and artificial power, to move after many a melancholy retrospect, my imagi- ready cleared our land, it is worthy of attention nation has yet too often to be recalled from the alienated lands of my fathers. Could I under ble streams and sites for every species of water these circumstances, honestly hold out delusive works. And this more favoured section abounds inducements to others, to entice them from the with the best ores for implements of husbandry; abodes of their nativity? But to all whom these no longer afford the indispensible blessings of whole face of our country too, from Abingdon in health, peace and competence, our cheap, fertile, and salubrious soils, and climate, offer fair prospects, hitherto, too inconsiderately perhaps, postponed for others less congenial to the constitutions, or propitious to the hopes of those abandontation; and with a moderate exertion of public ing from choice or necessity, the sections of country more particularly pointed out to you. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley—all the grains and grasses-all that appertains to the support and prosperity of the true farmer, strictly so called; abundantly flourish and insure a comfortable subsistence, and a happy independence here.

The overflowing population of our atlantic cities, the paupers that burthen and disgrace their streets; all the unemployed who, sighing want, and wanting sigh-what a little exertion in such a situation, without burthening any, would command them the comforts of life-the sweets, and we may add the virtues of independence. Then why so little known, have the advantages of this country been so long passed over. The fault is in ourselves, gentlemen, and not in our country. The beneficent hand of God has left no resource for our pride in such an apology for our improvident remissness. But it is not too late. The sedge fields, land galls, and gullies already among us, form it is true an admonishing contrast; to the uncultivated wilds and caney thickets, wrested from the fierce savage, within the recollection of many of you, still comparatively young men.— These things do certainly admonish us that, if it is not too late, the time has arrived, when we; instead of inviting emigration amongst us, must begin to improve, or emigrate ourselves. But, can there be a soul so torpid here, that would be forced off, to swell the speculative price of others' lands; sooner than roused to enhance the value of fitable, and at the same time putting a fair and their emigration amongst them. We would not choose illiberally to disparage the rich advantages us, the residence of good monied or experienced of the mud—the diligence, accuracy, and skill, of

Gentlemen of the Committee of Correspondence, The constitution of our society, imposes upon you, an interesting duty in the practical prosecution, of its use ul objects. To collect and condense in one view before the society-from any member of the community or other sources; whatever may be made useful to agriculture, and again to diffuse it more generally, improved by your own experience and enlightened touches. The interest and importance of this department of our institution is so obvious, that I shall be pardoned-perhaps I had better have said-justified, for calling the attention of the members to the subject intended, more particularly to be embraced by it. Under this view, amongst the objects to be pre-

1. The land we live on. Is it in a condition for the best agricultural purposes? if not, how is it with the greatest speed and economy of labour and means to be made so? If our land is already in the best condition for ample production, nothing remains, but to satisfy ourselves of the true means of obtaining the greatest interest, without exto consider well and learn the best means of doing this, with respect to the saving of timber, and the just claims of posterity and our own future prospects, as well as present interest and convenience. My limits will not admit here, of any detail upon the best means of arranging judiciously our plans in first opening, and making improve-ments upon our land:—and to point out the best modes of restoring and improving its fertility. when previously wasted, or not originally goodwill be the future business of this society.

(To be concluded in our next.)

DO 0 ON RECLAIMED MARSH-MEADOWS.

The following are the answers of the Corresponding Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, to enquiries submitted to him by the President of the Maryland Agricultural

With the management of meadow, I am made familiar, by having had nearly a thousand acres of reclaimed marsh, under my control for some years -To your inquiries I reply:

1. "The height of the bank above the surface of the marsh, its width at the base, and at the top," are accommodated, to the force of the current, the peculiarities of position, affected sometimes by an increase of alluvion on the opposite shore, the interposition of an island, the deposite of a wreck, and always by the materials of which the bank is composed. The tenacity of the mud, is an essential item for consideration. If the bank be faced with stone, at the points of most expo-sure, or be defended by planks, or be protected by such expedients, as small wharves, or sunken hulks, less width at the base, will be required.

2. "The number and size of the sluices," depend upon local circumstances—the comparative height of the circumjacent land-the intervention of small streams, or natural water courses, which carry in certain cases, large portions of the water, to few points.

3. The condition of the marsh, the time which his own and neighbours; by making it more pro- must have elapsed before an esculent can be grown upon a marsh, depends upon its relative ot e

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melioration of the soil, since the leakage of the absence. In that of the 9th, I observe the exbanks, the defects in the position of the sluices— pression of your wish to be furnished with infor the mistakes in the direction of the lesser drains, which experience only can correct, generally de-feat the early expectations of profit.

4. I have never seen a "good crop of wheat growing upon any reclaimed marsh." There is no question that bad crops of wheat, have been taken from some of the highest marsh meadow not far from Philadelphia. The heavy fogs produced mildew, and the superabundant strength of soil caused the crops to run into straw, and to fall. The surface I am told, was six feet, "above the level of low water mark." I am satisfied, that a good crop of wheat, cannot be made upon any marsh, with which I am acquainted.
5. I have seen luxuriant crops of rye, and

above low water mark.

6. Such meadow, in the improved parts of this state, is applied almost exclusively, to the pro-duction of grass. For this purpose, it produces it, which are within three miles of Philadelphia, produce from ten, to twelve dollars per annum. All taxes, excepting the bank tax, and all expen ducing the inequalities of its surface, or destroying noxious pests, ransted, thistles, elders, and other weeds with which it may be infested. Its fertility, appears to be almost inexhaustible. I have known acre of the best marsh, will make heavy with fat, six hundred pounds of beef, which shall have been put upon it, wretchedly poor, early in May, and be removed as early in November.

7. "Herds grass, or red top," is not allowed to grow upon well drained marshes. It will flourish, where no other grass that I have seen, can live. It is much used upon the ill drained meadows of Jersey. I have heard it asserted, and believe, that it may be sown with so much effect, upon very wet meadows, free from rushes, that a waggon may at the end of four years, pass, where an ox, with difficulty at the commencement of the term, could have moved. "Timothy" is valuable for sale, unless it be mixed with clover. They to blast very fair prospects. consider it, ill fitted for pasturage, as it shoots less vigorously, and less frequently, after having been once cut, than any artificial grass we possess: and they condemn it as affording hay less nutritious, than all, except herds grass. It is sown upon marsh, allowed to go out, and to be succeeded, by white clover, and green grass, 8. "Oats" have never been tried I believe, ex-

upon very old well reclaimed marsh.

I am with great esteem, most truly vour's, JOHN HARE POWEL.

300 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FROM THE COUN TIES THEREIN MENTIONED, IN VIRGINIA. Bonbrook, Cumberland, Co. Va. May 14.

him by whom it has been managed. I should say perused the Nos. of the Farmer of April 9th, than I have ever known before in a whole season, three years would be required, for the tolerable and subsequent, which were received during my On the 27th and 28th of last month, they were mation respecting "the effects of the season, and the prospect of the various crops, &c." Having been, myself, so often gratified and instructed by the contributions of others, to your valuable jour nal, I feel myself under some obligation to meet your wishes by the offer of the mite of materials, which my late excursion enabled me to collect, towards the report which you are desirous to pre sent to your readers.

My route having led me by Cartersville, on James River, by Orange and Culpepper Court Houses, by Chester's gap, in the Blue Ridge, and by Winchester, in Frederick county, gave me a passing view of a portion of the country stretching eastward from the S. W. mountains, of that beabundant crops of indian corn, upon marsh, of tween the latter and the Blue Ridge, and of the which, the surface is about four feet, and a half, great Valley of Shenandoah. I found appearances, throughout, more favourable than report had led me to expect. The coolness and wetness of the autumnal season, followed by a winter almost without snow, yet except the month of January, from eight to nine dollars per acre, upon a lease of the strictest kind, prohibiting the removal of ly retarded the growth of the winter crops; and hay, and admission of horses. Some portions of the opening of vegetation, in the spring, was backward and slow; all conspiring to give but an un-favourable prospect of the ensuing harvest.— I was much gratified throughout my late ex-I remarked, nevertheless, that less than usual of ses, attending the repair of the ditches, are paid the grain had been winter-killed—particularly, state of the crops of clover. You are aware, by the tenants. No man cultivates a farinaceous crop, upon this side of the Blue-Ridge. On the western that, for several years last past, its growth has crop, upon this land, but with the view, of reside, the injury, by the successive freezings and been comparatively feeble, and that great and thawings of the winter, had been greater, and the discouraging difficulties have been encountered in comparative appearance of the crops, in general, attempts to propagate it. So much so, indeed, less promising. A sojourner, however, of eight as to impress a general belief that the land had or ten days, in Berkley, during the latter part of become clover-sick. In this quarter, where the repeated crops of maize, taken in succession. One April and the first week of this month, furnished clover culture has been but few years introduced me with opportunity to observe a very obvious into our husbandry, the same difficulties have change for the better, in the progressive and vi-been realized, in the same years; while the last gorous advances of vegetation; and, to remark, and the present seasons have proved peculiarly on my return, through the counties of Culpeppe:, propitious. No greater success attended our ef-Madison, and Orange, a decided improvement in forts in past years, to propagate it in land which the wheat and rye crops there. In these counties, had not been clovered, than in those which had; indeed, or as much of them, at least, as falls with nor do I perceive that it is, now, less flourishing in view from the road, I have rarely seen more in the latter than in the former. Do not these flattering indications of a good harvest; especial-facts render it probable that a good deal of what ly, where an improved system of husbandry has has been ascribed to clover-sickness in the soil, is been ado sted. I heard, indeed, some complaint of measurably, at least, attributable to the peculiar consider ble injury by the hessian fly, and very character of the past seasons? No small portion probably, not without cause, though I saw but of it might, it is probable, be fairly charged to little appearance of it. It was about the period the account of close and untimely grazing, and to I conceive, only for the uses of turf, or road when the effects of their ravages usually begin excessive exactions of crops. Having filled my horses. Our graziers, or farmers cultivate it but to be perceivable, and they have still ample time sheet I must conclude with subscribing myself,

The James River lands, so far as I have seen, promise an abundant crop. In this county, (south of that river) as far, however, as I have had op- 14th inst. which I have just received, that rain portunity to observe since my return, the wheat begins to be wanted in the region of Baltimore. which is our only winter crop, though rather more backward than usual, promises not unfavourably tinues to be cloudy and wet. Dry weather and should it be able to withstand the fly, which we sunshine "are much wanted."

J. P. W. find to be already very numerous; and the chinch-8. "Oats" have never been tried I believe, except as a protecting crop, for timothy: when they bug, which, from the great numbers in which it attacked our corn during last season, we have lished per annum in Great Britain, on 600 of much reason to dread; the more especially, too, which there is a commercial loss, on 200 no gain, as the principal part of the wheat grown in this on 100 a trifling gain, and only on 100 ary consists. country, is sown upon corn land.

tains: but on the south side of James River, the rains, if they have not been more frequent, have certainly been heavier than to the northward of it. Our lands have been literally drenched with them, for three months past; and our waters more frequently swelled out into the low grounds, and of the 30,000 published in the tains: but on the south side of James River, the worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting and not more than 500 are considered worth reprinting and not m Having recently returned from a visit to the them, for three months past; and our waters only 500 works of writers of all nation county of Berkley, in this state, I have but just more frequently swelled out into the low grounds, sustained the devouring influence of time.

raised higher, I am told, (for I was then absent) han they have been for perhaps fifty years. Of course all the plant beds upon the low grounds, (and most of them, in this section of the state are made there), were flooded and much injured, and many of them entirely destroyed. Even those in elevated situations, have been so long and so constantly saturated either with rain, or the water oozing from the lands adjacent, as to be in many cases little better off. The plant-flies, too, to help on with the work of destruction, have attacked the young plants in vast numbers, and fa-voured as they have been, by a continued spell of wet and cloudy weather, their ravages have been very extensive and injurious. Great preparation had been made in this part of the state, for an abundant supply of plants, in order to insure an early pitching of the crop, much having been lost last year by frost; but, with present prospects a great scarcity is inevitable. Add, to all this, the interruption of the work of preparing for the summer crops, and the impossibility of doing any thing with low grounds naturally very moist, which has so far, in many instances, prevented even the planting of corn, in such situations; and you will see that there is more of gloom than en-

cursion, in observing the revived and flourishing

Very respectfully, your's, &c.
JOHN P. WILSON.

P. S. May 19th.- I see by the Farmer of the

derable profit-700 are forgotten within the year, Our prospects in regard to the crop of tobacco, other 100 in two years, other 150 in three years, which is the principal staple of this and the adjoining counties, are much more gloomy. The winter has been very wet, I believe, throughout the state, and particularly eastward of the mounties, and particularly eastward of the mounties and of the 30,000 published in the counties are thought of the 30,000 published in the counties are thought of the 30,000 published in the counties are thought of the 30,000 published in the counties are thought of the 30,000 published in the counties are thought of the south with the years, other 150 in three years, other 150 in three years, other 150 in three years, and scarcely 10 are thought of 20 years. Of the 50,500 books published in the 30,000 published in the counties are thought of the 30,000 published in the counties.

Read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, and by order of said society, communicated for publication in the American Farmer.

Answers to questions (proposed by the society to its different members), by Major S. Mason, best land. of Frederick County, Virginia.

Q. How long have you used plaster?

A. I commenced the use of plaster in the fall or autumn of 1815, with a few bushels, which I strewed on the poorest part of a fallow field and harrowed in, with the seed wheat, and am confident that the crop was doubled by it.

Q. In what state was your ground, when you

began to use it?

A. My land was generally poor, with the exception of a few acres of manured land, and some

Q. What quantity per acre have you generally used?

A. I have generally used about a bushel to the acre, but on clover, frequently not more than half paration, with a view to avoid the effects of smut it has had. a bushel, and have seen but little difference, if any, in wheat, on the clover between the use of a bushel and half

A. I ha a bushel.

Q. What soils are most proper for that manure? A. About one half of my farm, is what is generally called mixed lands, being slaty on the surface and limestone under it, and some parts of it but I afterwards found it necessary to sow some I have suffered no clover to remain more than shewing limestone uppermost; on this land I have of the smutty wheat, on the same field, which two years and a half—ploughing it up, after sownever used plaster, without visible, indeed great was sowed about the 25th September, and I could ing the seed the second time the land is much benefit, either on corn, wheat, or clover. The not find a smutty head next year in the field; on the other half of my farm, is limestone land, with a the 9th of October, I sowed some of the smutty certainly be better to let it remain there a few small appearance of flint, in two or three places; I have certainly profitted by the use of plaster on siderably injured by smut. Some of the same this also, though not half, perhaps not a fourth wheat, mixed with clean seed, was sowed the 19th ripens at the same time and I think helps to keep as much as on the other.

what effect?

annually, and as yet with good effect, but have that early seeding, is the only necessary precaubenefitted the wheat most, when I harrowed it ion against smut. in with the seed, and think also that clover sown Q. What is cons on uch land succeeds best with me.

Q. In consequence, do you find, that it renders the earth sterile, after its effects are gone?

A. This question is answered by the preced-

ing answer.
Q. To what products, can it be best appliedgrain, and what kinds; grasses, and what kinds?

A. I have used plaster generally with good effect on my wheat and oats, and also by rolling or sprinkling my corn, but think it is used most pro-fitably on clover, though as yet I have continued fallow land? its general use, and believe my land is nearly doubled in fertility by it.

Q. What is the best time to scatter it?

A. I prefer strewing it, on clover, in the early part of April, and to harrow it in with the wheat

when seeded.

Q. What is the greatest produce of grass per

A. To this question, I cannot answer positively, but think I have moved a ton and half or two tons from land, which, without plaster, would or beds of six or eight feet wide. not have produced more than half a ton, if that. Q. What do you consider, has be

Q. Have you ever used it, with other manure. product of and what; and are the effects if any, superior to per acres

the plaster alone?

been previously manured, and raised very fine than 15 bushels per acre, including the last year. crops, but how far success was attributable to the Q. What kind of wheat, do you generally cul- prevent or cure rheumatisms, catarrhs, or such plaster I cannot say, but have no doubt it aids the tivate, and which is considered the most produc- cutaneous diseases as their climate produces, by manure.

year, or every other year at furthest, on the counted frequently above ninety grains in a head same land, but I remember to have been in a and once as many as one hundred and two; my neighbour's field during the late war, when he present crop is mostly of Frederick wheat, a new pointed out parts of a clover field, which had been planted three years before-the crops on that part was green and fine, the balance of the field was not worth cutting, though it was evidently the fly

QUESTIONS ON WHEAT.

Q. What is the best time for sowing wheat in order to escape the ravages of the Hessian Fly?

A. I have never sowed any wheat earlier than 20th of September but once, and then from 22 or lieving the wheat will be as good and better if 23 acres, sowed between the 10th and 20th of the manure is not fine, and am sure the land is best with what I sow from the 25th September in, than if it was left on the top of the land to the 8th or 10th of October.

Q. What is the best mode of sowing it, and how

much seed is necessary to the acre?

A. I sow broad cast and not more than one profitable on a large scale of farming.

Q. What is the best and most successful pre-

A. I have used no preparation to avoid smut, believing it was either contagious or an hereditaor balls in some lawler wheat in the crop of 1819, I determined to get wheat elsewhere for seed ears, his wheat sowed after the 15th of October

Q. What is considered the most fertilizing step. to hasten and strengthen the growth of wheat?

A. To this I can give no particular answer. Q. Is pasturing the wheat by sheep in the fall, considered as advantageous in destroying or lessening the destructive effects of the hessian fly?

A. I believe that pasturing wheat is not beneficial but injurious, leaving it more liable to injury

by the fly

Q. Which do you consider the most productive T. CRAMER, Secretary way of raising wheat-on clover lay, or clear

for a crop if broken up in good time, i. e. in August, though I have made more wheat to the acre after corn than on other land.

in wheat, and which do you consider the best practice coeval with mankind.

mode ?

product of your wheat crop for five years past,

A. To this I cannot give a positive answer, A. I have strewed plaster on land, which had but think my own farm has not produced less

tive and the least liable to injury by smut or fly?

kind, produced by sowing two kinds together; I think it very valuable, being forwarder than the golden chaff-I believe all wheat equally liable to

Q. In what way do you apply your manure on your wheat land; before or after sowing; and what observation of its effects, have you made,

on that head ?

A. I always prefer to plough in my manure, be-September, I made only 30 bushels; I succeed left in a better state when the manure is ploughed

Q. What kind of soil do you find most produc-

tive for wheat

A. My mixed land produces twice as much wheat as the limestone land; indeed I doubt, if bushel to the acre-I do not think the drill system the valley affords any better wheat land than the mixed land of this neighbourhood, under the same system, or rather the hard drawing which

QUESTIONS ON CLOVER.

The questions on clover, I will answer general-That the land should be clear and particury disease-upon discovering a few smut grains larly free from blue grass, on which clover is sown. I generally sow a gallon to the acre, and prefer to sow the last of March or first of April; wheat in another field, and the produce was con-years and neither mow or pasture it. I think the orchard grass is the best to mix with clover; it much as on the other.

Of October, the crop was ruined with smu—from up the clover. My method of saving clover hay Q. Have you repeated the application with or these observations and the observations of my depends much upon the weather; if fine, I frewithout ploughing; at what intervals, or with neighbour, R. Funston's crop, for two or three quently let it lie in swath till the second or third day, then throw these swaths together in wind A. I have continued the application of plaster being entirely ruined, I am decidedly of opinion row, and in an hour or two haul and stack it; this gives the least trouble, and the hay is equally good. If the weather is unsettled, I rake it into small piles, as fast as it is cut, increasing their size, by doubling as they dry, till it is ready to

I have now answered your questions as well as my short experience in farming will permit, and fearing that this may be tiresome, will defer the report of my farm till another time.

I am with respect, your's, &c. SETH MASON.

of the Agricultural Soc. of the Valley.

A. I consider a clover lay, as the most certain GENERAL RULES FOR THE RESTORA-or a crop if broken up in good time, i. e. in Au-

ON BATHING.

Bathing is the act of immersing the body, or Q. Do you use the plough or harrow in putting part of it, into water, or any other fluid, and is a

The ancient Greeks, Romans, and Germans, as A. I prefer putting in wheat with the harrow on well as the Persians, Turks, and especially the all clear land, but wet or plashy land should be modern Egyptians, e joy the comforts and luxploughed in, or if harrowed, thrown into ridges or beds of six or eight feet wide.

Q. What do you consider, has been the average

What do you consider, has been the average pears, that bathing is employed by those volugtuaries, not only for procuring the most delightful sensations, and removing that irksomeness and apathy which is the general concomitant of an idle or sensual life, but likewise with a view to an atmosphere loaded with humid and impure Q. Its duration?

A. I have sowed a white wheat, which I call exhalations, and highly unfavourable to insensiA. To this question, my own farm won't en
Sussex white, chiefly, and though liable to injury ble perspiration. There are no people on earth

Complaints able me to answer, having used plaster every by the fly, I consider it very productive, having who are less troubled with asthmatic complaints

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than the Egyptians; and few nations so passion ately fond of bathing.

Though the ancients could less dispense with

the use of the bath, on account of the frequency the basis of cleanliness, bathing in its different forms, may be pronounced one of the most extensive and beneficial restorers of health and vigour.

Cold, Cool, Warm and Hot Baths. Cold Baths are those of a temperature varying from the 33d to the 56th degree of Farenheit's thermometer. The general properties of the cold bath consist in its power of contracting the animal fibres, while it dissipates the caloric (or of the particles, which were before dilated and relaxed by heat. That such is the natural influence of cold, cannot be doubted; and hence this species of bath, by its powerful action on the whole system, is one of the most important ure.

rendered the use of such a remedy inestimable.

its efficacy. For this obvious reason, it is peculis more safe, according to my experience, than liarly adapted to those constitutions which, though the cold bath. This is so true, that I have, for robust, and apparently healthy, are liable to tic affections, as well as to frequent attacks of flatulency, and consequent indigestion.

Without expatiating either on the history or the sensible effects of the Cold Bath, we shall

which it cannot be resorted to with advantage and safety.

II. To lav down the necessary rules and direc-

tions for this heroic remedy.

With respect to the former, we must be concise, and shall chiefly point out, by negative pro positions, those particular states of the body, in which cold bathing must not be attempted; name-ly, 1. In a full habit of body, or what is called general plethora, on account of the frequent fe brile disposition attending such individuals. 2. exercise to a violent degree, are proper on this brile disposition attending such individuals, 2. exercise In hemorrhages or fluxes of blood, open wounds occasion. or ulcers, and every kind of inflammation, whethrespiration, short and dry coughs, &c. 5. When may continue much longer in it than valetudinate the whole mass of the fluids appears to be vitiatians; and both will be influenced by the tempeter of the air, so that in summer they can encaunot be easily defined, but is obvious from a joy it for an hour, when, in spring or autumn, one flesh when cut or bruised, and from a scorbutic tendency of the whole body. 6. In gouty and returned to the whole body. 6. In gouty and returned to the whole body. 6. In gouty and corpulent: hence the former, even in the asserts, that "Podagries sometimes have kept hottest days of summer, can seldom with safety single drops, it is more stimulating and pleasant.

which tend to promote a critical discharge of hour, while the latter are generally able to sustain our by the pores (yet the celebrated physitain its impressions for double that time. humours by the pores (yet the celebrated physician just mentioned, informs us, that great cures of their athletic exercises, as well as from the want of linen, which was then much less in use than at present, yet, in our times, it would be of great service if the use of baths were more geformed state of the body, except in particular water. neral and frequent, and this beneficial practice cases to be ascertained by professional men.—Sir of the immersion will be less felt when it not confined to particular places or seasons, as a John farther recommends, but too indiscriminate is effected suddenly; and as it is of consequence mere matter of fashion. Considered as a species by, the dipping of ricketty children one year old, that the first impression should be uniform over of universal domestic remedy, as one which forms every morning in cold water; and he is of opinion that, in adults, it prevents the infection of fevers, by making the body less sensible of the changes of air; that, in old women, it stops vio-lent hemorrhages from the uteris; that it has contributed to cure canine madness, poisonous of apoplexy. For these reasons, the shower bites of animals, and obstinate agues, by going in bath is attended with considerable advantages, previously to the return of the fit, and after all because it transmits the water quickly over the the evacuations of the body have been properly attended to; and lastly, that the Sea-water Bath matter of heat) that exists between their inter- has been of eminent service in dropsies and destices, and thus effects a greater approximation fective hearing; in which last case, he knew a deaf person, who could hear perfectly well on the day he bathed in the sea.

Experience, however, has but too often evinced, that this excellent remedy, whether by fresh rays of the sun, and the immersion will not inter-or salt-water, cannot be implicitly relied upon in fere with digestion: on the whole one hour after medicinal remedies presented by the hand, and, those complaints; nor will it be productive of as it were, supplied by the very bosom of Na- any good effects, unless our conduct in general, any good effects, unless our conduct in general, be accommodated to the following rules:

Even in the most remote times, cold bathing was 1. It is a vulgar error, that it is safer to enter resorted to with obvious advantage, by nervous the water when the body is cool, and that persons and debilitated persons; but in the dark or mid-heated by exercise and beginning to perspire, dle ages, this genuine source of health was total-should wait till they are perfectly cooled. Thus, ly neglected, till the good sense of Europeans by plunging into it in this state, an alarming and again adopted it as a general restorative, when dangerous chillness frequently seizes them, and the prevailing diseases of relaxation and atony the injury sustained is generally ascribed to their going into it too warm; while it doubtless arises The superior advantages of cold bathing over all internal corroborants, consists chiefly in its immediate salutary action on the solids, without the intervention of the organs of digestion and precision, that "in the earliest stages of exercise, it will be necessary for him, with the assistance nutrition; without having to perform a passage before profuse perspiration has dissipated the heat, of another person for dispatch, to wipe and dry through numerous channels, before it can exert and fatigue, debilitated the living power, nothing his body with a coarse and clean cloth. He should some years, constantly directed infirm persons to nervous, hysteric, hypochondriacal, and paraly use such a degree of exercise, before immersion, as may produce some increased action of the vascular system, with some increase of heat, and thus secure a force of re-action under the shock, which otherwise might not always take place. But, though it be perfectly safe to go into the I. To a general enumeration of those cases in cold bath in the earlier stages of exercise, nothing thich it cannot be resorted to with advantage is more dangerous than this practice, after exercise has produced profuse perspiration, and ter-minated in languor and fatigue; because in such circumstances, the heat is not only sinking rapid-

2. The duration of every cold bathing applied er external or internal. 3. In obstructions of the to the whole body, ought to be short, and must be intestines, or habitual costiveness. 4. In affections of the breast and lungs, such as difficult sensations of the individual; for healthy persons Hence respiration, short and dry coughs, &c. 5. When may continue much longer in it than valetudina-

their fits off with it." 7. In cutaneous eruptions, remain in the bath longer than a quarter of an

3. The head should first come in contact with

the body, we must not enter the bath slowly or timorously, but with a degree of boldness. A contrary method would be dangerous; as it might propel the blood from the lower to the upper parts of the body, and thus occasion a fit because it transmits the water quickly over the whole body; and, consequently, is more consistent with the rules before-mentioned.

5. The morning is the most proper time for using the cold bath, unless it be in a river; in which case the afternoon, or from one to two hours before sunset, will be more eligible; as the water has then acquired additional warmth from the rays of the sun, and the immersion will not intera light breakfast, -or two hours before, or four hours after dinner, are the best periods of the day for this purpose.

6. While the bather is in the water, he should not remain inactive, but apply brisk general friction, and move his arms and legs, to promote the circulation of the fluids from the heart to the extremities. It would, therefore, be extremely imprudent to continue in the water till a second chillness attacks the body; a circumstance which would not only defeat the whole purpose intend-

not afterwards sit inactive, or enter a carriage, unless warmly clothed and wearing flannel next the skin; if season and circumstances permit, it will be more proper, and highly beneficial to take gentle exercise till the equilibrium of the circulation be restored, and the vessels, as well as the muscles, have acquired a due degree of re-ac-

The best place for cold bathing is in the invi-gorating water of the sea, or a clear river; and where neither of these can be conveniently resorted to, we recommend the Shower Bath. Its effects are doubtless more powerful than those of the common bath: and though the latter covers ly, but the system parts more easily with the the surface of the body more uniformly, yet this portion that remains." In short, it is a rule liable circumstance by no means detracts from the exto no exception, that moderate exercise ought cellence of the former: because those intermediate parts, which the water has not touched, receive an electric and sympathetic impression, in a degree similar to those brought into actual contact. As every drop of water from the shower bath operates as a partial cold bath, its vivifying shock to robust individuals is more extensive and beneficial than from any other method of

Hence this bath is possessed of the following important advantages: 1. The sudden contact of the water may be repeated, prolonged, and modified at pleasure. 2. The head and breast

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es, by mpure sensiearth plaints than the usual immersion, and can be more readily procured and adapted to circumstances. And, 4. The degree of pressure from the weight of water is here, likewise, in a great measure pre- may be relieved, and sometimes cured; while vented; nor is the circulation of the fluids interrupted so as to render the use of this bath in by wantonly sporting with so powerful an alteany degree dangerous, -a circumstance of the rative of the animal machine, either from sick highest importance, because, by the ordinary immersion, persons are often exposed to injuries which they least apprehend.

Cool Baths may be called those which are of a temperature between the 56th and 76th degrees of Fahrenheit's scale. They are of great service in all cases where cold bathing has before been recommended, and require nearly similar precautions. As their influence, however, on first entering them is less violent, though their subsequent effect may be attended with equal advantages, it follows, that even persons of a more de-

licate organization may resort to them with greater safety.

With respect to rules for cool bathing, we refer the reader to those stated in the preceding article; and shall only remark, that notwithstanding its effects are less perceptible while the body continues in the water, it is necessary that the bather, on coming out of it, should be wiped dred per cent.—Dr. W. Barton has recommend-dry with the greatest expedition, to prevent ed the seed of the H. Bicolor, as a substitute catarrhal affections.

above the 76th, and not exceeding the 96th or for poultry, it deserves the attention of rural 98th degree of the thermometer before mention- economists—especially in the Southern States, ed. There are various springs in Britain, espe- whose climate is so congenial to its native place.

Marm Bains, are such as have a temperature rate, as a lorage, and as supplying abundant lovely a beard. Eight females with one male, a year old, are sufficient to raise from eighty to one hundred turkies. Should mustard be scarce, lettuce may be substituted. ed. There are various springs in Britain, especially those of Bath, Clifton, Buxton, and Matlock, to which Nature has given this tempera- sent to you, with a letter dated, Edisto Island, ture, the most beneficial to the human body. May 11, 1824, under the name of French millet, But whether the tepid bath of this description or Egyptian Millet, is a variety of the Holcus be natural or artificial, it is equally conducive to spicatus, mentioned in the communication already the restoration of energy, though its effects alhuded to—(4 varieties are known.)—Abundant have, till lately, been little understood. Physic information respecting this plant may be found cians as well as patients, have hitherto been too in the Dictionnaire Encyclopedique of La Marck, generally accustomed to consider a warm bath

—Art. Houque. This plant goes among the as weakening the body, and useful only for the French by the names of couscou, millet à chanremoval of certain diseases, especially those of delle, &c. the skin. Experience, however, has amply proved, that there can be no safer and more effieacious remedy, in a variety of chronic or inveterate complaints, than the warm bath, if proper- our country, for an easy reference—and most of ly used, and continued for a sufficient length of them, too, are written in Latin. Although I have time. Instead of heating the human body as has erroneously been asserted, it has a cooling ness of the pulse, and reduces the pulsations in a remarkable degree, according to the length of time the patient continues in the water. After the body has been overheated by fatigue from travelling, violent exercise, or from whatever cause, and likewise after great exertion or per-turbation of mind, a tepid bath is excellently calculated to invigorate the whole system, while it allays those tempestuous aud irregular motions, which atherwise prey upon, and at length reduce, the constitution to a sick-bed. Its softening and assuasive power greatly tends to promote the growth of the body; on which account it is pe-culiarly adapted to the state of such youth as manifest a premature disposition to arrive at a settled period of growth; and it has uniformly MR. SKINNER, been observed to produce this singular effect in Permit me the all climates

medical advice.

Dr. Oliver asserts, "that by the prudent use of the hot bath, most chronical disorders, and gouty cases in particular, not in an inflamed state persons in high health may be greatly injured ness to health, or from health to sickness.

Tegg's Book of Utility.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore College, May 29, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

The plant of which the seed has been sent to you from Alabama, by Col. Pickens, is the Holcus bicolor, to which I alluded in my communication species of Holcus may be considered as a variety of the Holcus sorghum. There are strong rea-sons for this suggestion. The French call the H. sorghum, Grand Millet.—Among us, the use of wheat and Indian Corn, renders this plant less paration I found it extremely difficult to raise any valuable than it is in Africa. valuable than it is in Africa and Arabia, where Niehbur tells us that its seed yields two huned the seed of the H. Bicolor, as a substitute for chocolate or coffee, when parched.-At any Warm Baths, are such as have a temperature rate, as a forage, and as supplying abundant food

The other plant, of which an ear has been

These few indications will be sufficient as an Index or Key for your correspondents. Unfortunately botanical works are not enough diffused through a particular, I might say, a professional fondness for the Greek, Latin, &c. languages, and know well effect, inasmuch as it obviously abates the quick- that the Latin language affords to the learned of all countries, an easy medium for a prompt interchange of ideas, discoveries, &c .- still in this country, where useful knowledge has a wider spread, and seems to seek its level, I hope to see, at no distant day, the Botanical science brought home, as it were, to every farmer's ready apprehension, by the use of the Vernacular idiom.

I salute you with great esteem and respect, L. H. GIRARDIN.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BEST FOOD FOR YOUNG TURKIES.

Permit me through the medium of the "Farmer," to present my grateful acknowledgements to cipal food at once out of the earth to their mouths, Hot Baths are those which have a temperature my Cousin Tabitha, far her instructions on the by eating without the necessity of any imple-Hot Baths are those which have a temperature my Cousin Tabitha, far her instructions on the by eating without the necessity of any impleabove 98 or 100 degrees of Fahrenheit, and are subject of preventing the gapes in young turkies ments other than the hands and the teeth, and by occasionally increased to 110 or 120 degrees, and chickens Nodisease perhaps, is more destruc dispensing with every thing requiring skill in the and upwards, according to the particular nature tive to those species of poultry. My Cousin's preparation of the food and cleanliness in its of the case, and the constitution of the patient, philosophy, doubtless, is sound, as to the nature consumption or preservation; leaving these out There can be no stated rules laid down for its use, of the disease; for not being a professional ana- of the question, though they are all matters of as every thing depends upon the peculiar circum-tomist, I am not disposed to controvert the opi-great moment, when we consider their effects in stances of each patient. No prudent person will, nions of those more scientific than myself. I am the rearing of a family, we shall find, that, in we trust, have recourse to a hot bath without no theorist, but for my practical knowledge in mere quantity of food; that is to say, of nourishmatters of domestic concern, am indebted to per- ment, bread is the preferable diet.

sonal observation and the experience of others. As our progress towards perfection in the im-provement of domestic comforts and conveniences is greatly accelerated by taking advantage of the discoveries of those who are well versed in such matters, perhaps it may not appear presumptive in me to suggest to our cousin, and your other readers, a mode of preparing food for young turkies, which, for a long time I have successfully adopted, and which re ommends itself by its simplicity. Two eggs boiled to hardness, cut fine; a handful of young mustard, also cut fine; Indian meal scalded in boiling water, all mixed together with a small quantity of ground pepper, are sufficient to feed at one time one hundred young turkies, to be increased in quantity as they increase in size, until five or six weeks old. They are very fond of this mixture. Eggs that remain after the setting hens are supplied, though unfit for of the 17th current. La Marck thinks that this other purposes, answer this end. Feeding my young turkies on food prepared as above described, I have never known an instauce of one dying

I have usually sown mustard seed at such time as to have it young and tender about the season in which turkies are hatched. Perhaps it may not be a useless hint, that many poulterers permit the gentleman of the gang to acquire too long a beard. Eight females with one male, a year

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Domestic Economy.

MAKING BREAD.

77. Little time need he spent in dwelling on the necessity of this article to all families: though on account of the modern custom of using hotatoes to supply the place of bread, it seems necessary to say a few words here on a subject, which, in another work, I have so amply, and I think, so triumphantly discussed. I am the more disposed to revive the subject, for a moment in this place, from having read, in the Evidence recently given before the Agricultural Committee, that many labourers, especially in the West of England, use potatoes instead of bread to a very great extent. And I find, from the same evidence, that it is the custom to allot to labourers "a potato ground" in part payment of their wages! This has a tendency to bring English labourers down to the state of the Irish, whose mode of living, as to food, is but one remove from that of the pig, and

of the ill-fed pig too.

78. I was, in reading the above mentioned Evidence, glad to find, that Mr. EDWARD WAKE-FIELD, the best informed and most candid of all the witnesses, gave it as his opinion, that the increase which had taken place in the cultivation of potatoes was "injurious to the country;" an opinion, which must, I think, be adopted by every one who takes the trouble to reflect a little upon the subject. For, leaving out of the question the slovenly and beastly habits engendered amongst the labouring classes by constantly lifting their prin1,830 lb. of nutricious matter. Now mind, a and potatoes; and, therefore, I shall now probaker's bread. Besides this, rye, and even barbushel of wheat, weighing 60 lb. will make of household bread (that is to say, taking out only the bran) 65 lb. Thus, the acre yields 2080 lb. of bread. As to the expenses, the seed and act wheat; that is to say, where the Winchester wheat; that is to say, where the Winchester between the pound of household bread, than in a pound of household bread. Besides this, rye, and even barbusheld bread baker's bread. Besides this, rye, and even barbusheld bread to induce him to bake his own bread. Very good bread. Few people upon the face of the earth live better than the Long Islanders. Wheat; that is to say, where the Winchester better families out of ten, seldom eat wheaten of planting are about equal in the two cases. But, while the potatoes must have cultivation during their growth, the wheat needs none; and while the wheat straw is worth from three to of flour from the sixty pounds, will make sixty-five bread. Rye is the flour that they principally pounds of bread, besides the leaving of about ten make use of. Now, rye, is seldom more than during their growth, the wheat needs none; and while the wheat straw is worth from three to of flour from which the bran only is taken. If five pounds an acre, the haulm of the potatoes is you make fine flour, you take out pollard, as they rye and half wheat, taking out a little more of not worth one single truss of that straw. Then, as call it, as well as bran, and then you have a smallto the expense of gathering, housing and keeping er quantity of bread and a greater quantity of quarter rye and a quarter barley; nay, one-third the potato crop, it is enormous, besides the risk offal; but, even of this finer bread; bread equal of each make bread that I could be very well of loss by frost, which may be safely taken, on an in fineness to the baker's bread, you get from content to live upon all my lifetime; and, even

For it must be a considerable time before En-lings; and it yields you the weight of thirteen and of poultry of all descriptions. They will also people can be brought to eat potatoes in the and a half quartern loaves. These quartern fatten quicker upon a meal of barley, than upon lish people can be brought to eat potatoes in the land a half quartern loaves. These quartern ratten quicker upon a meal of barley, than upon loaves now sell at Kensington, at the baker's shop the earth with their paws, toss them into a pot without washing, and when boiled, turn them out upon a dirty board, and then sit round that board, peel the skin and dirt from one at a time and eat the inside. Mr. Curwen was delighted with a bushel of bread. The baker's quartern load, "Irish hospitality," because the people there re-is, indeed, cheaper in the country than at Ken-iton with us.—[Cobbett's Cottage Economy.]

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t. in risha labourer's family. When wheat is ten shilad to fetch them at a considerable expense. 1 hink, therefore, that I give the advantage to the tatoes, when I say that they sell upon an ave ounds less weight than the bushel of wheat; ings of a labourer in husbandry.

bile they yield only five pounds and a half of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and while the shameful, for a labourer's wife to go to the banded of the tricious matter equal to bread; and tricious matter equal tricious matter equal to bread; and tricious matter equal tricious matter equ

79. An acre of land, that will produce 300 el, you can have sixty-five hounds of bread for ty-nine times out of a hundred, the fuel for heatbushels of potatoes, will produce 32 bushels of the ten shillings; and can have out of potatoes ing the oven costs very little. The hedgers, the wheat. I state this as an average fact, and am only five pounds and a half of nutricious matter copsers, the woodmen of all descriptions, have not at all afraid of being contradicted by any one equal to bread for two shillings! This being the well acquainted with husbandry. The potatoes case, I trust, that we shall soon hear no more of the oven cannot, upon an average, take the Counare supposed to be of a good sort, as it is called, those savings, which the labourer makes by the and the wheat may be supposed to weigh 60 use of potatoes; I hope we shall, in the words pounds a bushel. It is a fact clearly established, that, after the water, the stringly substance, and lazy root," if she choose still to adhere to it. It pounds of bread to the bushel, or nearly another that, after the water, the stringly substance, and lazy root, it she choose still to adhere to it. It pounds of bread to the bushel, or nearly another the earth, are taken from the potato, there resist he root also, of sloveliness, filth, misery, and nutricious matter, or matter which is deemed equally nutricious with bread, and as the raw potatoes weigh 56 lb. a bushel, the acre will yield good, are upon the decline. Englishmen seem to be upon the return to beer and bread, from water in a pound of bread, than in a pound of a pound of bread to the bushel, or nearly another quartern loaf and a half, making nearly fifteen quartern loaves out of the bushel of wheat. The sincest flour is by no means the most wholesome; and, at any rate, there is more nutricious matter in a pound of bread, than in a pound of bread, than in a pound of bread, than in a pound of bread to the bushel, the surface of the papers.

of loss by frost, which may be safely taken, on an average, at a tenth of the crop. Then comes the expense of cooking. The 32 bushels of wheat, supposing a bushel to be baked at a time, (which would be the case in a large family) would demand thirty-two heatings of the oven. Suppose a bushel of potatoes to be cooked every day, in order to supply the place of this bread, then we have nine hundred boilings of the pot; unless to the baker's bread, you get from fifty-eight to fifty-nine pounds out of the bushel of wheat. Now, then, let us see, how many quartern loaves you get out of the bushel of wheat, supposing it to be fine flour, in the first place. You get thirteen quartern loaves and a half, these cost you, at the present average price in order to supply the place of this bread, then we have nine hundred boilings of the pot; unless to the baker's bread, you get from fortent to live upon all my lifetime; and, even barley alone; if the barley be good, and none but the finest flour taken out of it, has in it, measure for measure, ten times the nutrition of powers there are bushel, in the first place. You get thirteen quartern loaves and a half, these cost you, at the present average price of wheat, (seven and sixpence a bushel,) in the first place that is 7s. and 6d.; then 3d. for grinding; being the hot; unless to the baker's bread, you get from fortered barley alone; if the barley be good, and none but the finest flour taken out of it, has in it, measure for measure, ten times the nutrition of powers are the first place. Indeed the fact is well known, that our forefathers used barley bread to a very great extent. Its only fault, with those who dislike it, is not to find with the baker's loaf, which has in it no more of the sweetness of grain than is to be be found in the offal which comes from the saw. Think of the labour; think of the time; think of the labour; think of the baker's boat and the bushel of wheat, supposing it to be fine flour, in the first place is the first place. You get thirteen quartern loa Think of the labour; think of the time; think worth more than a half a pound, while the grindings of deal boards. The nutricious nature of all the peelings and scrapings and washings ing is 9d. a bushel. Thus, then, the bushel of attending these nine hundred boilings of the not! bread of fifty-nine pounds cost you eight shillings; and it yields you the weight of thirteen and of poultry of all descriptions. They will trive no parish relief; upon which I can only sington, by, probably, a penny in the loaf; which may, that I wish him the exclusive benefit of such would still, however, leave a saving of 5s. upon the bushel of bread. But, besides this, pray think 80. I have here spoken of a large quantity of a little of the materials of which the baker's loaf 80. I have here spoken of a large quantity of a little of the materials of which the baker's loat ach of the sorts of food. I will now come to a is composed. The alum, the ground potatoes, emparative view more immediately applicable and other materials, it being a notorious fact, that the bakers, in London, at least have mills, where- DEAR SIR, ngs the bushel, potatoes bought at best hand in to grind their potatoes; so large is the scale am speaking of the country generally,) are upon which they use that material. It is probayear, and have added such notes of the vegetaout two shillings a bushel. Last spring the ble that, out of a bushel of wheat, they make tion in April and May, as my notes afford. erage price of wheat might be six and six- between sixty and seventy pounds of bread, rese were of the coarsest kind, and the farmer yours in quality, you have, allowing a shilling of the wind, I am in hopes our fruit is not destroyed to fetch them at a considerable expense. I for the heating of the oven, a clear 4s. saved uped. Vegetation is at least seven days earlier than ink, therefore, that I give the advantage to the on every bushel of bread. If you consume half last year; and I have had rye in head some days. a bushel a week, that is to say, about a quartern ge, for full a *fifth* part as much as the wheat loaf a day, this is a saving of 51. 4s. a year, ils for, per bushel, while they contain five or full a sixth part, if not a fifth part of the earn-

shel of wheat will yield sixty five hounds of ker's shop; and how negligent, how criminally rad, besides the ten pounds of bran. Hence it careless of the welfare of his family must the la clear, that, instead of that saving, which is bourer be, who permits so scandalous an use of the proceeds of his labour! But I have, hitherto.

(To be continued.)

Editorial Correspondence.

Albany, May 15.

I inclose a meteorological table for the last

Yesterday we had flurries of snow at intervals though they have no more flour, and, of course, all day, with strong N. W. winds. The thermometricities was about eighteen hence; though no more nutricious matter, than you have in your fifty-nine pounds of bread. But, at the and this morning before sunrise at 31 in the open least, supposing their bread to be as good as air, 1 degree below freezing—and yet, on account

> I have new, and to me sufficient evidence, that liming seed wheat, is a preventive of the fly as well as of smut. The experiments of G. B. Evertson, of Poughkeepsie, and of Col. Mather, of Scaghticoke, both intelligent observing gentle-men, has removed all doubts in their minds. And Gen. Armstrong, as follows:-

"Liming seed to prevent smut and other similar maladies, has been long practised in Europe. I think I notice it in the Practical Farmer; but tatoes, there is a waste of more than one half; taken a view of the matter the least possibly ad whether or no, I have seen it used in this neighbors, then wheat is ten shillings the bush- vantageous to the home-baked bread. For nine-bourhood, on a suggestion of mine, and with the whether or no, I have seen it used in this neigheffect of completely protecting the crop from the of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, fly. My son, Col. H. B. Armstrong, was the experimentor-limed one half his wheat seed, and sowed the other half without liming. The for-mer had no fly—the latter was devoured by it," Your's with esteem,

J. BUEL.

Edisto Island, May 11th, 1824.

DEAR SIR, You having kindly furnished the members of our society with various sorts of seeds; I embrace with great pleasure the opportunity I now have, of reciprocating in some measure your friendly offices. I send you herewith an ear of what the seedsman called French millet. It grows with great rapidity. When I saw it last autumn in a small patch of William Seabrook, Esq. the Vice-President of our Society, and who has kindly furnished me with this specimen, it had attained the height of at least 20 feet. It throws out a great number of shoots or suckers, and in the opinion of Mr. Seabrook, will yield a greater quantity of fodder than any other grain or grass with which we, in the southern states, are acquainted—not excepting the Guinea grass. Mr. S. planted it in rows about 5 feet apart, and the same distance between the hills—4 grains in each hill. The rows, or beds, were made by the hoe precisely in the same manner as they are prepared in our southern seaboard districts for Indian corn.

Having mentioned Guinea grass, I shall just in passing, observe that Dr. Auld of our Island, had it growing last year in great luxuriance-its uncommon growth after the second cutting attracted his attention. When upon measuring it he found it had in eight days attained the height of three feet nine inches. The Doctors seed was procured from Jamaica—he took great pains to preserve

A MEMBER of the St. John's, Colleton Agricultural Society.

N. B. It has just occurred to me, and I have no doubt of the fact, that the friends of the soiling an inch or two at the root-end of the straw makes a great addition to the dunghill.

75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5.75—Ginseng, 30 cts.—
Linseed Oil, 62 cts. in demand—Clover Seed, \$3. the French millet. As I have some doubts of the correctness of the name given to this plant, will correctness of the name given to this plant, will pear, that the average produce, in straw, of all the different crops, stubble included, may be called the different crops, stubble included the different crops are crops. tion on the subject.

THE VINE.

The cultivation of the vine begins to attract the attention of many in different parts of the country. Every year new vineyards are planted and old ones are enlarged; good wines, too, are made, which, at moderate prices, afford a handsome profit.

Our attention has been more particularly called to this subject at this time, by seeing a letter from Mr. Eichelberger, of York, Pennsylvania, in which he has been offered two hundred dollars a year her acre, for four acres of his vineyard. This offer was made by a person "who understands the business well, and was brought up to it," and believes that the vines and cuttings from these four acres, at a low price, and with an ordinary crop of grapes, will produce three thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Is not this well worth the attention of our farmers and planters .- Nat. Jour.

PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR-DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Piscataway Inspection Warehouse, during the quarter, commencing on the fifth day value as the grain itself.

	Domestic growth.	of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	59			59
Number de- livered.	-,1			1

JOHN C. MOORE, Inspector. TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, May 20, 1824. True Copy, from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W.S. Md.

IMPORTANCE OF STRAW IN HUSBANDRY.

This is a subject that has not hitherto been so much attended to as its importance deserves. Though many useful observations on straw, are occasionally introduced in agricultural writings, and though its value, as the basis of future crops, is fully admitted by every intelligent farmer, yet the subject has seldom been professedly treated of at any length: we shall endeavour, therefore, to compress the most important particulars connected with it, under the following heads:

1. The weight of straw produced on an average of the different crops of grain and pulse, per

statute acre.

2. The value of the different kinds of straw,

3. The various uses to which each kind of straw is applicable.

&c.; 2. The different kinds of the same grain; 3. the roots alive during the last winter, but was not successful. As his plants yielded no seed he has abandoned the cultivation of it.

A MEMBER of the St. John's and, 6. The manner in which the straw is cut, for

From a statement by Mr. Young, it would ap-

It is calculated by Mr. Brown, of Markle, that

on an average of years, the produce of straw in thers, 35 cts. good land, and under tolerable management, will be nearly in the following proportions, per English acre:

		Stones.
Wheat,		160
Beans and	Peas,	130
Oats,		130
Barley,		100

Total 520

lbs. or 1 ton 5 cwt. 2 quarters and 4 lbs.

It may be safely estimated, that on an average of years, well cultivated and fertile soils, when the crop is carefully cut down, will annually produce, on the average of the crops above-mentioned, and taking the average of the kingdom, 1 ton, 5 cwt. per English acre.

Peas-Straw.

In Scotland the haulm of peas is used as fod-der for working-horses, instead of hay; and when well harvested, forms a very excellent provender, insomuch that it is considered to be of almost equal

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1824.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.-We have heretofore advocated the offering of a premium to the inventor of the best contrivance for transporting fresh butter to market, from any distance, by land or water.—This desirable object has now been accomplished by Mr. Richardson, at his shop in East Street, where he makes and sells, at various prices, from \$10 to \$15, according to size, butter boxes constructed on the principle, and somewhat on the plan of his excellent Refrigera tors, some of which on the most improved plan are now for sale.

These Butter boxes are so compactly arranged, as, with a small quantity of ice, to bring the butter to market in the best condition, and without injury to the form of the prints.—Where boxes are bespoke, the diameter of the print in use, ought to be given.

Every new facility of this sort, while it enables farmers more distant, to avail themselves of the benefit of the market, at the same time increases competition, and reduces the cost to the consumer of the article-and is therefore an object

of publick utility.

It is said that corns on the toes may be readily cured by rubbing them with pummice stone.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & SYMINGTON.

Weight of Straw produced by the different Crops.

The quantity of straw per acre, differs according to a variety of circumstances; as, 1. The \$2 25 to \$3—Corn Meal, pr. bbl. \$2—Wheat, species of grain, whether wheat, barley, oats, white, \$1 18 to \$1 20-Ditto Red, \$1 14 to \$1 16 -Corn, yellow, 33 cts.-Ditto, white, 30 centsstraw is more abundant than in poor ones; 5. The season when the seed is sown, for spring-sown wheat has less straw than the winter-sown; and, 6. The manner in which the straw is cut, for Do. Do. No. 2, S1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 50 to \$3 75 per bush -Flax Seed, rough, 75 the different crops, stubble included, may be cal-culated at 1 ton 7 cwt. per English acre; but that is rejecting the weaker soils.

It is calculated by Mr. Brown, of Markle, that

It is calculated by Mr. Brown, of Markle, that

TOBACCO.-Actual sales-Joshua Hood, of Bal timore county, 1 hhd. yellow tobacco, \$22 per cwt.

Fine red from \$14 to \$18 per cwt.-Common, Ditto, from \$5 to \$8 do.—Common tobacco \$1 to \$4 -Yellow Tobacco has rather declined. Eight hhds. of Ohio Tobacco sold for \$20 per

hundred round.

Pigs For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale five boar and five Or, at an average of these crops, 130 stone per sow pigs, being a litter from the sow which took acre, 22 lbs. avoirdupois, per stone; in all, 2860 the first premium at the last Maryland Cattle Show. Apply to

J. W. STONE. Three Miles on the Frederick Turnpike Road

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER. Proceedings of the Washington Agricultural Society of East Tennessee—On Reclaimed Marsh Meadows—Agri-East Tennessee—On Reclaimed Marsh Meadows—Agricultural Report from the counties therein mentioned, in Virginia—Fate of Books—Paper of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, No. IV.—General Rules for the Restoration of Health—Communication of L. H. Girardin—Best food for Young Turkies—Making Bread—Extraction the Editor's Correspondence, dated Albany May 13, and Edisto Island, May 11, 1824—The Vine—Tobacco Report—Importance of Straw in Husbandry—Prices Current, Advertisement, &c. es Current, Advertisement, &c.

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AGRICULTURE.

meeting on 12th April, 1824, by Thomas G. less indeed it be WATKINS, M. D. President of the Society.

(Concluded from No. 11.)

Whoever expe

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society,

5. The kind of grains, grasses, &c. to be pre-pared.— It is not only highly important to an im-

lity of the soil, and to stimulate the growth of all vegetable products—manures are indispensible. They are to be obtained from animal, vegetable, or fossil substances, from air, water, and we may add from almost every thing else; and the judicious preparation and application of them, constitutes of itself a highly important branch of the science of agriculture, and the art of good pendence, or monarchise the republican simplifications and credit—overdealing makes us the husbandry; few districts of country are more favoured, for the facilities afforded of obtaining manures than East Tennessee; good range for the deep and extensively laid plans of all the soil to stimulate the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the virtuous hopes ed with much ability in Baltimore,—and the works as soon as our means will admit—but beyond these, I will never advise the expenditure of one these, I will never advise the expenditure of one these, I will never advise the expenditure of one these, I will never advise the expenditure of one these, I will never advise the expenditure of one these, I will never advise the expenditure of the sense of the husbandry in the sense of the husbandry in the sense of the h stock, and other resources for animal support, af legitimate monarchs of Europe and the world, and political happiness—painful diseases are ford the means of supplies from this source—and the means of accomplishing their objects, thereby prevented—or if natural causes only promountain air and innumerable streams of water, have never been wanting among us—and perhaps duce these, they are more uniform in character limestone and wood to burn it, provided at every ever means or pretexts therefore, money can be and fickle course of subsistence—new, unknown, farmer's door, a most valuable and inexhaustible withdrawn from us—our power is diminished, and unheard of diseases arise amongst us, and resource in this never sufficiently estimated fossil; and theirs comparatively enlarged. Robbed of doctors and old women are kept squabbling about

we are told, is inexhaustible; with such fortunate selves—by pursuing the wisdom of our fathers, resources, gentlemen, what more is requisite, to Let our ways be frugal, plain and rational. One

2. The animals to be maintained upon our land. These consist of such as are used for labour in cultivation, or for subsistence and market: and for either of these objects, too much attention cannot be paid to selection and keeping. Hither to perhaps, it has been a material error in our husbandry that, oxen have been too much post-poned for horses in our plantation operations.—They are equally docile, more hardy, easier kept—and when no longer useful for labour, afford us excellent food—and the remark we have frequently heard made, that a reduced ox quickly stabled, makes the tenderest beef, is worthy of some consideration—mules too are too much neglected amongst us. Whatever may be our choice of animals and breeds, and for whatever purposes, economy requires that all animals should be properly secured from inclement weather, and well fed. 2. The animals to be maintained upon our land. by the arts of agriculture; let him not become or restoration of their bloated monarchy, are more well fed.

3. The gear and implements of husbandry.—
Without these our land and animals would profit fore, the surest foundation of public spirit in all, a public point of view, what tends to undermine es little; a plenty of them, and the best kind will to aid our operations, and favour our upright the plainness and purity of our manners, must be found the cheapest in the end, in a few years views—and if prejudice or partiality might with deeply affect us, as it should them—confining our a farmer will consume unprofitably, more time in propriety in any case be sued—could it be done attention to the more modest pursuit of what is running backwards and forwards with a single in any better earthly cause? We have heard useful and comfortable, we should leave the noplough to a blacksmith's shop, than would be suf much of late about prodigals and radicals. Now ble, the elegant and the splendid-to the wild

objects, instead of rendering all the elements tri prodigal of our own labour, that we may radi-never sanction the introduction of mahogany butary to his support, permits them to depredate cally remove all the weeds and trash, that would sideboards, and bureaus, and richly papered upon his substance, and carry off a great portion swallow up or dissipate the substance of our walls, in a country remote from seaboards, and of his profits.

I cannot conclude my remarks, where our own native cherry, walnut, sycamore, 5. The kind of grains, grasses, &c. to be prefured.— It is not only highly important to an improved state of agriculture, and agricultural pro
fits; that we should make the best selection of
seeds of all the productions of the earth fitting for
rican citizens. The domestic habits, manners and
it be to apply the surplus resources squandered
that the productions of the earth fitting for
rican citizens. The domestic habits, manners and
it be to apply the surplus resources squandered
that the productions of the earth fitting for
rican citizens. The domestic habits, manners and
it be to apply the surplus resources squandered
that the production of the sample, abound for useful and
beautiful sugar maple, abound for useful and
purely.

The kind of grains, grasses, &c. to be pregentlemen, without calling your attention in a
and beautiful sugar maple, abound for useful and
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beautiful sugar maple, abound for useful and
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beautiful sugar maple, abound for usef our use, but that we should take particular care custom, or rural economy of all nations, have ei abroad for these purposes—to the acquisition of to preserve these from unfavourable mixture and ther been established or conducted upon principles books and useful knowledge. And here I cannot degeneration, the breed of vegetables may be as to support their institutions—or have ultimately profitably improved with care and attention, as proved subversive of them. Our republican examthe great advantage that might result to its protection of the breed of animals.

6. Manures.—To preserve or improve the quality of the soil, and to stimulate the growth of all result abroad has disappointed the virtuous hopes. in every direction, offer abundant natural resour- to an extent not even suspected by too many. —easily understood, and successfully treated. ces in these respects, and our superabundance of They well know that money is power—by what Whereas, under the present luxurious, irregular

Address to the Washington Agricultural Society of East Tennessee—delivered at their first stated and respectable point, but skill and industry, unpart of the world, have devised to undermine meeting on 12th April, 1824, by Thomas G. less indeed it be 7. Patience and perseverance. ing thrones, is to attract the attention of all class-Whoever expects to find himself suddenly, as if es as strongly as possible to external parade in by magic or disingenuous speculation, enriched every thing. The Parisians, for instance, since the

ficient to supply one or too extra ones for each team, which by keeping one like a standing bag may provoke none against us; and prove that we constituted to flutter and fall—already we see acat mill, would enable him to make every trip tell.

4. Houses, manure pens, and all necessary lots.

He who neglects to pay proper attention to these before us—play Jack o' both sides. Let us be of independence. Economy and propriety could be traditionally the elements to the wind and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are constituted to flutter and fall—already we see actions.

We may do as many cunning people have done cline and fall, rather than the use and progress of independence. Economy and propriety could be traditionally the elements that we have the standing to the elegant and the spientid—to the wind and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team, which by keeping one like a standing bag may provoke none against us; and prove that we constituted to flutter and fall—already we see actions and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team, which by keeping one like a standing bag may provoke none against us; and prove that we constituted to flutter and fall—already we see action and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team.

We may do as many cunning people have done of independence. Economy and propriety could be action to the set of the elegant and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The wind the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The elegant and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The elegant and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The wind the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The elegant and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The elegant and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The elegant and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The elegant and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The elegant and the extravagant—who like the butterfly are team. The elegant and the extravagant—who li

resource in this never sumiciently estimated lossif; and theirs comparatively enlarged. Robbed of doctors and old women are kept squabbling about in addition to all these, the gypsum, or plaster of our principles and our means then, by insidious the theories to fix principles, which must ever the Virginia quarries near Abingdon, completes practices upon us from abroad, or inconsiderate continue as unfixed as the complicated variety, ones adopted at home; can we reasonably expect to transmit unimpaired to posterity the glorious ed, reacting upon, and alternately generating products, I may safely affirm in point of quality is freehold we have received from our forefathers! equal to any in the world, that we have yet had It were vain and foolish to expect it. Let us gives us a rush, another postpones, and introduction our forefathers.

Vol. 6.-12.

figuring, and dashing away at every thing, whe-enslave us. The unwelcome salutation of, "com-ther suitable or unsuitable to our physical, mor-pay me what you owe me," extends to a compa al, or religious condition—supportive or subver-ratively small number in East Tennessee—livin al, or religious condition-supportive or subversive of our political institutions! Can we hold upon their own, and within their means, our ciout at this gait? Believe it not, gentlemen, these tizens require no factitious aids to keep then remarks are by no means inapplicable to our pre- afloat-they require no stop laws, property laws sent objects-it will be in vain that we improve our agricultural condition, and individual resour-poning, if not positively defrauding justice

Domestic employments, and manufactures, and and trees that stand in the way of our agricul economical manners and intercourse should be ture. our special care, for the good of our families and country. But far be it from me to discourage social intercourse-it is the delight of the human heart, and even brutes and savages affect it-the man of solitude may cherish the purest abstract principles and feelings of natural justice and human benevolence. But brooding over himself, his own sensations and volitions, his feelings and his habits become unfriendly to the social virtues -and he loses all practical toleration for the DEAR SIR, infirmities of human nature, or the defects of human institutions. But when social intercourse is regulated by pride and ostentation, rather than important premiums which it is your province to the dictates of feeling and nature, it becomes independence-and finally makes the great majority of the individual members of society, the pect of the farm, you might also expet some weather cocks of design, and the yoked instru-ments of despotism. Let our intercourse be en-some cursory remarks on each item to which couraged then, and all the harmony of social the society have directed your attention. virtues-but let it be confined to good will, and good fare, without parade and extravagance in the use of such articles as come not conveniently ed the whole extent of Anglo-Atlantic settleing now, amidst the independence-destroyingoverwhelms them.

If there is a portion of the United States, more than any other that yet bears the same relation, for the application of manure, I can not calcuto the present polished errors of the ancient ha- late on its having much weight with your combitations of America, which these in their pris- mittee, when I find it opposed to that already tine purity and simplicity, bow to the corrupt advanced by the best farmer Eastern Virginia can abodes of Europe-perhaps it is to be found in boast of, and by many practical and successful the condition, of this our East Tennessee. Not washed by the waves of the Atlantic, wafting to whom I allude, that by applying vegetable ry, poplar, or some other native wood, almost over the refinements of the old world—nor yet touched by the golden lures of Golconda or Posoil, much nutritious matter is saved that would putting up, growing most luxuriantly for two or tosi, which glitter upon the wilder regions of the Nile-like Mississippi, from the new. The aspirants to wealth, and grandeur, and speculation, have stopped short of, or gone by us. But here still remain our peaceful habitations, our excellent farming lands, our mountains and vallies—should, without hesitation admit it to be the best hands to the state of the state o abundant streams for navigation, and water state for applying it. But under the fullest imworks-and above all our fine climate, pregnant pression that the heat which is essential to dewith health. Here, too, we have comfort and composition can only be engendered by a large simplicity-no splendid ceremonies flutter our mass of vegetable or other matter lying in close

or any other laws violating compacts, and post ces, if a proper and happy application is not Thus, gentlemen, let us proceed—uptearing by made of them. the roots, nothing useful in society, but the grub

206 PAPERS

Read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, and by order of said Society, communicated for publication in the American Farmer.

No. V. Springfield, October 15, 1823.

Having already declared myself to the Secra tary as a candidate for one of the first and most award, I have thought that in addition to a restock, implements of husbandry, and general assome cursory remarks on each item to which

1st. In relation to Yards and Manures. To insure prosperity to the farmer who is unwilling to turn much of his attention to the creand properly within our means. The first set-lation and preservation of manure by its proper tlers of the good old Virginia, as was once call-application to the soil, would be as preposterous as to insure the success of the merchant, who, ments in America-far removed from the cor-though receiving his store room filled with goods, ruptions of despotism-felt and cherished only having himself provided with every implement the natural social virtues, and heartfelt unobtru- of his profession, and his counters surrounded by sive piety. The sons of these were our fathers purchasers, failed to replenish his shelves with of the revolution. All had a plenty, and could articles to supply their demands. For though give their neighbours some. Debts, executions, we may receive our lands in the richest state, be and embarrasments, chased not joy and comfort possessed of the best improved implements of away from their happy habitations. But design the husbandman, deposite our seeds in the ing, corrupting, misleading fashion, with her handsomest manner, at present reap the most hundred follies and vices, paraded herself into abundant crop—yet if we fail to return to the these republican walks where unpretending hos- soil nourishment in the aggregate, amounting to pitality had reigned, with not less dignity for that drawn from it by cultivation, our lands being plain and simple. And there are not want- must be impoverished, and our posterity (if not ourselves) have their eyes opened to the system stilendour, of this same Atlantic, thousands and of bad management which we have pursued. It ten thousands, of virtuous, intelligent, dignified is indeed astonishing that when the benefit of individuals, who cast their long and lingering manure is so evident and immediate, its effects looks back upon the past, while they are forced so fully compensating the farmer for his labour in along, sighing as they sink in the current that applying it, that it should be so totally neglected by many even among our best cultivators.

In offering an opinion as to the proper time hearts, and disturb our convenience, or plunge contact; and believing too, that the process is land, I do not include in my rotation: A porus into embarrassments—no capitaled creditors greatly accelerated by the order passing from tion of this is taken (depending upon the quantity

cattle already in a fermenting state, I contend that the manure taken from the yard as soon as a decomposition had perfectly commenced is much nore efficacious than the same would be if applied in a dry state. There is, perhaps, no point on which opinion more equally turns than on this, it has divided two of the most learned and agacious agriculturists in the union; I allude to ladge Peters of Pennsylvania, and Col. Taylor of Virginia. The former, however, after having nade the fairest experiments the case would admit of, feels from the result more fully confirmed in the opinion which he has ever entertained (to wit, that of applying it in its partially fermented state). He mentions as another great advantage of hauling all matter first to the barn yard, and one too, that must be obvious to every farmer; that of saving the urine of our cattle, which otherwise for the want of an absorbant would be lost. The best constructed barn yards that I have seen were the concave ones of some of our northern farmers, in which all the fluid matter runs to the centre, and is absorbed by frequent applications of earth, straw, weeds, corn stalks, &c. It is the opinion of those who have made the experiment that by proper management we subversive of heartfelt happiness and personal view of my fences and divisions, orchard, live can make fifteen wagon loads of manure from each head of our stock.

2d. Fences and General Divisions.

It is unnecessary to say much about fencing; the kind that would be cheapest and best in one part of our country, might, in all probability, be more costly in another. To those who are situated near saw mills, and where timber is abundant, the board fence I would suppose cheapest. Five plank six inches broad, and sixteen and a half feet long, with two locust posts, makes a rood of durable fence that will not cost in all (including the white washing which is usually recommended as a great preservative of the plank) above seventy-five cents. Where plank is scarce, and stone abundant, the latter might be preferable. Indeed on our large farms it is advisable to have both. I have no doubt, however, that either are cheaper (without estimating the cost of timber for rails) than to cut, maul, make up, and annually repair a common worm fence, the produce of the ground saved by stone or board would repair the fences for a generation. Under the head of rotation of crops something will be said on general divisions.

3d. Rotation of Crops.

As nature has pointed out the propriety of not confining the digestive powers of the stomach too long to any single species of food, by supplying a variety of fruits and vegetables in every season of the year, and some peculiar to each; so has she suggested to the Husbandman the advantages of a change of seed which he furnishes to the grounds. We demand no better evidence of this than the fact, that cutting frequently from our lands scrubby pines, and fine growth of oak succeeds, or perhaps by destroythree years, decaying, and nourishing some new species which had never grown before on the same ground, goes to illustrate the same truth. The great advantages of a change to be seen wherever it is practised, should, however, be sufficient to convince us that we were but aiding nature in the accomplishment of her wishes.

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I have seven fields which are employed in alternate cultivation. In addition to this, I have about eighty acres which I consider as meadow which at the time may require re-setting in grass) whenever my poorer shifts come in cultivation, thus equallizing the annual crops. The following rotation I have laid down for myself. The seven fields are numbered from one up to seven. Beginning with No. 1, I have it in corn, then wheat, then clover two years, then wheat, then orchard grass, and timothy two years. Again (which will be the eighth year) in corn, so on through the whole number of fields. To make it plain I annex a diagram. On the different fields as designated by the numbers, are to be seen the crops now growing: on the left, the years for a complete rotation; opposite each year, and under each number of the crop, for the year is mentioned.

	No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7. field.
1823	Corn.	and	or Grass and Timothy		Clover.	Clover.	Wheat.
1824	Wheat.	Corn.	and	Or Grass and Timothy	Wheat.	Clover.	Clover.
1825	Clover.	Wheat.	Corn.	and	Or Grass and Timothy	Wheat.	Clover.
1820	Clover.	Clover.	Wheat.	Corn.	Or Grass and Timothy	Or Grass and Timothy	Wheat.
1827	Wheat.	Clover.	Clover.	Wheat.	Corn.	and	Or Grass and Timothy
1828	Or Grass and Timo by		Clover.	Clover.	Wheat.	Corn.	Or Grass and Timothy
1829	Or Grass and Timothy	and	Wheat.	Clover,	Clover.	Wheat.	Corn.

Thus it will be seen that in 1823, No. 1 is in corn, No. 2 and 3 in orchard grass and timothy, No. 4 and 7 in wheat, and 5 and 6 in clover; so that every year there is one field (fields averaging forty acres) in corn, two in orchard grass and timothy, two in wheat, and two in clover. All the manure made after the first of April each year, is hauled out during the following October, spread upon the ground, and immediately turned under with three horse ploughs as deep as possible: that made after the 1st of November, and until the first of April, is hauled in the month of March and spread upon the surface of the ground which had been ploughed in the fall, (but not over the portion of the field which had previously been manured) and stirred in with single horse shovel ploughs. In this way all the manure I can make is applied to my corn, which is the crop most requiring it. As soon after ploughing with shovels as possible, provided the middle of April has arrived, I plant my corn and commence the first of May breaking up a clover field, which is then about blooming for wheat. It is broken up in lands of forty eight feet, so that when the field is done, it will be divided by the back lapping and finishing furrow into twenty-four feet lands, by which the seedsman will be guided. The first of June this is all sowed in oats (one and a half bushels per acre) and har-rowed in the direction of the ploughing. The first of August I start my ploughs in opposite directions from that in which it was originally broken. To these ploughs chains are attached which enables them effectually to turn under the oats, of whatever height it may be. I must here state, that to Mr. Isaac Chrisman, one of our most industrious and successful farmers, I am indebted for information as to the proper manner of fixing this chain. I formerly had it attached to the left end of the single tree of the left horse, and the right end of the single tree of the right horse;

fixing it. By Mr. Chrisman's directions, it is my ploughs, harrows, &c. it is unnecessary to attached to the left end of the single tree of the enter into a description of their form. right horse, brought under the beam of the plough just in front of the coulter, carried over and knocked on top of the coulter; this should drag on the ground, when it effectually answers the object for which it is intended.—After my oats is all turned under, I have the field immediately well harrowed the way it was ploughed, and the middle of September, start a harrow in generally getting it under the fetlock, so as to the opposite direction ahead of the seedsman, bruise, wound, or excoriate the pastern. In se-If I cultivate rye, it is only when a portion of my poulticed at first; and when the inflamation has addition to my regular approach. addition to my regular crops. You will perceive with some astringent lotion, as a solution of sugar from what I have said, my corn ground has invariably two ploughings and two harrowings .- I the following liniment may be applied: sometimes give it an additional harrowing-my wheat ground has three ploughings and three harrowings, sometimes a rolling in addition. The Let them be well shaken. field which I annually sow in clover, is the wheat In slight injuries, the astringent lotion, will gefollowing corn; on this the pug from my crop nerally be sufficient for the cure. is sowed, and white clear seed may be necessary. The fallow field of wheat is sowed with orchard ally tight about the body, he is said to be hide-bound; the coat at the same time generally appears rough and dry. This tightness of the skin Upon the forty acre field of oats I turned under pears rough and dry. This tightness of the skin this year, I sowed fifty-five bushels of wheat, is often the effect of hard work and want of sufweighing sixty pound per bushel, twenty two and a fourth bushels of orchard grass, and twen-lingering diseases, and must therefore be consity-two gallons of timothy seed, making one and dered rather as a symptom of disease than as a three eighths of a bushel of wheat and three-disease itself. The best remedies are a light eighths of a bushel of grass seed.

4th Orchard.

My orchard (consisting of two hundred and fifty trees) is composed of a variety of fruit, some of a very choice kind. I last spring, governed by the advice of some of my northern acquaintances, rotation with the field to which it is attached except as to the corn crop, that year an additional skin will soon become loose and glossy again. crop of grass is taken from it. I believe the ploughing occasionally orchard land is of great with more ease for nourishment.

5th. Live Stock.

larly in the winter time; the only objection to this, is the additional attention it would require that a new hoof is gradually formed. The most from myself, to get from the five a sufficient usual mode in which the hoof is cast is rather a

6th. Implements of Husbandry.

the additional quantity ploughed will compensate lower part of the noof, and then either breaks on, fully for the third horse, (my task to my two ploughman who do all my work, is four acres a day), independent of this, the work is infinitely better done than it is possible to do it with two plaster or wax, so as to prevent gravel or dirt horses. My seeding is done, and my corn partly worked with the coulter shovel, which I prefer greatly to the common plough. The cultivator I tally, leaving the sensitive foot quite bare it should not much in the working of corn, and the noof, and then either breaks on, or may be removed with the drawing-knife. During this process, the fissure between the new and old hoof should be filled with some kind of plaster or wax, so as to prevent gravel or dirt from getting in, and the horse should be kept at gravely to the common plough. The cultivator I tally, leaving the sensitive foot quite bare it should not should be filled with some kind of plaster or wax, so as to prevent gravel or dirt from getting in, and the horse should be kept at worked with the coulter should not should be filled with some kind of plaster or wax, so as to prevent gravel or dirt from getting in, and the horse should be kept at worked with the coulter should not should not should be filled with some kind of plaster or wax, so as to prevent gravel or dirt from getting in, and the horse should be kept at worked with the coulter should not should not

Respectfully, your's, WM. M. BARTON. MAJ. SETH MASON.

AND THEIR CURE. Halter Cast. Horses that are allowed too long a halter, sometimes entangle their legs in it, of lead or alum, and if it becomes hard and dry,

Olive oil, two ounces;

Goulard's extract, three or four drachms .-

Hide-Bound. When the horse's skin is unusuficient nourishment; it also commonly attends and nourishing diet, as pollard (a better kind of bran than that commonly sold) and oats made into a mash, or malt-mashes, carrots, lucerne, or vetches. If the horse's dung smell offensively, it will be proper to begin with a mild purgative. Should there be any want of appetite after the operation of the purgative, tonic medicines are white-washed all my apple trees, which I am to be given, or the cordial, mixed with two satisfied proved of immediate benefit. So well drachms of cascarilla bark. The water he am I convinced of this that I shall continue the drinks should be at the summer temperature. practice annually. My orchard is taken in the By these means, aided by regular exercise, good grooming, and moderately warm clothing, the

Hoof Casting. A partial or complete separa-tion of the horse's hoof from the sensitive foot. importance, by meliorating the soil you enable This is generally caused by excessive exertion, the roots to travel a greater distance, and to search or by suddenly cooling the feet with water after they have been much heated by exercise. In some instances, I have known inflammatory fevers terminate in inflammation of one or more of I in common with other farmers turn my attention in some measure to the fattening of cattle, of this kind, where the inflammation ran so high, I never raise my calves, believing that we may that the whole of the hind foot became mortified, buy the cattle brought down the valley at the age so that it was necessary to destroy the animal of three years, one hundred per cent cheaper When the inflammation attacked the foot, the than we can keep them that length of time. I general inflammation or fever ceased. Inflamhave ten milch cows, they are small but give a mation of the foot sometimes ends in suppuraquantity of milk; notwithstanding this, I am sation, or the formation of matter; in this case tisfied economy would advise my disposing of one there is generally a total casting or separation of half, and feeding the remainder higher, particu- the hoof: but it often happens that the sensitive quantity of milk and butter for family purposes, partial separation. The first appearance is a circular crack or separation all around the coronet; this gradually descends, being pushed for-For breaking up my ground I make use of the ward by the new shoot of horn. At the end of three horse plough exclusively. I believe that three or four months, it goes down nearly to the the additional quantity ploughed will compensate lower part of the hoof, and then either breaks off, use much in the working of corn, and have good be covered with mild digestive ointment, spread on reason to believe it a very valuable implement. tow; the dressing may be confined, and the foot the chain dragging between on the ground. reason to believe it a very valuable implement. tow; the dressing may be confined, and the food. There were many objections to this mode of Presuming that your committee will prefer seeing protected in some measure, by a leather boot.

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iding in alhave eadow porantity FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SWINE.

SIR.

The swine or hog is a valuable and useful animal, and a number of them is almost as necessary for the farmer as a stock of cattle. Hogs are not only valuable on account of the meat and fat they afford for the market and home consumption, but highly useful in the business of making manure. It is an indisputable fact, that by proper care and attention, a greater quantity of good manure can be made from swine than in any other way with the same expense.

Much exertion has been made within a few years to make our hogs better, by introducing new kinds and crossing different breeds; and in corn. some instances they have been essentially improved, but in others wretchedly depreciated.

A kind have lately been introduced into this point to any that I have had before them. I can as they will eat; and in this way I can make as with the same expense make one of my old sort good pork as any of my neighbors. weigh at least one hundred pounds more than one of the new kind, so that upon a moderate calculation there is a loss of not less than five dollars in each hog of the English breed.

Much credit is due to the committee on swine at our last cattle show on account of their decision between the competitors for premiums .-The gentlemen composing this committee are the most proper time to check its career. This extirpating the borer recommended. How far well known to be practical farmers, and well quamay be very easily and at the same time, effectuary of them may prove successful we cannot say

bation of them, and their preference to a larger or if more convenient, his whole hand, and in an kind as being better and much more profitable. instant crush their little commonwealth to atoms I am determined to be rid of them as soon as practicable, and for time to come be contented with my old sort until I have better evidence than I had before that a new kind is preferable.

Swine must have suitable food and enough of it, together with good care and attention in order should feel confident of getting rid of them in that they may do well and be profitable. They toto, if my orchards were not in the neighbourshould always be attended by the same person, for if one takes the whole care of them, he will better know what they most need and how much

to give them. They should never have any more trees this season, but I presume it is that pest given them at a time, than they will readily eat called the 'borer.' Its depredations are genewith a good relish, for if they have more than rally committed in the main trunk of the tree, this it will cause them to become dainty, and lose at from eighteen inches to four feet from the their appetite, so that frequently they will eat but ground. Observing the trees to look sickly I was little more than enough to keep them alive.

time been fed upon good meal, will not at any

vicinity denominated the English breed. I am give it to them, which makes them grow and do I would observe, that there are no worms below one among many others who have incautiously ventured to make trial of them to my great disadvantage, as they turn out to be inferior in every put them to fatting, and give them as much meal

A SUBSCRIB

A FARMER.

Worcester, May, 1824.

CATERPILLARS.

lified to perform the duty assigned them. Their any done of the larger kind of hogs in preference to those mouse eared chubs, which are to be seen in many of our styes more resembling woodchucks than swine.

The credit of this famous kind of hogs is undepletedly sinking in this vicinity. Several of my at the nests will have simply to apply (do not according to a purse of \$2000, took and the nests will have simply to apply (do not according to accor

By the above method, with the occasional use of Mr. Pickering's brush, when the nests could not be otherwise approached, I commonly extirpate these foul interlopers before their size exceeds one fourth of an inch in length, and hood of the sluggard whose orchards are, each succeeding year, swarming with the above ver-min, which, while in the moth state, will deposit its eggs as well on my trees as on those they had so recently robbed of that beautiful and necessary clothing, their foliage.

While on this subject, permit me to ask, if the remedy mentioned in a late New England Farmer was meant to apply to the worm, known in this country by the name of caterpillar; or the canker worm? for as the former is already up before it emerges from its cell, I am at a loss to in preventing its future operations.

-g, May 4, 1824.

They are quiet in their nature, fat easy, and with not believe they would prove any more effica- strain excesses of the table. In addition to these

PEACH TREBS.

SIR, In looking over your valuable paper from its themselves for the commencement of their du-commencement, I find no account of an insect ties, at the opening of the institution. All stu-

induced to search for the cause, when I noticed The practice of grinding cobs or ears of corn several places where the gum was oozing out for hogs, to me, appears to be worse than useless; through very minute orifices in the bark; this and were it wholly dispensed with, I think we lead to further investigation, on which, I disshould see better hogs and hear less complaint covered an unctuous mass of white matter beabout their being dainty and doing so poorly. It tween the inner bark and the wood, which, I is a fact, which I have proved by actual experi- presume is the larvæ of the insect; around this ment, that hogs which have for a considerable deposit, the wood and bark had turned of a dark brown color, and were evidently in a state of rate cat that which is made of clear cobs, and disease. I am convinced this must be the cause very unwillingly that which is made from ears of of the failure in the trees, but I am at a loss for corn.

A remedy, which is the cause of this communication.—Perhaps you, sir, or some corresponsible and morning during the winter and spring, dect, may do others, as well as myself, a favor with which I put a small quantity of meal and by pointing out a preventive or cure for the evil.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Lynn, Mass. May 12, 1824.

Our correspondent in "looking over" our paper, must have overlooked some of its articles. In vol. i. p. 107, he will find the shells of walnuts recommended, and in pages 187 and 317, of the same volume he will perceive other remedies As this is the season for the young caterpillar to prescribed for this disorder. Again in vol. ii. commende its ravages on our fruit trees, it seems pages 241, 281, and 291, he may find modes of

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

place yesterday on the Jamaica Turnpike, be-tween young Mr. Coster's mare, and a Philadel-

phia horse. The match was won by the latter,

which, we understand, trotted three miles in

three minutes and 42 seconds.

Charlottesville, May, 28.

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The period for opening this institution being ultimately fixed for the first day of February next, some previous information respecting it may be acceptable to the public, and useful to individuals who may have views of availing themselves of its benefits; and our press being on the spot as it were, it seems incumbent on us particularly to give that information, which we shall do from the best sources accessible to us, and such, we believe, as are to be relied on. One hundred and nine dormitories are in readiness, conceive what benefit "a sod of earth" can be, sufficient each for two students, for their lodging in preventing its future operations.

W. sufficient each for two students, for their lodging and studies. Six hotels are provided, which will be rented to respectable house keepers, who will furnish the ordinary meals to such students as choose to engage with them respectively, not exceeding fifty in a mess. With this article the University will have no concern, except to reaccommodations, provided at the University, the town of Charlottesville, one mile distant, can lodge and board between one and two hundred students.-The professors will be in place in the course of the autumn, and in time to prepare which has greatly injured my young peach dents who propose to enter for the year ensuing,

. This statement gives a view of the subject very different from that to which we have been accustomed. We have been told by experienced agriculturists that the breed of swine, originally introduced into this country from England, and which had its origin we believe, from the celebrated Bakewell, has proved a great benefit to agriculturists. That very correct and scientific cultivator, Dr. Fiske, of Worcester, stated (in a piece originally hublished in the Worcester Spy, and republished in the New England Farmer, Vol. 1. page 107,) as follows:—" My hogs are of the genuine Bedford breed so called in England, and experience has hroved to my satisfaction, that this breed is far the best that has been introduced into this country.— net prove of any use against cotonille. tittle expense or trouble. I have had some weigh cious against canker worms. at 12 months, about 340 lbs.; and a considerable number, at 18 months old, 400 lbs."

It is possible, however, that the breed, originally excellent, may have deteriorated for want of crossing. "Breeding in and in" as it is technically called, will, in time ruin any breed. Editor N. E. Far.

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mence together.

There will be eight schools in the University.

ready be able to read with ease their higher authors. For the schools of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he must be a proficient in numerical arithmetic. For the others, nothing preparatory will be required, except that into no bourse of manner or shape; I would have him bold and free; but to have him such, he well how to make bread and know him bold and free; but to have him such, he well how to make it, too, if they had been fed on school can any one he admitted under 16 years of must have bread in his house sufficient for all head of their most too, in which no one else can participate. Now is not this an enormous evil? And whence does it come? Servant women are the children of the labouring classes; and they would all know how to make bread and know him bold and free; but to have him such, he well how to make it, too, if they had been fed on

Domestic Economy.

FROM COBBETT'S COTTAGE ECONOMY.

BREAD MAKING.

83. I am by and by to speak of the cont to keep to the labourer in husbandry. Then there will be milk to wet the bread with, an exceedingly great improvement in its taxet as well as in ts quality! This, of all the ways of using skim milk is the most advantageous; and this great advantage must be wholly thrown away, if the bread of the family be bought at the shop. With milk, bread with very little wheat in it, may be made far better than baker's bread; and, leaving the milk out of the question, taking a high of each sort of grain, that is resorting to the ways of using the milk out of the question, taking a high of each sort of grain, that is resorting to the ways of using the milk out of the question, taking a high of each sort of grain, you would get bread weighing as much as fourteen quartern loaves, on the proportion of the state of

will be expected to attend on the first day of acre of land, (for that makes part of my plan;) in the West Indies, told me, that till he came to February, that the schools and classes may commence together.

In the West Indies, told me, that till he came to be a schools and classes may commence together. or the tea shop. I should be glad to know how it was squeezed out of little grains that grew at 1. One of Ancient languages, Ancient History, such a man, while wheat shall be at the price of the tops of straw; for that he had always had an Ancient Geography, and Belles Lettres. 2. One of Modern Languages, Modern History, and idea that it was got out of some large substances, like the yams that grow in tropical climates. He Modern Geography. 3. Others of Mathematics.

84. Cry, indeed, they must, if he will persist in was a very sincere and good man, and I am sure Modern Geography. 3. Others of Mathematics.
4. Of Natural Philosophy. 5. Of Natural History. 6. Of Anatomy and Medicine. 7. Of Mostead of 58 9d. Such a man is not to say that readily believed, when we see so many women ral Philosophy. 8. Of Law, Government, and Political Economy. Political Economy.

Every student will be free to attend which ever of the schools he considers as adapted to his future pursuits, and required to attend no others. To enter that of Ancient Languages, he must alter the Ancient Languages and the Ancient Languages are that is to say, of the Moon. Servant women in abundance appear to think that loaves are made by the baker, as knights are made by the king; things of their pure creation, a creation too, in which no one else that the Ancient Languages are made by the king; things of the Moon. Servant women in abundance appear to think that loaves are made by the baker, as knights are made by the king; things of the Moon. Servant women in abundance appear to think that loaves are made by the baker, and the Ancient Languages are made by the baker, and the Ancient Languages are made by the baker, and th

school can any one be admitted under 16 years of must have bread in his house, sufficient for all his family, and whether that bread be fine or It is expected that the whole annual expense of a student will be about \$200, exclusive of clothes and pocket money, and that the latter different individuals.

The monaid and tree; but to have him such, he well how to make it, too, if they had been fed on bread of their mothers' and their own making.

87. How serious a matter, then, is this, even in this point of view! A servant that cannot stances which present themselves in the cases of make bread is not entitled to the same wages as one that can. If she can aeither bake nor brew: clothes and pocket money, and that the latter article will be kept within very moderate limits.

A general notice of all these particulars will be authoratively published in autumn, before which no engagements will be made for either Hotels or Dormitories. All applications are then to dulge himself in the absense of labour. To she is really valuable; she is entitled to good he addressed to the Protect of the University marry is a voluntary act and it is extended in warre and to consideration and for brew;

85. The married man has no right to expect if she be ignorant of the nature of flour, yeast, the same plenty of food and of raiment that the understand these matters well; if she be able to lay by, or, if the party choose, to inspect of the University marry is a voluntary act and it is extended in warre and to consideration and the protect of the University marry is a voluntary act and it is extended. or Dormitories. All applications are then to be addressed to the Proctor of the University, Arthur S. Brockenbrough, Esq. who alone will answer letters on these subjects. We regret to add that the liberal donation of \$50,000, made by the late Legislature, for the purchase of a Library and Apparatus, rested on a contingency which fails, and that the institution will be opened under this disadvantage.

The process of labour. To she is really valuable; she is entitled to good wages, and to consideration and respect into the bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these the result with great pleasures and advantages. It is attended, in wages, and to consideration and respect into the result with great pleasures and advantages. It is attended, in wages, and to consideration and respect into the sex at the liberal donation of \$50,000, made by the result with great pleasures and advantages. Bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these the result with great pleasures and advantages. It is a voluntary and advantages. Bargain; but if she be wholly deficient in these the result with great pleasures and advantages. Bargain; but if she be will be bargain; but if she be will as even the result with great pleasures, and to consideration and to consid be such, that such a man's earnings be sufficient lation. Any one as well as she can take in a loaf to maintain himself and family with food, rai- from the baker, or a barrel of beer from the ment and lodging needful for them; such man brewer. She has nothing whereby to bind her has no reason to complain, and no labouring man employer to her. To sweep a room any thing has reason to complain, if the numerousness of is capable of that has got two hands. In short,

find, that the parents themselves have been brought up in the same way. But a conside ration which ought of itself to be sufficient, is the contempt in which a husband will naturally hold a wife that is ignorant of the matters necessary to the conducting of a family. A woman who understands all the things above mentioned, is really a skilful person; a person worthy of avoid the patient's breath, and the vapour from meat, respect, and that will be treated with respect, too, by all but brutish employers or brutish husbands; and such, though sometimes, are not very frequently found. Besides, if natural justice and our own interests, had not the weight carries off the infectious vapours. which they have, such valuable persons will be treated with respect. They know their own worth; and, accordingly, they are more careful of their character, more careful not to lessen by misconduct the value which they possess from their skill and ability.

90. Thus, then, the interest of the labourer his health; the health of his family; the peace and happiness of his home; the prospects of his children through life; their skill, their ability their habits of cleanliness, and even their moral deportment; all combine to press upon him the adoption and the constant practice of this branch of domestic economy. "Can she bake ?" the question that I always put. If she can, she is worth a pound or two a year more. Is that the patient is confined to a small room, scarcely me at :- it should be covered with water during nothing? Is it nothing for a labouring man to one person in fifty who may be exposed to it, can the whole of the process of boiling-but not make his four or five daughters worth eight or ten pounds a year more; and that, too, while he do not escape it, though providentially less liable be covered with it,—the more savoury will be the is by the same means, providing the more plentifully for himself and the rest of his family? The reasons on the side of the thing that I contend for are endless; but if this one motive be not sufficient, I am sure all that I have said, and all that I could say, must be wholly unavailing.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL RULES FOR THE RESTORA-TION AND PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

CONTAGION.

Contagion, or infection, is the communication of a disease from one body to another. In some cases it is conveyed by immediate contact or touch; in others, by infected clothes, such as cotton, and particularly wool, which of all substances is the most susceptible, because it is ex-tremely porous. Contagious matter, is also, though we apprehend erroneously, said to be transmitted through the air, at a considerable distance, by means of effluvia arising from the sick, in which case the atmosphere, is said to be infected.

Some authors have asserted, that the gout and consumption are likewise contagious; but this appears to be very doubtful. It is, however, highly probable, that those diseases may be communicated by the milk of nurses. In temperate climates, like that of Britain, there is but little danger of contracting them by infection, among adults; though, in the warmer climates of Eurepe, it will be prudent to take the necessary precautions against such accidents. To obviate as far as possible all infection, we would recommend the following rules:

Rules to be observed in the Apartments of those who are confined by Infectious Diseases.

1. It is of the utmost importance to the sick, and their attendants, that there be a constant ad mission of fresh air into the room, and especially about the patient's bed. The door, or a window, should therefore be kept open both day

The linen of the patient should be often changed; soon as it rises.

and the dirty clothes, &c. should be immediately ut into fresh cold water, and afterwards well boiled things. washed. The floor of the room should be cleansthe patient should be immediately removed, and scum. the utensils washed.

ne discharges; or, when that cannot be done,

nor remain with them longer than is absolutely but should clear the mouth and nostrils when -others wrap it up in a cloth-but these are they leave the room.

vapours.

If these rules be strictly observed, an infec- her maxim on all occasions. tious disease will seldom, if ever be communica- Put your meat into cold water, -in the proto be affected than adults.

Since infection originates in close, crowded, and as well as from other diseases.

The process of fumigation is as follows:

drams of each are sufficient ;) mix them in a tea cup, stirring them occasionally with a tobacco steady fire, the water will grow continually hotpipe, or piece of glass; the cup must be removed occasionally to different parts of the room, the regular accessions of heat, are wholly spent in and the fumes will continue to arise for several hours. The oil of vitriol should be in quantity, not weight .- [Tegg's Book of Utility.

>0< RUDIMENTS OF COOKERY. BOILING.

however, demands a patient and perpetual vigilance, of which few persons are capable.

The Cook must take especial care that the water really boils all the while she is Cooking, or she will be deceived in the time; and make up a suffi-cient fire (a frugal Cook will manage with much less fire for boiling than she uses for roasting) at first, to last all the time, without much mending or stirring

When the Pot is coming to a boil, there will always, from the cleanest meat and clearest wa

On this, depends the good appearance of all

When you have skummed well, put in some d every day with a mop, and all discharges from cold water, which will throw up the rest of the

The oftener it is skummed, and the cleaner the 3. Nurses and attendants should endeavour to top of the water is kept, the cleaner will be the

It let alone, it soon boils down and sticks to the hey should hold their breath for a short time. meat ;* which instead of looking delicately white They should place themselves, if possible, on that and nice, -will have that coarse filthy appearside of the bed from which the current of air ance we have too often to complain of, and the butcher and poulterer be blamed for the care-4. Visitors should not come near to the sick, lessness of the cook in not scumming her pot.

Many put in milk, to make what they boil necessary; they should not swallow the spittle, look white; but this does more harm than good: needless precautions, if the skum be attentively 5. No dependance should be placed on vinegar, removed, meat will have a much more delicate amphor, or other supposed preventives, which, colour and finer flavour than it has when muffled without attention to cleanliness and admission of up. This may give rather more trouble—but fresh air, are not only useless, but by their those who wish to excel in their Art, must only strong smell render it impossible to perceive consider how the processes of it can be most per-when the room is filled with bad air, or noxious feetly performed;—a cook who has a proper pride and pleasure in her business, will make this

ted; but, if they be neglected, especially where portion of about a quart of water to a pound of resist the contagion; even infants at the breast drowned in it-the less water, provided the meat meat, and the better will be the broth.

The water should be heated gradually-accorddirty rooms, those who make a practice of ad ing to the thickness, &cc of the article boiled—for mitting the fresh air, at some convenient time instance, a leg of mutton of ten pounds weight, every day, and of frequently cleansing and tu should be placed over a moderate fire, which migating their apartments, bedding, furniture, &c. will gradually make the water hot without and washing the wall with quick lime, mixed causing it to boil, for about forty minutes—if the with water, in the room, may be assured they water boils much sooner, the meat will be harwill preserve their families from malignant fevers dened, and shrink up as if it was scorched-by keeping the water a certain time heating without boiling, its fibres are dilated, and it yields a quan-Take an equal quantity of powdered nitre, and tity of scum, which must be taken off as soon as it strong vitriolic acid, or oil of vitriol (about six rises.

"If a vessel containg water be placed over a ter till it reaches the limit of boiling, after which converting it into steam-the water remains at the same pitch of temperature, however fiercely it boils. The only difference is, that with a strong fire it sooner comes to boil, and more quickly boils away, and is converted into steam."

The Editor placed a thermometer in water, in that state which cooks call gentle simmering,-This most simple of Culinary processes is not the heat was 212°—i. e. the same degree as the often performed in perfection,-it does not re-strongest boiling. Two MUTTON CHOPS were coquire quite so much nicety and attendance as vered with cold water-and one boiled a gatlon-Roasting. To skim your pot well, and keep it and the other simmered gently for three quarters really boiling (the slower the better) all the of an hour; the flavour of the Chop which was while,—to know how long is required for doing simmered, was decidedly superior to that which the joint, &c and to take it up, at the critical was boiled; the Liquor which boiled fast, was moment when it is done enough, - compre-in like proportion more savoury, and when cold, hends almost the whole art and mystery. This, had much more fat on its surface; this explains why quick boiling renders meat hard, &c. because its juices are extracted in a greater degree.

RECKON THE TIME from its first coming to a boil.

* If unfortunately, this should happen, the cook must carefully take it off when she dishes up, either with a clean sponge or a paste brush.

† Cooks, however, as well as Doctors, disagree; for some say, that "all sorts of fresh meat should be put in when the water boils." I prefer the and night, care being taken to prevent the wind ter, rise a scum to the top of it: proceeding part be fut in when the water boils." I prefer the from blowing directly on the patient. ly from the foulness of the meat, and partly from above method, for the reason given—gentle stew-2. An attention to cleanliness is indispensable, the water,-this must be carefully taken off as ing renders meat, &c. tender, and still leaves # sapid and nutritive.

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boils, the tenderer, the plumper, and whiter it joint of meat at home with his family.

For those who choose their food thoroughly cooked, which all will who have any regard for their stomachs, TWENTY MINUTES TO A POUND will not be found too much for gentle simmering ble, and eaten as such with great satisfaction.
by the side of the fire; allowing more or less LEGS and LOINS of PORK; LEGS of MUTTON; by the side of the fire; allowing more or less time, according to the thickness of the Joint, and the coldness of the weather; always remember-

any art; and cooks seem to suppose, they must be right, if they put meat into a pot, and set it over the fire for a certain time, -making no al lowance, whether it simmers without a bubble,

or boils a gallop. Fresh-killed meat will take much longer time ticularly recommend. boiling than that which has been kept till it is what the butchers call ripe,—and longer in cold baking should have its ears and tail covered with than in warm weather; if it be frozen it must buttered paper properly fastened on, and a bit of stew it ever so long and ever so gently. In cold with a proper share of attention from the baker, weather, the night before the day you dress it, I consider this way equal to a roasted one. bring it into a place of which the temperature is not less than 45 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermo-

The Size of the BOILING Pots should be adapted to what they are to contain: the larger the saucepan, the more room it takes up on the fire, and a larger quantity of water, requires a proportionate increase of fire to boil it.

In small families, we recommend BLOCK TIN saucepans, &c. as lightest and safest ;-if being little more than the expense of tinning a rate heated oven.

pots fit close, not only to prevent unnecessary evaporation of the water, but that the smoke may not insinuate itself under the edge of the lid, and give the meat a bad taste.

and loses its flavour.

BEEF and MUTTON a little under-done (especially very large joints, which will make the better Hash or Broil) is not a great fault; by some of baking for the first families. people it is preferred; but Lamb, Pork, and The time each of the above Veal, are uneatable if not thoroughly boiledbut do not over do them.

of the boiling pot, raising the contents about an be very neglectful, if they are not ready at the inch and a half from the bottom, will prevent time they are ordered. that side of the meat which comes next the bottom from being done too much,-and the lower part of the meat will be as delicately done as the other part; and this will enable you to take out the contents of the pot, without sticking a fork, &c. into it. If you have not a trivet, use four

make it into excellent soup.

If the liquor be too salt, only use half the quanwith cold water before you put it into the boiler, the sale of straw is ever permitted.

BAKING.

a respectable baker.

venient ways of dressing a dinner in small fami- are reckoned a tolerable crop.

The old rule of fifteen minutes to a pound of lies; and I may say THE OVEN is often the only meat, we think rather too little; the slower it Kitchen a poor man has, if he wishes to enjoy a

I dont mean to deny the superior excellence o roasting to baking; but some joints when baked so nearly approach to the same when roasted, that I have known them to be carried to the ta-

ing the slower it boils the better.

Without some practice it is difficult to teach meat be poor, no baker can give satisfaction.

When baking a joint of poor meat, before it has been half baked, I have seen it start from the bone, and shrivel up scarcely to be believed.

Besides those joints abovementioned, I shall enumerate a few baked dishes which I can par-

A Pig, when sent to the baker prepared for

A Goose prepared the same as for roasting, the same.

A Buttock of BEEF, the following way is particularly fine. After it has been in salt about a week, to be well washed and put into a brown the grain rather greener than in Scotland, which earthern pan with a pint of water; cover the pan preserves more of the natural juices, and consetight over with two or three thicknesses of cah or quently makes the fodder better. Some of the fooolscap paper; never cover any thing that is to proper care is taken of them, and they are well be baked with brown paper; the pitch and tar dried after they are cleaned, they are by far the that is in brown paper will give the meat a smocheapest; the purchase of a new tin saucepan ky bad taste-give it four or five hours in a mode ed a large farm, where he always cut his wheat

Take care that THE COVERS of your boiling hour, taken out and wiped, a crust made sufficient to cover it all over, and baked in a moderate heated oven; cuts fuller of gravy, and of a finer flavour than a boiled one. I have been in the habit of baking small Con FISH, HADDOCK, If you let meat or poultry remain in the water and MACKEREL, with a dust of flour, and some after it is done enough, it will become sodden bits of butter put on them. ELLS, when large and stuffed. HERRINGS and SPRATS, in a brown pan, with vinegar and a little spice, and tied over with paper. All these I have been in the habit

The time each of the above articles should take depends much upon the state of the oven, and I do not consider the oaker a sufficient A TRIVET, or Fish drainer, put on the bottom judge ;-if they are sent to him in time, he must

00 IMPORTANCE OF STRAW IN HUSBANDRY.

Value of different kinds of Straw.

The intrinsic value of straw must vary mateskewers, or a soup-plate laid the wrong side up-wards. rially, according to its leading properties, the quantity of manure into which it may be coneasily, and at a cheaper rate than by converting

neighbourhood, than in any other part of the excellent fod ter. The following observations were given to us by kingdom. It is sold there by the load, which

As straw is rarely permitted to be sold, being usually employed in maintaining winter stock, the real value of the article, to the farmer, is but inconsiderable, depending upon the quantity and quality of the dung it produces. So little is it hought necessary accurately to ascertain the value of straw, that in several cases it has been given by the out-going to the incoming tenant, as an equivalent for the expense of harvesting, FILLETS of VEAL; and many other joints, will thrashing, and marketing the last crop. It is bake to great advantage if the meat be good; I often thought insufficient to cover even that axmean well fed, rather inclined to be fat; if the pense, and a farther abatement is allowed on the price of the grain.

Various Purposes to which Straw is applicable.

The subject of feeding with straw will be better understood by considering the specific properties of the different kinds of straw employed in feeding stock, and the rules that ought to be observed when stock are fed with that material.

Wheat Straw.

This kind of straw, from its strength, is conbe thawed before boiling as before roasting;—if butter tied up in a piece of linen to baste the sidered to be peculiarly calculated both for litter it be fresh killed it will be tough and hard, if you back with, otherwise it will be apt to blister; and thatching; and indeed, wherever, the practice of cutting straw into chaff, for mixing with corn for horses, prevails, wheat-straw is preferred. When given to cattle or horses, it is sometimes cut into chaff, and either given raw taking care to have it on a stand, and when half sometimes cut into chaff, and either given raw done, to turn the other side upwards. A Duck in that state, or, what is greatly preferred, steam-

ed with other food, in particular with potatoes. In order to improve wheat-straw as fodder, it is the practice, in some parts of England, to cut best farmers were accustomed to cut wheat much earlier than common in their respective districts. One of these was a miller in Norfolk, who occupiseveral days before any one else thought of begin-A HAM (if not too old) put in soak for an ning, well knowing the good consequences in the value of the grain. It must also be less apt to be injured by shaking or harvesting.

Oat Straw.

Among the culmiferous grains, the straw of the oat is considered to be the best fodder, when given uncut. It is well known, indeed, that oatstraw, during the winter season, is almost universally given instead of hay, in all the best cultivated counties in Scotland, during the winter months, though that of peas and beans is certainly preferred where both are grown.

In some districts farmers cut cats in the straw into a species of fodder, which is called "cur meat." This is given not only to horses, but to cattle, especially fattening cattle. It is thought to give not only fatness but a fineness of skin to all sorts of stock.

Bean-Straw.

If well harvested, this straw forms a very hearty and nutritious kind of food for cattle in the winter season. Both oxen and horses, when duly supplyed with oats, in proportion to the work they have to execute, thrive well on it; wards.

Take care of the Liquor you have boiled poultry or meat in; in Five Minutes you may as thatch, these being the chief uses to which it may be con- and the reduced parts, or what is termed in Eng verted by littering, or its fitness to be employed land the coving-chaff, is found valuable, as a poultry or meat in; in Five Minutes you may as thatch, these being the chief uses to which it manager food, for the labouring teams; when ake it into excellent soup.

is applicable; but, in general, its price depends blended with other substances, it is probable on its vicinity to large towns. It is only in si that, in particular cases, the stems might be cut out converting the broth into some sort of Sour tuations where foreign manure can be procured into chaff with advantage; but when made use of in these methods, it should be used as fresh as tity, and the rest water; wash salted meat well the straw raised upon the farm into dung, that possible after being thrashed. A mixture of oean straw, (which by itself is rather dry,) and of Straw is generally dearer in London and its peas-haum, which is sweet and nour ishing, makes

But though this straw, more especially when respectable baker.

| consists of 36 trusses, of 36 lbs. each, or 12,196 | nixed with peas-haum, is of great value as fod-Baking is one of the cheapest, and most con-lbs. in all. Two loads of wheat-straw per acre | ler to the working stock of the farm, it does not suit well with riding-horses, as it is apt to hurt

and peas-haum are apt to occasion colic pains, or

This is an article strongly recommended by some farmers; for when the land has been dunged, and the seed good, the produce is considerable. The crop should be cut as soon as the blossoms begin to fall off, or the pods to form, and the whole converted into hay-tares require a great deal of sun to cure, and rain is very injurious to them. It would be a good plan to aix them with dry straw, which would improve ooth.

Rules regarding the consumption of Straw in

feeding Cattle.

Straw is much used in the feeding of Cattle in Scotland; and there can be no doubt, that oxen will feed well on straw and turnips, if the straw be good. It is recommended, in all cases, that for a month or six weeks after a bullock is put to turnips, straw only should be given with them: hay is so much superior, that it should if possi ble, be supplied. It is certain, at the same time, that hay is a very expensive food for stock, and ought to be saved as much as possible where it can prudently be done. It is well known that a full allowance of turnips and straw, during the winter months, will fatten better, than a small allowance of hay in place of the straw. In the spring, hay, which retains its nutritive juices longer than straw, is much more valuable, both for fattening stock and feeding horses; and it is therefore the practice to reserve hay for about three months consumption of these kinds of stock, and for no others.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a Letter dated Lewisville, S. C. ? 29th May, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

We have lately had some extraordinary weather for the season-this morning the thermometer at 7.A. M. stood at 47, and at 3 P. M. rose only to 66-this day week it stood at 86 at 3 P. M. One of my neighbours is convinced he saw frost early of my neighborhood this morning. Wheat and continuous this morning that the continuous this morning that the continuous this morning. Wheat and continuous this morning that the continuous this morning that the continuous this morning. Wheat and continuous this morning that the continuous that the continuous this morning this morning. Wheat and corn look well, but

The breeders of fine horses, will be gratified

Cotton sails and leather bottoms will in a short time be substituted for hemp and copper. We have seen almost satisfactory evidence in favor of the change. Economy and durability is certainly in favor of cotton and leather, if correct conclusions have been drawn from recent experiments

The French and German physicians are adopt ing the remedy of Gaseous Baths in all cases diseases of the skin, and all chronic affection Baths of a similar nature have been established in London by an eminent British Surgeon. They are upon the principle of administering medicine of many sorts, but particularly chlorine, mercu-

their wind. In some horses, both bean-straw, ry, sulphur and opium, through the pores of the der, skin; and with more safety and expedition than

> states it as nearly certain, that the Marquis de la Fayette will visit America before the close of the present year.

> Washington Irving's "Tales of a Traveller" was in press at our last dates from London, and is expected to arrive here by the first vessel after the Canada.

Dr. Mitchell received, a few days ago, a va-luable collection of seed, from General Wilkin-son, in Mexico, and immediately presented them to the Horticultural Society, for culture and distribution. Besides the valuable articles for fields and gardens, there are some parcels of the Zapote, the Chirimalla, the Avocate, the Mammea, and other delicious fruits of the Tropic. The grains of the maize or Indian corn, are re-But in the more advanced stages of fattening, markable for their colours and figures; and there s an exceedingly curious ear, with purpleish, acuminated, and cinbricated grains, from the astle of the unfortunate Montezuma, about three miles from the city of Mexico!

> It is stated, that more than a hundred thousand passengers have been carried in the steam-boats Fulton and Connecticut, in the course of the last nine years, through the Sound, and not a person has been killed or hurt from any defect in the machinery or the management of the boats. There is no mode of travelling known, which has proved to be equally secure. Neither stage carriages, nor even private vehicles, can boast of such success.

Trans-Atlantic Shepherds .- The Charleston Courier announces the arrival of a Shepherd, from PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE - carefulthe mountains of Thuringia, in Germany, accom-panied by a Shepherdess, and Shepherd's Dogs. They are gone to the plantation of Col. Breith-aupt, in Edgefield, who is about establishing a considerable Sheep Walk, for which the pine bbl. \$2—Wheat, white, \$1 18 to \$1 20—Do. Red,

"Our wheat crops have been much injured by veracity. After going through my wheat and eating every thing which they could eat, inclu-ding many of the heads, (and all are eaten more or less,) in despite of the united exertions of all my hands for ten days, ditching and ploughing deep furrows and brushing and killing them,

and departed from Albany, in ONE DAY, on

der, Republican, Newell, Homer, President, William Walker, Farmer, Hotspur, Marktime, the disease which is provincially called botts, probably occasioned by flatulency. For this disease, about half an ounce, or a table spoonful of laudanum, is found to be a good remedy.

Tare-Straw or Hay.

Through the medium of the stomach. The Gerballing Suns, Venus, Superintendent, Sullivan, and Lark.

Whale, Chili, Driver, Minerva, two Horns of Plenty, William, Sir Henry, American Star, Yacht, Hornet, Whitehall, Mygatt, La Fayette, Rambler, Schenectady, Calvin, and Lark.

Our sieter city, Albany, now exhibits all the

Our sister city, Albany, now exhibits all the bustle of business so familiar to the citizens of New York.

200 PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR-DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Queen Anne Inspection Warehouse during the quarter, commencing on the 5th day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and twentyfour and ending on the fith day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	181			181
Number de- livered.			- 1	

WATKINS & HARWOOD, Inspectors. TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, May 26, 1824. True Copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

ERRATUM.—In the last number of the American Far mer, page \$6, the quotation from Niehbur, should have been two hundred for one, instead of two hundred per cent.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1824.

ly collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard-street, 85 87 1-Do. Susquehanenah \$5 56-Do. Wharf \$5 621-Corn Meal, per Linseed Oil, 65 cents .- Clover Seed, \$3 50 The breeders of fine horses, will be gratified to learn, that the celebrated mare Lady Richmond, owned by Mr. S. H. Herrick, of Hyde cut off about one half. The oldest persons in the country never saw them in such quantities and it is pronounced by competent judges, that this is, in all respects, the finest colt in the state.

"Our wheat crops have been much injured by the caterpillars; report says that some have been to to 33 75 per bushel—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cts.—Timothy, Do. 82 50—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, 9 cts.—Candies, Mould, 12½ cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—Pork, Mess, \$15—Ditto Prime, \$12—this is, in all respects, the finest colt in the state.

I have seen myself, lest you should question my veracity. After going through my wheat and thers, 35 cts.

No alteration in the prices of Tobacco since

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Address of the Washington Agricultural Society of East they ate about forty acres of my corn, which was nearly knee high!"

Address of the Washington Agricultural Society of the Valley, No. V.—The Diseases of Domestic Animals and The names of the Canal Boats that arrived departed from Albany, in ONE DAY on Rules for the Restoration and Preservation of Health—Rules for the Rules for the R and departed from Albany, in ONE DAY, on diments of Cookery—Importance of Straw in Husbandry—
The Saran, Dolphin, Permit, Greyhound, Wermaid, Pirate, Fox, two Wasps Wilful, Shepherds—Destruction of the cookery—Importance of Straw in Husbandry—
Extract from the Editor's Correspondence, dated Lewisville (S. C.) May 29—Items of News—Trans-Atlantic Shepherds—Destruction of the crops by the caterpillar—
Murder, Perseverance, Industry, York, TraTobacco Report—Prices Current, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

PAPERS

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General h-ituandrys risentic pillarof his farm.
Tilling my land with hired hands, I found on

In the first place, I drew a plan on paper, arranging the land into square and convenient lots containing from five to ten acres, having an eye to the convenience of water for each field, and to dollars per acre. I commenced fitting the lots and continued year after year in succession. The management of one may be taken as a specimen

of the whole.

I removed the rubbish at an expense of about \$2 per acre. The loose stones were then removed, and with posts and rails placed into perma nent fence, at an average expense of \$6 per acre. This expense added to the first cost of the land, makes an average of \$36 per acre, excepting repairs of buildings, when the land was fit for tillage. I then arranged my barn yards a little dish ing, where it was convenient, for making and preserving manure-I drew into them in the fall a quantity of turf and dirt from the knoles around my buildings, and the adjacent roads, and yarded my stock upon it during the winter. This course I pursued for a few years, until my crops so in creased as to furnish me with manure in a suffiploughman, who turned over the sod about three over it from six to eight three horse loads of manure per acre; and on the driest and most barren I have added three or four loads of old leeched twenty-five cents per bushel. ashes-rolled it down with a roller five feet long, and twenty inches in diameter. This was done

This I have done both in the spring and fall .-The spring I have found the best time, but not so acre, worth forty-four cents per bushel. convenient for carting manure. About the tenth

convenience of turning the horse so as not to the soil-when out of the ground one or two in-

Communication from Earl Stimson, Esq. as before, without disturbing the sod, and suckPresident of the Agricultural Society of Saratoga County, in New York, on the management a hill. The potatoes were hoed at the same found a good course when my ground was in heart posting my account, was running me in debt instead of being a source of profit. This induced me to the hoe, and about the same quantity of dirt aptry some other method, and after several experiments, having for their object the economy of labour, the procuring and application of manure.

In the fall I gathered on an average from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre fit for the crib, which, at that time, was worth fifty-six or sixty cents per bushel. After the corn was harvested where it was to be housed; but with no regard to the unevenness of the surface, or the presence of the unevenness of the surface, or the presence of special of the surface of the surf the hills were harrowed with a two horse drag. springy land. This land cost about twenty-eight getable mould for a spring crop, and after hardellars per acre. I commenced fitting the lots rowing the furrows down, sowed it with barley, washed in strong brine, and rolled in plaster about two and a half bushels of seed per acre, harrow with four pounds of the large red clover seed, and three quarts of timothy. After the barley was broad cast with plaster, five or six pecks per an average produce 40 bushels per acre, worth 62½ cents per bushel. I took from this ground the two succeeding years from 21 to 3 tons of hay per acre. In this way the land was cleansed, en-riched, and prepared for a further rotation of

The second rotation .- The sod was turned over lands of twelve paces, and the wet into lands sect. In the fore part of May, five or six pecks from the to six paces wide, leaving a deep dead of plaster were sowed broad cast to the acre:—

In the fall or early in the spring, I harrowed

were planted with four rows of potatoes for the in plaster, they were ploughed in on the top of Read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, and by order of said Society, communicated for fublication in the American Farmer.

break down the com.

After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. After the corn was out of the ground six or had from thirty to forty bushels per action. ches, plastered five or six pecks to the acre, and ter two or three weeks it was ploughed and hoed The third season, have taken a crop from eighty time with the corn-the first time, the tops were so that it would answer to take from it four crops covered about an inch, and the hill left flat-the of grain before stocking with grass. With this

bour, the procuring and application of manure, thirty-six dollars, did not exceed nineteen dollars and the rotation of crops—the following has and a half per acre.

In the fall I methered on an average from sixty cation in the American Farmer. cation in the American Farmer. Copy of a letter from Col. Thomas M. Ran-

dolph, to the Secretary of the Agricultural Sociy of Albemarle. [Read May 10, 1824.] I have the honour to lay before the Agricultuety of Albemarle.

am induced, by what I have seen, to believe may ultimately prove a valuable acquisition to the husbandry of an elevated, uneven, and stony ed it, and before cross harrowing, it was seeded and dry region of the atmosphere, I have constantly found it so far advanced before the end of out of the ground one or two inches, it was sowed April, as to be in that stage of its growth at which it might be most profitably pulled, for acre, and rolled down to pulverize the lumps and smooth the surface for mowing. The expense of this crop was not to exceed ten dollars per acre; the roll of which eat it willingly enough. This specimen is far less forward than common, yet the pods upon it are nearly full grown now. It was found growing in fresh land, poor and stony, facing the East and sheltered on the West side. It grows luxuriantly in a forest of oak and chesnut on a high and dry ridge, but is more abun-dant about the fences and edges of fields farthest from water, near which I have never yet observed it. Like the other vetches it abounds the last of August or first of September, manured in seed, and is highly nutricious to all herbivocient quantity to give each of my lots a slight coat once in five or six years. In the spring it was the 15th September, I sowed it with red chaff ers say, in the green-pea state. It is by no means thrown into small piles in the yard. In the fall bearded wheat, one and a half bushels per acre, as succulent as the winter vetch of Europe, which commenced ploughing with a good and faithful and harrowed it in. The seed was prepared by is now naturalized with us towards the coast, and and harrowed it in. The seed was prepared by is now naturalized with us towards the coast, and washing it clean in a strong brine made with salt, may be found in Albemarle, at this time, by a inches in depth, and from eight to ten inches in and immediately rolled in lime, and I let it lie Botanist, from September until the following width. The dry part was back furrowed into moist twenty four hours to prevent smut and in-Botanist, from September until the following lands of twelve paces, and the wet into lands from twe to six paces wide, leaving a deep dead furrow to answer the purpose of a drain. I spread the control of the control about \$16 per acre—the produce from thirty-five tion by age, after having blossomed twice as red to forty bushels per acre, worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel. Late in the fall or early in the spring, I turned during cold weather, but makes its appearance at up the old sod, harrowed and planted it to corn. any time with a day or two of genial temperato pulverize the lumps, and settle the manure and Tilled as before mentioned, except the barn yard ture, and then disregards frost, being naturally of land together.

Tilled as before mentioned, except the barn yard ture, and then disregards frost, being naturally of an uncommon firm texture in its stalk for a plant acre-had from eighty to a hundred bushels per of a genus so remarkable for succulence as the vetches. It is, most probably, I think, of the same species with the Vicia Sylvatica of Euof May it was well dragged or ploughed, with a down the hills, and in the spring prepared and rope, but yet, an American plant, and was found one horse plough; if ploughed it was harrowed down, and if it was wet and spring it was cast down—sowed and rolled as before stated, prointo small ridges, by throwing two furrows to duced from 50 to 60 bushels, if barley, from 25 to tanists of the Vicia Caroliniana, or Dumetorum, gether at a distance of two and a half feet from 35, if spring wheat, and from 70 to 80, if oats, or the Pairiflora, which is also to be found in the centre of the ridges, but without disturbing from 5 to 6 hundred pounds if flax per acre; and our mountains: nor yet that of the Ciacca of the sod; then crossed marked at the same disafterwards, for two or three years, from three and Europe, to which it comes much nearer than to tance. About the fifteenth or twentieth of May, a half to four tons of hay, or pasture in that proit was planted with eight rowed yellow corn, twelve quarts to the acre, wet in a pickle made of six ounces of saltpetre, two quarts of boiling wheat on the soil in the fall, I have turned it over in the soil of tar. This pickle was applied to the seed boiling hot, which immediately was rolled in plaster and planted. The head lands they had been washed in strong brine, and rolled sulcato aut subtetrageno; which latter charac-

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Americana of Wildenow, and that neither of them differ with sufficient certainty, from the come extremely difficult from the innumerable Sylvatica of Europe. Vicia Ciacca, which this tough roots of that plant, and two crops of wheat resembles much, grows in meadows, or among small grain, not in wood, or very dry places, and they cannot well be the same. It is most probably, the Americana of Wildenow, which may not be a distinct species from the Sylvatics of Europe after all. Whatever it may be, I invite the attention of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, to the fact of the existence among us in a wild state, of a plant so likely to become useful in rural economy. Every species of plant has some peculiar property, useful in some way, or agreea-ble, or useless and wholly unworthy of the notice ble, or useless and wholly unworthy of the notice it cannot attract, or hurtful, or even baneful. But how can that difference of properties be known, when the objects themselves, although made permanently distinct in their kinds from nature are not distinguished. Can it he said were annotative are not distinguished. Can it he said were named the biossoms of the plant laminy of the gramma with the eye of romance, poesy, or natural theology. My object simply is such a delineation of the principal gramineous plants, as will enable the reader to remove those named permanently distinct in their kinds from originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which is an orange-colour-plant and poesy, or natural theology. My object simply is such a delineation of the principal gramineous plants, as will enable the reader to remove those name or propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had been originally propagated in the field by cattle, which had nature, are not distinguished? Can it be said were penned upon wheat straw in Autumn, to make manure for a wheat fallow; than which to not attract the notice of any but Botanists, are wholly without useful or interesting properties? Season, when all weeds are in seed, or more bene-all the useful information collected by botanical Is it not the interest of every agriculturist, to learn to distinguish the various kinds of plants in his own fields?—which have been from the befrom seed wheat; and a farm in the county of their works. The sketch which I now contemginning, and will remain to the end of time, as distinct as they were made by the original impression received by each. Every plant now ance of it, carried with wheat, from the field of botanical nomenclature. Should some readers which is the subject of this communication. As want even this, a reference to any elementary sea-kale, was originally a tribute from botany to soon as a pretty full crop of flowers appeared, the rural economy. Every navigator, huntsman, sheep were brought back, and there being no traveller, farmer, or gardener, whoever brought grass for them, the blossoms were so entirely them. Such a reference, I take to be practicable wheat 1600 years before Christ, as better food for man than beans and peas, by Sir Walter Ra- ly. leigh, who had studied botany, and carried the potato to Europe, down to our own Meriwether Lewis, who was an excellent botanist, as well as a great hero, whose truly valuable present of a corn fit to grind by harvest, and many excellent garden herbs and roots, have been neglected al-ready from indolence. It is scarcely more than 40 years, since Sequeien, a physician and botanist of Williamsburg in Virginia, shewed us that the Tomato was eatable, which now every body deems necessary to keep the blood pure in summer. Many such discoveries combined, have ren-dered the present race of men in Virginia, healthier and longer-lived than the last.

I have the honour to be, &c. TH. M. RANDOLPH. PETER MINOR, Esq. Secretary of the Agri-cultural Society of Albemarle.

Copy of a letter from Col. Thomas M. Randolph, to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle. [Read May 10, 1824.] of Albemarle. [Read May 10, 1824.] I have the honour to communicate to the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, a fact which has recently come to my knowledge, of some interest, in my judgment, to rural economy, in the very important point of the extirpation, without cost, of noxious plants from fields while under pasture. A field of more than 100 acres size, in my farm near Charlottesville, has become very full of the plant sometimes called horse nettle, a species of Solanum, not the Solanum Carolinense of Michaux, for that is a perennial, and this is rite scenes of those infantine sports which the whole of their inferior joints. The number of knots or joints is pretty constant in each species. From each knot or joint arises a leaf, the lower part of which nature is then preparing to diversify the soft ground of the magnificent colouring with which nature is then preparing to diversify the soft ground of the earth. They clothe every spot of which envelops the culm, as a sheath, open in where the powers of spontaneous vegetation are in from the culm into an undivided limb, genevally plane, though sometimes rolled on itself. The leaves are commonly smooth—but in some tiguing it; and some of them perfume the valies and the hills, long before the rose, the lily, and the magnolia yield their sweets to the vernal with longitudinal and parallel veins or nerves—species. From the rich and or joints is pretty constant in each species. From each knot or joints is pretty constant in each species. From each knot or joints is pretty constant in each species. From each knot or joints is pretty constant in each species. From each knot or joints is pretty constant in each species. From each knot or joints is pretty constant in each species. From each knot or joints is pretty constant in each species. From each knot or joints is pretty constant in each species. From each knot or joints is pretty constant in each knot or joints is pretty constant in each knot or joints is pretty constant in each knot or joints is pretty constant i

height and strength, as any briars or thorns whatever. The cultivation of the field had behad been very seriously diminished in quantity: indeed, for more than 20 acres reduced to less than the seed sown upon the same space. Last combined, that the lamb, the kid, the fawn, May, (1823) it was my deliberate opinion that nothing less than a thorough summer fallow, beginning in March at the latest, and repeating the ploughings every month, could reclaim the field to any use. A flock of about 100 sheep, were almost starved upon that extent of pasture, and were removed. A sudden thought occurred that the sheep might eat the blossoms of the plant family of the gramina with the eye of romance, a plant to notice, must have possessed botanical devoured, the leaves and stems not being eatable, in most cases. It will save me the trouble of re-Triptolemus, who introduced the culture of cept the nakedness of the surface, which is com- fore, and considerably abridge the sketch in view. plete, for the Solanum had occupied it exclusive'-

I have the honour, &c.
TH. M. RANDOLPH. PETER MINOR, Esq. Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BOTANICAL SKETCH of the principal gramina use ful, or likely to become useful, in husbandry.

No. I PREFATORY REMARKS.

The gramineous plants, of which it is my intention to present a concise sketch, are chiefly recommended by their extensive utility. They are not, however, entirely destitute of charms even for those who seek in vegetable productions only brilliancy of tints, or exquisite fragrance, and value them solely in the ratio of the pleasures which they afford to the senses, or to the imagination. The graming are for man the welcome of their inferior joints. The number of knows nation. The gramina are for man the welcome of their inferior joints. The number of knots of Michaux, for that is a perennial, and this is rite scenes of those infantine sports which the certainly an annual plant, but a species of that maturity of age often envies or regrets; youth end love ramble with ecstatic delight through sion which must necessarily arise from a mulplant has "aculei" like the briar, not thorns like flowery meads, or along luxuriant fields of waving tiplicity of names given to the same plant. The the hawthorn, for it is an herb, not a shrub. cerealia; and, after death, a green sod is often triticum repens goes by the following names—These "aculei" cover the leaves on both sides, placed and nurtured by the pious hand of gratic couch-grass, wheat-grass, dog's-grass, quick-and the calyx or flower-cup has some small ones tude or affection, on the humble tomb of depart-grass, creeping-rooted, &c. &c.

ter, and many other appearances, incline me to on it also. When old, they are fully as bad for ed worth. Further, the naturalist who ascends believe that the Vicia Ciacca of Michaux, found men or horses to go among, in proportion to their to final causes, and "traces nature's God through by him in Canada, is the same with the Vicia height and strength, as any briars or thorns nature's works," is filled with admiration for the provident wisdom of the Great First Cause, when he observes that, in respect to herbivorous animals, the time of that union intended to perpetuate their respective species, the period of gestation, and that of suckling their young, are so &c. may, upon quitting the nutritive fluid hitherto furnished by the maternal breast, browse the new and tender gramina in woods or in pastures— whereas there is no fixed and definite time for similar circumstances in the carnivorous tribes. But such considerations are foreign to my design ! I am not, in this place, to view the interesting

Outlines of Gramineous plants, in general.

There is a striking similarity in the general aspect of gramineous plants. Their stem, or trunk, assumes in botany the appellation of culm; it is cylindrical, and commonly consists of tubes connected with one another by knots or joints placed at certain intervals, and of a harder substance than the hollow parts of the culm, which they evidently are intended to strengthen, a purpose to which the cylindrical form is also pe-culiarly favourable. The culm adheres to the earth by fibrous roots—wheat, rye, barley emit three radicles—whereas all other gramineous plants hitherto known, have but one. From these roots often arise other roots of a larger

comes inflated. This is very conspicuous in Pha-laris, (canary-grass.) Besides this covering of the upper leaf, the fructification of the gramina delineation of some important genera and speterior, called glume or calyx, vulgarly chaff in my delineations, every adventitious ornament. broken open, the inner part was distended and or husk—the interior denominated corolla—each L. H. GIRARDIN. uncompact, and resembled a dry honey-comb or commonly divided into two parts, named valvee. commonly divided into two parts, named valves.

The valves are either mutic or awnless—and sometimes awned or bearded. The corolla contains the sexual organs, that is, the stamina, seed of the Zea was also used by the Peruvi-proper, which is entirely covered with the enamel and the fistil. The stamina are most often three ans as money. in number, so that most gramineous plants belong to the class triandria. Many of them, however, belong to other classes—as will be seen after-wards. The anthers are oblong, forked at each extremity, and nearly imitating the form of an x The female organs consist in an ovarium or seed-bud, shaped sometimes like a cone, and MR. J. S. SKINNER, sometimes like an egg-it is surrounded at its rally divided into two feathery stigmas. In zea in horses:" also a request that "a description and want of solidity so conspicuous in the bones mais (Indian corn) a plant of the class monoe- of the disease and its symptoms" should be fur- of the jaw—from which indeed, the outlines of cia, that is, in which the stamina and the pistils nished. are not contained in the same corolla, though on the same stem or culm, the styles are very long, and resemble a tutt of green silk. The fruit is a corionsis, that is, a seed whose pericarn adheres to it so as to be confounded with the seed itself. This fruit or coriopsis, is sometimes naked, sometime covered with the persistent corolla: the medy." But as the mode of treatment, or rather and some of the joints of the back bone exhibitembryo is very small; it is attached to the base of a larger perisperm. Between the embryo and most successful, is extremely simple; as it is the perisperm, is found a pulpous body, considered by some as a vitellus, but by Jussieu as a cotyledon. In the process of germination, this instances, perform an entire cure; I will, there-cotyledon expands into a single leaf, sprouting fore, communicate it to you. cotyledon expands into a single leaf, sprouting fore, communicate it to you.

It is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure inherm in wheat yields what we call bran; the substance which it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure inherm in wheat yields what we call bran; the substance which it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure when it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure when it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure when it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure when it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure when it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure in the complaint, and who, no doubt, have some substance which it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure in the complaint, and who, no doubt, have some substance which it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure in the complaint, and who, no doubt, have some substance which it is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure in the complaint is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure in the complaint is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure in the complaint is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure in the complaint is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by the complaint is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by the complaint is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by the complaint is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by the complaint is unnecessary to describe th these, and other considerations of a similar nature, fall within the province of chemistry—I disease than older ones. The disorder does not burnt with a hot iron, and inserted setons or return to my immediate subject. The flowers appear to be contagious, yet when it commences rowels, but was unsuccessful in every way, unsuccessful in ev of gramineous plants generally form spikes of va- in a large stock of horses many of them are apt til the method which I am about to recommend rious aspects and names—or panicles also differ- to be affected before it is eradicated; and was adopted. It was suggested to him, if I am

The above prefatory description of the habitus totus of gramineous plants in general will which have been longer exposed to the compass wards taken were als suffice for the present. The time of the floration of its influence. It is generally slow and tardy malady disappeared. or each genus, &c. together with other interesting in its operations, both with regard to the subjects circumstances, will afterwards be mentioned.

sugar cane, wheat, rye, barley, maize, rice, millet, oats, guinea-grass, &c. &c. belong to that family, and ensure to it an honourable pre-eminence—that of usefulness. To man, and to those and on both sides. This unnatural bulk continuations are instanced by the purchased from the store, or as a falling axe is when functioned at the shop, and before it is ground. Heat this in a fire until it is quite red—and on both sides. This unnatural bulk continuations are instanced from the store, or as a falling axe is when finished at the shop, and before it is ground. Heat this in a fire until it is quite red—and on both sides. This unnatural bulk continuations are instanced from the store, or as a falling axe is when finished at the shop, and before it is ground. Heat this in a fire until it is quite red—and on both sides. This unnatural bulk continuations are instanced from the store, or as a falling axe is when finished at the shop, and before it is ground. Heat this in a fire until it is quite red—and on both sides. animals which he has domesticated for his service, or for his table, it affords wholesome and abundant food. From time beyond the memory the horse has been for some time affected from near the eye of a horse to near his nostril, of man, the cerealia have been cultivated in Eu- in this way, the under jaw also begins to exhi- This ligament is easily discoverable—for in any rope; rice in Asia; maize in Peru"; Holcus, &c. bit appearances of a like growth and distention, horse it is as large as a lady's little finger, and in

setuceous, or capillary leaves. Their edges are sary in America. Distillation obtains from the becomes weak and unelastick; until at length pretty often furnished with small imperceptible fruit of several gramineous plants, liquors of which he dies, or, as is more frequent, a period is put points, that render them rough to the touch the abuse alone is to be lamented. Medicine ex-The upper leaf invests the flowers in their tracts from others a salutary mucilage. In short, him from his hopeless sufferings. incipient state. This leaf, after the flowers have there scarcely exists a vegetable family so justdisengaged themselves from it, closes and be ly entitled to our attention and interest, as the ses which had died with this disorder.

is usually protected by two involucres—the ex-cies of this attractive family, purposely avoiding, tence, exhibited a natural appearance, but when

ON THE DISEASE IN HORSES GENERAL. LY CALLED THE "BIG HEAD."

Lincoln County, A. C. May 26th, 1824.

Sir-I observed in the American Farmer of base with two small scales, not always visible to the 30th ult. an inquiry made "as to the cause have observed it exhibit the same appearance the naked eye—and surmounted by a style gene- of, and remedy for the disease "called Big Head and consistence, the same unnatural distention

> As to the cause of that malady, I cannot presume to give an opinion about it. It would be gled, and had been operated upon, and vitiated mere speculation and theory without any certainty.

ny thing which will incontestably be a "rethe operation, which I have observed to be the ed like appearances.

contains a principle called gluten, which chiefly number of years since I was conversant with in I have known none of them succeed well. At fits it for making bread. The seeds of grami-stances of the kind, and whilst I was a boy, the time when the complaint prevailed in this reneous plants contain among other principles, sac- About twelve or fourteen years since, it was very gion, my father lost many horses by it. He

ently modified, as I shall subsequently state in horses brought from a distance to supply the not mistaken, by a traveller and a stranger. a more particular manner.

From that time, his horses which were disattacked by it, and in attacking others: and in

nues to increase in size; in some subjects with nient. greater, and in others with less rapidity. After in this way, the under jaw also begins to exhiin Africa; millet almost every where, though -and I have sometimes known it even exceed some larger than the thumb of a dandy. Apply better adapted to southern climates; sugar, a the other in the rapidity of its increase. The

times, so narrow as to be denominated linear, luxury in some countries, has become a neces- the joints grow stiff and unshapely, and the back

I have examined the skeletons of several horbones of the head, particularly of the jaws, were hoved up and distended. The surface of the bone, with regard to its solidity and consisaroper, which is entirely covered with the enamel down to the gums, and is then inserted into the awbone, and with regard to the degree of hardness and consistency, much resembles other bones of the system—and 3d, the nerve, which passes into the tooth, and nourishes it. Now in the skeletons of horses which have died with the Big Head or Growing Head, I have seen all the bone pro-per part of the tooth, so much affected as to lose all resemblance to that part in sound teeth. I that part of it inserted in the jaw, could scarcely be distinguished; they had become so comminby the disease, so much in the same manner. Some of the bones in other parts of the sys-

Neither am I certain that I can recommend tem appeared likewise to be affected. Those of the fore and hind legs, were perceptibly vitiated,

Having thus given a description of the disease, attended with very little trouble and no dan- as well as my recollection serves me, I will proger; and may, and in my opinion will, in many ceed to point out the mode of treatment which

charine matter; hence their distillation.—Their prevalent in this part of the country, but is now made use of numerous applications, and tried epidermis and joints yield siliceous earth.—But rarely heard of. Young horses seem to be more liable to this tracted the teeth-trepanned the parts affected-

are equally subject to the complaint, as those eased recovered, and those which were afterwards taken were also cured, and at length the

The remedy is nothing more than as follows-Take a piece of bar iron-have it formed into The importance and value of this vegetable this way will remain on the same premises for the shape of a chisel, about two inches wide. family, are duly felt by every agriculturist. The several years.

Let it be about as snarp as times users a falling when purchased from the store, or as a falling when purchased from the store, or as a falling an enlargement of the laxe is when finished at the shop, and before it is

Search out a gristle or ligament which extends This ligament is easily discoverable-for in any some larger than the thumb of a dandy. Apply subject in some instances at an earlier, and in about midway between the eye and nostril, and that the Virgins of the Sun prepared the sa- to languish and lose his activity and his strength; This must be done on both sides of the head.

will heal of itself.

the horse may still become serviceable, but the

will recover from its attacks even without the particular attractions contained in that luminous application of any remedy. This may have been manuscript, a baker's half-yearly bill.

93. With regard to the mill, in speaking of the case with regard to the cure I have suggestcate to you the result.

your welfare, I am, sir,

Respectfully your's, JOHN F. BREVARD.

Domestic Economy.

FROM COBBETT'S COTTAGE ECONOMY.

BREAD MAKING.

not come under the denomination of labourers. the flour; and he takes in grist to grind, as other In London, or in any very large town, where the millers do. This mill goes with three small horis not handily to be come at and stored for use, with considerable families, or to farmers, is a to bake your own bread may be attended with too mill such as I myself have at present. much difficulty; but in all other situations there appears to me to be hardly any excuse for not boy, I can grind six bushels of wheat in a day, baking bread at home. If the family consist of and dress the flour. The grinding of six bushels there be any harm if less alum were imported into England, and if some of those youths were left at the plough who are now bound in apprenticeship to learn the art and mystery of doing that which every girl in the kingdom ought to be taught to do by her mother? It ought to be a maxim with every master and every mistress, never to employ another to do, that which can be done as well by their own servants. The more of their money that is retained in the hands of their own people the better it is for them altogether. Besides, a man of a right mind must be

Let the wound then do for itself. If flies pleased with the reflection that there is a great should have access to it, and blow it, and magmass of skill and ability under his own roof. He gots ensue—this will do no injury. The severed feels stronger and more independent on this acligature should be prevented from re-uniting count, all pecuniary advantage out of the questional stronger and more independent on the question of the stronger and more independent on the question of the stronger and more independent on the question of the stronger and more independent on the stronger and more independen out of it for people to bring them food and drink, If the disease has not advanced far in its pro- and to fetch their garments to and fro. Such a gress, the head will now gradually, and so slow- crowd resemble a nest of unfledged birds, abso-

92. Yet, on men go from year to year in this head may never entirely regain its natural shape. state of wretched dependence, even when they And there are, of course, stages of the dis-case in which no remedy will be effectual.

I am aware, Sir, that where a distemper has accomplished its ravages and spent its force, that mill to be found; where is the wheat to be got? some subjects will begin to withstand it, and and the difficulty is to discover what can be the

the case with regard to the cure I have suggest- 93. With regard to the mill, in speaking of ed; and I am far from holding it out as a certain families of any considerable number of persons, and effectual specifick for the disorder. But the mill has, with me, been more than once a since the experiment is one easily made, and I do subject of observation in print. I for a good assure you is attended with no danger, I hope while experienced the great inconvenience and uncertainty are great, In my "Year's residence in America," from paragraphs 1031 and onwards, my farm-yard; and I showed, I think very clearly, that corn could be ground cheaper in this way 91. Before I dismiss, however, this subject, let his land with his horses, or, in the season when

96. The cost of this mill is twenty pounds. The Dresser is four more; the horse path and wheel might, possibly, be four or five more; and I am very certain that to any farmer living at a again too readily, and the irritated and suppuration. It is impossible to conceive any thing more mile from a mill (and that is less than the aveting state of the wound may be advantageous; contemptible than a crowd of men and women rage distance perhaps;) having twelve persons and having kept open and sore for some time, it living together in a house and constantly looking in family; having forty pigs to feed and twenty hogs to fatten, the savings of such a mill would pay the whole expenses of it the very first y, ar. gress, the head will now gradually, and so slow-ly as to be scarce perceptible, shrink to its natu-ral dimensions. Where it has advanced further, activity and success of the old ones.

Such a farmer cannot send less than fifty tibles a year to the mill. Think of that, in the first place! The elements are not always propitious. Sometimes the water fails, and sometimes the wind. Many a farmer's wife has been tempted to vent her spleen on both. At best there must be horse and man or boy, and, perhaps cart, to go to the mill; and that, too, observe, in all weathers, and in the harvest as well as at other times however malignant and deadly it may have been, The answer is, where is there not a mill; where of the year. The case is one of imperious negenerally in its progress, yet that at this period, is there not a market? They are every where, cessity: neither floods, nor droughts, nor storms, nor calms will allay the cravings of the kitchen, nor quiet the clamorous uproar of the stye. Go, somebody must, to some place or other, and back they must come with flour and with meal. One summer many persons came down the country more than fifty miles to a mill that I knew in Pennsylvania; and I have known farmers in England, carry their grist more than fifteen miles those who have applied to you for information expense of sending my wheat and other grain to be ground. It is surprising that, under these on this subject will give it a trial, and communito be ground at a mill. This expense, in case of circumstances, hand-mills and horse-mills, should te to you the result.

a considerable family, living at only a mile from not, long ago, have become of more general use;

And with the best wishes for their success and a mill is something; but the inconvenience and especially when one considers that the labour, in this case, would cost the farmer next to nothing. To grind would be the work of a wet day. There I give an account of a horse-mill, which I had in is no farmer, who does not, at least fifty days in every year, exclaim, when he gets up in the morning, "What shall I set them at to-day!" If than by wind or water, and that it would answer he had a mill, he would make them pull off their well to grind for sale in this way as well as for shoes, sweep all out clean, winnow up some corn home use. Since my return to England I have if he had it not already done, and grind and seen a mill, erected in consequence of what the dress, and have every thing in order. No scold-owner had read in my book. This mill belonge ing within doors about the grist; no squeaking to a small farmer, who, when he cannot work on in the stye; no boy sent off in the rain to the mill.

97. But, there is one advantage which I have me say a word or two to those persons, who do he has little for them to do, grinds wheat, sells not yet mentioned, and which is the greatest of all; namely, that you would have the power of supplying your married labourers, your blacksmiths' space is so confined, and where the proper fuel ses; but what I would recommend to gentlemen men sometimes, your wheelwrights' men at other times; and, indeed, the greater part of the persons that you employed, with good flour, instead of their going to purchase this flour, after it had passed through the hands of a Corn Merchant, a baking bread at home. If the family consist of and dress the flour. The grinding of six bushels Miller, a Flour Merchant, and a Huckster, every twelve or fourteen persons, the money actually of wheat at nine pence a bushel comes to four one of whom, does and must, have a profit out of saved in this way (even at present prices) would and sixpence, which pays the man and the boy, the flour, arising from wheat grown upon, and be little short of from twenty to thirty pounds a supposing them (which is not and seldom can be year. At the utmost here is only the time of one the case) to be hired for the express purpose, out my people have flour at the same price that they woman occupied, one day in the week. Now of the street. With the same mill you grind would otherwise have been compelled to give for mind, here are twenty-five pounds to be employment for your pigs; and of this you will get worse flour. Every farmer will understand me ed in some way different from that of giving it eight or ten bushels ground in a day. You have when I say, that he ought to pay for nothing in to a baker. If you add five of these pounds to a no trouble about sending to the mill; you are money, which he can pay for in any thing but woman's wages. Is not that full as well employsure to have your own wheat; for, strange as it money. Their maxim is to keep the money that a not better employed for you; and is it not better wheat to find that I sent white Essex they take as long as they can. Now here is a not better employed for you; and is it not better wheat to the mill, and that it brought me flour most effectual way of putting that maxim in pracemployed for the community? It is very certain, that, if the practice were as prevalent as I counting for this, except by supposing that wind that it is the Saturday night which empties their could wish, there would be a large deduction and water power has something in it to change pockets; and here is the means of cutting off a from the regular baking population; but would the very nature of the grain; as, when I came good half of the Saturday night. The men have there be any harm if less alum were imported to grind by horses, such as the wheat went into better flour for the same money, and still the

degree of fineness you please.

mental in inducing a part of the labourers at any requires exertion. rate, to bake their own bread; and, above all Debility is the source of numerous disorders, things, to abandon the use of "Ireland's lazy such as spasms, palsy, violent evacuations, heroot." Nevertheless, so extensive is the ermorrhages, putrid and nervous fevers, fainting roneous opinion relative to this villanous root, fits, and apparent death.

that I really began to despair of all hope of checking its cultivation and use, till I saw the demaintaining feeble life (says Dr. Struve in his encourage him, doubtless, to be an advocate for ought to be proportioned to the temperature of the growing of this root of wretchedness. It is the body, and gradually augmented, accordingly an undeniable fact, that in the proportion that as the natural warmth of the individual increasthis root is in use, as a substitute for bread, the people are wretched; the reasons for which I stimulating and strengthening properties, by have explained and inforced, a hundred times which the activity of the vital principle is explained and inforced, a hundred times which the activity of the vital principle is explained and inforced, a hundred times which the activity of the vital principle is explained and inforced, a hundred times which the activity of the vital principle is explained and inforced, a hundred times which the activity of the vital principle is explained and inforced, a hundred times which the activity of the vital principle is explained and inforced, a hundred times which the activity of the vital principle is explained and inforced, a hundred times which is a supported. The communication of the severe labour of Spring, it is owing to their mittee that the labourers in his part of Somer-setshire were "almost wholly supplied with pota-use of the tehid or warm bath, of which we have "toes, breakfast and dinner, brought them in the "fields and nothing but potatoes; and that they used, in better times, to get a certain portion of bacon and cheese, which on account of their spect much depends on their previous habits and poverty, they do not eat now." It is impossible that men can be contented in such a state of things: it is unjust to desire them to be content-whatever is to them salutary or hurtful, they may things: it is unjust to desire them to be contented: it is a state of misery and degradation to
which no part of any community can have any
shew of right to reduce another part: men so
degraded have no protection; and it is disgrace
to form part of a community to which they belong. This degradation has been occasioned by a silent change in the value of the country. Debilitated persons ought to be imperceptibly This has purloined the wages of the labourer; hardened;—the transition to a severer and more but, thank God! they seem to be approaching to return to his former debilitating habits. their end! Money is resuming its value, labour is Such invalids should eat only a very small pro-recovering its price; let us hope that the wretch-portion of animal food, namely, white meat, which

keeping of cows. I have said that I will teach der it more nourishing and less flatulent; but that straw being given to the horses, a part of the cottagers how to keep a cow all the year round, upon the produce of a quarter of an acre, in other words, forty rod, of land; and, in my next, I will make good my promise.

DEBILITY.

who ought to form the most vigorous and robust if worn next the skin, will preserve the human part of a nation, may arise from a great variety of causes, of which the following are the principal: tainable by any other substance; and at the same in the admixture, and component parts of the surrounding atmosphere; 3. A sedentary and indolcnt mode of life; 4. Immoderate sleep; less disturbed rest than those in perfect health or, in a still more hurtful degree, want of the or, in a still more hurtful degree, want of the necessary portion of sleep and repose; 5. Too

it has reduced him by degrees to housel with the invigorating course of life must be so progresspider and the bat and to feed with the pig. It sive, that the convalescent be not subjected to that for ewes at yeaning-time, lentil-hay is better has changed the habits, and in a great measure, any disagreeable restraint; and this method than tare-hay or even peas-haulm.

the character, of the people. The sins of this should likewise be continued for a sufficient terrible system are enormous and undescribable; length of time, during which he ought never to Miscellaneous Rules and Observations regarding

ed potato is disappearing, and that we shall, once is least stimulating, together with a due quantity more, see the knife in the labourer's hand, and the loaf upon his board.

Solution is disappearing, and that we shall, once is least stimulating, together with a due quantity more, see the knife in the labourer's hand, and of the most nutricious vegetables. They may also partake of small portions of flesh broth, 100. In my next number I shall treat of the thickened with sufficient bread, rice, &c. to ren-

If solid food cannot be allowed, or if it irritate the stomach, recourse must be had to gelatinous aliment, such as eggs, nourishing soups, salop, GENERAL RULES FOR THE RESTORA-barley broth, shell-fish, &c.; which, if taken in Small quantities, are exceedingly strengthening. small quantities, are exceedingly strengthening.-Persons of this description ought to accommo-Debility, is that feeble state of life in which date their whole dress to the climate, and chanthe vital functions are languidly performed; when ges of the weather; they should at all times for eight months, on hay, would be more than a the mind loses its cheerfulness and vivacity; when endeavour to procure a middle temperature befarmer can well afford; at the same time it is a the limbs are tottering with weakness, and the digestive faculty is impaired.

This complaint, which at present is so prevalent, even in the bloom of life, and amongst those who ought to form the most vigorous and robust if worn next the skin, will preserve the human provided and statement of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from a great variety of forms in a name of a nation may arise from 60 to 65° of rule with the best farmers, to give hay to their variety in the passage of the name of a nation may arise from 60 to 65° of rule with the best farmer can well anord; at the same time is a tween cold and heat; for instance from 60 to 65° of rule with the best farmers, to give hay to their digestive faculty is impaired.

Fahrenheit's scale. Woollen clothing is, in this horses in the early part of winter; then peas or bean straw, till seed-time commences in the body, and increases perspiration. Flannel,

of fineness; so that, for certain purposes, you may great exertions either of mind or body; 6. The that desirable object; likewise the tepid bath; take the very finest; and indeed you may have unnecessary and imprudent use of medicines; a clean, and not too soft couch; an airy, healthy, your flour, and your bread of course, of what lastly, the almost total disuse, and exclusion of and capacious apartment; but particularly a gymnastic exercise, and the general introduction calm and composed mind; which last possesses a 99. In concluding this part of my treatise, I of sedentary games, the effect of which creates most powerful influence in preserving health and cannot help expressing my hope of being instru- an almost universal apathy to every pursuit that life; for, without tranquillity, all other means will be ineffectual.-[Tegg's Book of Utility.

> -0-IMPORTANCE OF STRAW IN HUSBANDRY.

> Rules for feeding Horses with Straw.

In regard to horses, they seldom get any hay claration, which Mr. Wakefield had the good sense and the spirit to make before the "Agri-cultural Committee." Be it observed, too, that it is generally accompanied. The first object Mr. Wakefield had, himself, made a survey of that claims the attention of persons in this state, the state of Ireland. What he saw there did not is warmth; the external application of which to be preparative of lower but are actually full of flesh and vigour bour, but are actually full of flesh and vigour when sowing commences. They must, however, have hay instead of straw, when the severe

of straw is damaged in harvest, white straw is

to be preferred.

Rules for feeding Sheep with Straw.

There is no food of which sheep are fonder than peas-straw. The soil of the pastoral districts in Scotland, being rarely of a kind calculasystem of sheep-farming with much more advantage. Indeed, the same plan might be advisable in other districts. It might be proper to add,

the Consumption of Straw.

On turnip farms in Scotland, it is the usual practice to feed horses till March, where the labour is not severe, and cows through the winter, with oat-straw, whilst the fattening and straw-yard cattle get the straw of wheat and barley. If any peas or beans be cultivated on the farm, clovers for hay. These are usually eaten by sheep, and no more hay saved, than what may serve the horses, cows, and fattening stock, for eight or ten weeks immediately before grass, with a small quantity occasionally given to the sheep fed on turnips.

The expense of feeding even the horses alone,

thrashing separates and exposes it so much, that tain for it, or that of the dung that could be made colour of which, attracted my attention, which if kept long, it is, comparatively speaking, of from it, as the kind used for thatch is seldom induced me to enquire the process of dying; the little value as fodder. Lisle, an intelligent wriused as fodder. Where economy must be attend-information I received was, to cut the end off of ter on agriculture, and a practical farmer, states, ed to in the building of cottages, straw is taken the largest pumpkin that could be obtained, the that he found cows did not eat straw so well on a as the least costly material; but in these days, seed only taken out, the yarn put in, and as Monday morning, as they did the rest of the when manure is so extremely valuable, as little much poak berry juice poured on as the pumpweek, because the straw was not fresh from the straw as possible should be spared for other him will hold, which should be set away in a fail. Straw, therefore, should be constantly purposes.

The durability of a thatched roof is likewise in about nine days, it produces a permanent and dry, and cattle do not eat it, nor thrive on it so very little repair during an ordinary lease. But washed out in soapsuds. I am induced to make well. It cannot be doubted that air has a very care must be taken that the straw is very clean this communication, thinking it might be desirating injurious effect upon all kinds of fodder, and the thrashed. If it is not, the grain left will soon ble to some of your readers. And I have no cattle, after the month of March.

When clover is sown with grain crops, the clover has often arrived at such a length, as to mix with the straw, but the ears are cut off, and the with the straw in cutting the crop. This cer-straw, bound in sheaves, and tied very tight is tainly improves the straw in good harvests; but as little clover as possible should be cut with the straw, as it makes it very difficult to secure the crop, unless it be left upon the ground for several

days,

Straw as applicable to Litter.

of cattle, horses, &c. &c. is a rich and excellent and the plait is returned to that market. Strawmanure; but even alone, when ploughed in or plaiting is the principal manufacture in Bedford-decomposed by pure simple water, it is of use. shire. The quantity thus used is very conside-All the various sorts of straw answer the purposes of litter. Some farmers contend, that rye of persons who might otherwise with difficulty straw is the best litter; others prefer the straw find the means of subsistence. of wheat, which absorbs, it is said, so much urine and moisture, that a cart of wheat straw is sup- for building the walls of houses or gardens, and posed equal in value to three carts of well-made with the same mixture for the roofs of houses, dung. In England, the straw of peas and beans instead of the common mode of thatching. is extremely valuable, forming, it is said, when well broken by thrashing, a desirable litter for experienced farmers to keep in reserve a consistry, in the New York Institution, author of working horses, hogs, and other stock; but in derable proportion of their wheat or barley. "A Ye r in Europe," &c. &c. working horses, hogs, and other stock; but in derable proportion of their wheat or barley-Scotland, it is never used as litter, unless it has straw, and to make it into a dung-hill, alternately spoiled by bad management, or a most unseason- with the sea-ware, stratum upon stratum, till which has for a long time impressed the Editor's able season in harvest, as its feeding properties both are exhausted. This is an excellent plan, nind, that a Journal, devoted chiefly to the are there so well known. Littering is of use, not where the sea-weed cannot be immediately aponly for converting straw into manure, but for plied; but it is the best system to plough it in keeping the animals warm and dry. In fact, cat-when obtained
the cannot be soiled on clover, or fed on turnips,

Near Gloucester great quantities of bean-haulm without abundance of litter.

There are four modes of converting straw into ash manufactory, and burnt for the ashes. dung, by littering stock:—1. In stalls or stables; Straw is also used for stuffing beds. For that 2. In hammels; 3. In fold-yards; and 4. In open purpose, the chaff of oats is found to be a matefolds, where sheep are littered with straw.

quantity of straw, depends a good deal upon the universally used by the lower orders in Scotland, science and enlightened skill of the country, kind of straw that is used (as some kinds absorb Another purpose to which straw is applied, is may keep pace with its population;—that no en-Speaking generally, the original weight of straw ware, in the districts where these manufactories should rail, for want of the ware ware, in the districts where these manufactories should rail, for want of the ware ware, in the districts where these manufactories should rail, for want of the ware ware, in the districts where these manufactories should rail, for want of the ware ware, in the districts where these manufactories should rail, for want of the ware ware, in the districts where these manufactories should rail, for want of the ware ware, in the districts where these manufactories should rail, for want of the want of the ware, in the districts where these manufactories should rail, for want of the ground before its powers are lessened or exany farm of decent soil may be manured at the culates that on an average, there are about 200 lbs. workshop and manufactory, are distinguished for rate of 12 tons per acre, every third year, from its own produce, provided the corn crops are cut with accuracy, and the straw manufactured durability and stength, rather than fineness and into dung, in a husbandman-like manner.

and most durable hitherto discovered. He cal-periority in an that commands admiration in the culates that on an average, there are about 200 lbs. workshop and manufactory, are distinguished for weight of such filaments on an acre, capable of the number and variety of these literary vehicles of science and the arts. Almost every department of society has its Magazine. Scholars, into dung, in a husbandman-like manner.

Philosophers, Physicians, Lawyers, Agriculturists and Divines have their Lournele from

Straw, as applicable to Thatching.

For many ages straw was the common material for roofing farm buildings and cottages, and was formerly made use of even in towns. The expense of a thatched roof is not great, in so far as respects labour; and the value of the straw

ble; tor by keeping, becomes either musty, or too maintained. A good coat of thatch will need brilliant lilac or crimson colour; it is to be more it can be kept from the influence of the spring, and introduce putrefaction, and encourage doubt the chemist might extract from the mate-sun and the atmosphere, so much the better. It vermin. The thrashing mill renders straw less rials an useful dye for manufacturing on a large is seldom given as fodder, unless to straw-yard fit for thatch than when it is thrashed by the scale.

used for thatching.

Miscellaneous uses of Straw.

It is well known that various articles are manufactured from straw, such as bonnets, and other ornaments for the ladies. Even in the remote county of Caithness, the straw manufacture Straw when mixed with the dung and the urine is carried on. The straw is prepared in London, rable, and it furnishes employment for numbers

In some districts straw mixed with clay is used

In districts on the sea shore, it is common for

Near Gloucester great quantities of bean-haulm as well as common straw, are bought up at a pot-

much more moisture than others), and upon the that of packing; and it is proper to observe, that terprise, compatible with general good, and degree of care employed in preparing the dung, the quantity used in packing china and stone-founded upon judicious and patriotic motives, Speaking generally, the original weight of straw ware, in the districts where these manufactories should fail, for want of that intelligence which

hausted. The quantity of dung which may be any straw production, is that of the Rev. James well selected information, and furnishing an acmade from an acre, especially if the dung arising Hall, who has ascertained that every bean-stalk, count of the latest discoveries in the arts, is infrom clover, turnips, and hay, consumed on a according to its size, contains from 20 to 35 filafarm, is included in the general stock, will be ments, which are of a nature among the strongest,
something more than four tons; consequently and most durable hitherto discovered. He calperiority in all that commands admiration in the

> A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE ART OF DYING-WITH CHEAP MATERIALS,

The durability of a thatched roof is likewise in about nine days, it produces a permanent and

With respect, I am, sir, Your obedient servant.

Jefferson.on, Culpepper, Va. ? May 8th, 1824.

> -0-LITERARY.

Proposals have been issued for publishing a new Periodical work in New York, which from its objects as well as the known acquirements and talents of the Editor, we do not hesitate to believe will be highly worthy of publick patronage. The plan and terms of the work, and the views of the Editor will be clearly understood by the following exposition. Sub-scriptions will be received with pleasure by the Editor of the American Farmer.

Mechanic's and Manufacturer's Magazine. A Monthly Journal, devoted to the Arts and Trades of the United States. Edited by John Griscom, Professor of Mechanical Philosophy and Chem-

The resent Proposal originates in a belief, nind, that a Journal, devoted chiefly to the practical arts in this country, might be rendered

minently useful.

Whatever opinions may be entertained, with respect to the policy of encouraging, by statutory regulations and import duties, the manufacturing industry of the United States, it cannot be doubted, that both the useful and the elegant arts will continue so increase amongst us; and rial not much inferior to ordinary feathers; and it must be the wish of every one who is friend-The quantity of dung produced from a given being so much cheaper, chaff beds are almost ly to the prosperity of America, that the true Another purpose to which straw is applied, is may keep pace with its population ;-that no en

The most recent discovery, connected with ing with them, at stated periods, important and rists, and Divines, have their Journals, from which they obtain information suited to their respective wants. But there is not, as far as the Editor is informed, any publication in his country, particularly devoted to artizans and Sir, mechanics,—to that portion of our citizens on In the course of last autumn, I accidently met whom every class of society is dependent for is, to the grower, either the price he could ob- with some yarn in a family, of humble life, the its most essential comforts, and who constitute

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and influence of the nation.

To supply this want, and to encourage among pend upon the indications this class of our busy population, a taste for list, after due time has been scientific inquiry, and habits of observation, are taining its probable amount. objects which the Editor has more immediately in view. His publication will not consist so much of learned essays on abstract principles of science, (which is the case with most of the philosophical journals of the present day,) as of pre-cepts and details adapted to the capacity of common readers. For this purpose he will avail himself, not only of the various fugitive notices of useful discoveries in our own country, but of the Scientific Journals of Great Britain, France, and other parts of the European Continent, With the most useful, as well as the most popular of these Foreign Journals, he is already familiar, and the means are secured of receiving such others as may contribute to the objects in view. Whatever relates to the real progress of the arts, and to the interests of American artizans and manufacturers, such as accounts of all new discoveries and inventions, economical processes, practical applications of the physical sciences, abridgment of labour, domestic receipts, &c. will come fully within the scope of the proposed Magazine. To these will be added specifications of the most useful patents, both of our own, and of foreign countries, thus giving to the work the advantages of the "Repertory of Arts," a monthly Journal, long esta-blished in the British metropolis, and extensively read by practical men. Space will be afforded for Biographical Sketches of eminent mechanics and engineers, and, if the work receive adequate encouragement, portraits, plans, and illustrative drawings, will also be found in its pages.
Original communications on the practical arts,

will at all times receive an attention proportion-

ate to their merits.

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Subordinate to the primary objects of this Journal, as above stated, will be another of acknowledged importance, and which will receive all the attention which space and opportunity afford. This is the subject of literary and benevolent institutions. Under the first of these heads may be comprised, notices of improved modes of teaching,—of foreign schools and in-stitutions, distinguished for the excellence of their systems,—of useful school books, treatises on particular branches of learning, and on the moral government of children, and such other col-lateral topics as will tend to enhance, in the public estimation, the importance of the most improved methods of communicating instruction to youth.

A detail of the establishment and progress of other benificent institutions, such as Hospitals, Houses of Industry, Penitentiaries, &c. can hardly fail, it is presumed, to spread information that may be of service to the cause of hu-

manity in our rapidly improving country.

A monthly Journal, limited to objects of this nature, will not, as the Editor believes, essentially interfere with any known periodical work in the United States. To those of established utility, already in circulation, he wishes every success; and more especially to the American

be the Editor's aim to render this Magazine an instructive and useful companion, and wor thy of a place, when bound into volumes, among books of practical and useful reference.

so large a proportion of the numbers, strength, tered without a tolerable assurance of adequate phere than occurred the present week .- The support. Its commencement must therefore depend upon the indications of the subscription days, when the thermometer was placed in a cool list, after due time has been afforded for ascer-current of air, at 89°; on Monday 94°; Tues-

CONDITIONS.

1. To be delivered to Subscribers in monthly numbers, making a volume every six months each to contain about 400 pages, in double columns.

2. Price to Subscribers, \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

contained an account of an extraordinary trotting match on Sunbury Common, (Eng.) in har eighteen hundred and twenty-four. ness. Mr. Giles trotted his mare 28 miles in the short space of one hour and 57 seconds, which is said to be unparalleled, and that there is no-thing like it on the record. But let us see how it compares with the match between Mr. Somerindike's horse Topgallant and Mr. Coster's mare Betsey Baker, who were matched for one thousand dollars aside, to trot three miles in harness, on the Jamaica road. They started yesterday at one o'clock, the horse drove by Mr. Purdy, and the Mare by Mr. Howard. The horse had the advantage in starting, as he came up hard in hand, and with fine action, a little ahead of the mare. The word was given to start, and the horse led the mare on in fine style, and beat her about 40 yards, performing the three mea-sured English miles in the short space of eight minutes and 42 seconds. Topgallant last summer performed 12 miles on the same road in 39 minutes, beating the celebrated horse Dragon, owned by T. Carter. All three of the above named horses were raised on Long Island. Mr. Purdy trotted the Albany Poney, on the same was performed in two minutes and 40 seconds. The Boston Blue horse trotted his eighteen miles within the hour; and the Tredwell mare trotted her a mile in two minutes and 34 seconds. >0

discovery that leather might be used with advantage in sheathing vessels. An experihemp, in sails and rigging for vessels.

Mercury stood on Sunday, and the following day, 98°; Wednesday, 904°; Thursday, 67°; Friday, 62°, making a difference in 48 hours, of 36°. In consequence of this remarkable and sudden change at this season of the year, we have had an unusual number of bilious cases of high grade .- Cam. Chron.

>0< PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR-DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and deli-New York, June 2. vered from Pig Point Inspection Warehouse TROTTING.—Last Monday's Evening Post during the quarter, commencing on the 5th day of January, and ending on the fifth day of April,

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total,
Number in- spected.	6			6
Number de- livered.	44			44

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Inspector. TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, June 9, 1824. True Copy from the original report on file in

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W.S. Md.

Editorial Correspondence.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE. Extract of a letter dated Salisbury, Lancaster County, (Pa.) 12th June, 1824.

"Agricultural prospects in this section of the county, are indeed very flattering, and it is hoped that prospects at this period, unless visited by ground, against Mr. Howard, one mile; which Wheat presents a very luxuriant appearance, some unforeseen occurrence, will not be blasted. and bids fair for an abundant crop; some scattering fields are partially injured by the fly. Rye in general, will not be a full crop; upon an average, I am led to suppose it will fall short one-The two last horses were taken to England, third of a full crop; and I think it will not be so good as the last, by nearly one half, which was more than an abundant one; so much so, that it COTTON SAILS FOR VESSELS. was difficult to effect sales at any price.—A great quantity yet remains on hand. Spring grain is iscovery that leather might be used with May, though the growth is now vigorous, and ment had been made at New York, and was promises fair. The corn in many fields receives its inveterate enemy, the cut worm, with its acsaid to be successful. It appears by the follow- its inveterate enemy, the cut worm, with its acing paragraph from the National Intelligencer customed misfortune—he has now taken his that cotton is found to be a good substitute for aereal flight, and has left his tender victim springing forth anew.—Our clover fields assume A Georgia Editor recommends Cotton sails, the appearance of good old times—this crop is and says they will last longer than two of Can, more abundant than any we have had for the and says they will last longer than two of Can- more abundant than any we have years it vass; that he has sailed on board Portuguese, last six or seven years—for it to require one and Spanish, Maltese, Sicilian, and Greek vessels, was no uncommon thing for it to require on Spanish, Maltese, Sicilian, and Greek vessels, two acres to produce a ton of hay. Such was with cotton sails, and generally all their small the drought of the seasons, that it had become the drought of the seasons, that it had become A friend who lately passed through Baltimore discouraging to sow any more clover; but the on his way to Washington, informed the Editors late favourable season has produced a wide difthat he saw there some very fine samples of ference—two tons on an average, may very readi-Cotton Sail Cloth. We should not be surprised ly be made to the acre at this crop. Timothy is Journal of Science, edited by Professor Silliman, a publication which is doing much for the credit of American science, both at home and abroad.

If this article were to be extensively substituted acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher of acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher of soil, and its place is occupied by orchard grass, which are very common in Europe, France particularly, will, we have no doubt, before long, which is found to answer full as well for hay, and abroad.

Supercede, in part at least, the use of the wool-working wonders in our clover fields—having working wonders in our clover fields—having acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil, and its place is occupied by orchard grass, which is found to answer full as well for hay, and most certainly much better for pasture.—Lime is working wonders in our clover fields—having acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil, and its place is occupied by orchard grass, which is found to answer full as well for hay, and most certainly much better for pasture.—Lime is working wonders in our clover fields—having acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil, and its place is occupied by orchard grass, which is found to answer full as well for hay, and acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil, and its place is occupied by orchard grass, which is found to answer full as well for hay, and acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil, and its place is occupied by orchard grass, and the provide acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil, and its place is occupied by orchard grass, and the provide acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil acknowledged by all to be an impoverisher or soil acknowledged by all to be an im if this article were to be extensively substituted wearing out of use with us considerably, and is working wonders in our clover fields-having limed which I thought the poorest part of a field, upon oats stubbles, and manured the whole THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS. ever alike, with a good coat of barn-yard manure, We do not recollect to have ever witnessed a cropped it with wheat, and again with rye, and Such an enterprise as this is not to be encoun- greater change in the temperature of the atmos- sowed with clover, and now it can be seen to a

veron the limed part, is of a long, green, vigorous the Board completed the appointment of Judges growth, and as thick as it possibly can stand, to award the premiums offered for distribution, while on the unlimed, it is of a more delicate at the next Cattle Show, which is to be held appearance, shorter than the other, and its co- on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of October next. lour rot so deep a green, rather inclining to yel- As the time is at hand for reaping crops of vari low, and not of so thick a growth.'

With respect, your's, &c.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1824.

pears amongst the transactions of the "Agricultural Society of the Valley" of Shenandoah in Virginia, that J. W. Baylies, Esq. made of Indian Corn, an average crop of sixty-five and seven-eighth bushels, on a field of ten acres—and that on one acre and a quarter, he made one hundred though on a few farms great destruction has been and thirty-seven bushels.

He estimates the expense of labour in manuring and tillage, at \$28 50—as by the following greater than last year. may be curious to know how labour is valued in that fertile portion of a slave holding State. One 3 horse plough 10 days breaking up,

say. One yoke oxen, 2 days rolling do at 50 cents,

Two horses and heavy barrow 2 days, Two ploughs, 2 hands, and 2 horses, laying off and crossing two days, 371 cents .

Planting, six hands engaged one day, labour-saving machine, and two horses,

One and a half day's work 2 hands with double shovel and cultivator, 2 horses, 1 50

Six day's work, one hand in hoeing, weeding, &c. &c.

Ten days hauling manure, one yoke oxen, two hands.

And for thinning, five hands were employed, who as they thinned the corn, loosened the dirt, about the roots with a pointed stick, about 18 inches,

Total, 28 50

2 00

IMPROVED BRIDLE-BITS.—William Zollikoffer, M. D., has invented, and intends getting a patent for an improvement on the bbl. \$2—Wheat, white, \$1 23 to \$1 20—Do. Red, common bridle-bit-well calculated to prevent the horse from catching it in his teeth, as some horses, more particularly vicious ones, are apt to do—at the same time it gives to the rider more complete controul over, and ena bles him to subdue the most unruly animal. One will be presented by the inventor to the Editor of the American Farmer, for public inspection.

PROLIFIC Sow .- A sow of ordinary size, belonging to Mr. Tobias Core, of Frederick County, on the 4th inst. farrowed nineteen pigs at a litter-eighteen are living-eleven being left in her care, and seven taken from her. This is five more than we ever knew to be farrowed at one time before.

TRUSTEES MEETING.—The meeting of the Trustees at Long Green, on Wednesday the 16th inst. was full, and their proceedings interest | 51 50 to \$3; plenty-no demand.

line, where the limed and unlimed meet-the clo-ing to the Society. Amongst other transactions, ous kinds, for which premiums have been of-fered, it will be well for Farmers to remember that their grounds must be measured, and this, it may be supposed, many will be induced to do, if it be only for their own satisfaction, whether they afterwards offer for the premiums or not .- For the list of Premiums offered, see No. 2, page 10, of this volume of the Farmer.

The next meeting will be held at Lexington, on Wednesday the 7th July, at the residence AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA .- It ap- of David Williamson, Jr. Esq. at 11, A. M. on the Reisterstown Road.

> GRAIN CROPS IN TALBOT COUNTY .committed by the fly, the crops are generally fine, and that the average product will be

The Agricultural Board of Trustees held their late meeting on the 3d ult. at the seat of Major Martin upon the Choptank, at which they made much progress in preparatory measures for the appointment of Judges to award the different premiums that will be contended for at the next 1 00 Cattle Show at Easton.

the fine lands and improved state of agriculture choice kinds-1 50 exhibited on the Major's farm, and they were particularly pleased with the exhibition of what they considered the finest of all the fine Emperor Colts. The generous hospitality of the es-other good Garden Seeds, suitable for the fall tablishment, and sumptuous cheer, added not a season. 1 50 little to the pleasures of the day, and they adjourned to meet at the seat of Mr. Thomas
 1 50 Hayward, on Tread Haven.

The Proceedings of the Dorchester Agricultural Society snall appear in our next.

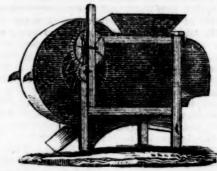
Edit. Am. Far.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

\$1 08 to \$1 10—Corn, yellow, 31 cts.—Do. white 29 cts.—Rye, pr. bush. 41 cts.—Oats, 25 cents.—B. E. Peas, 55 cents.—White Beans, none— —B. E. Peas, 55 cents.—White Beans, none—Whiskey, 27½ cts—Apple Brandy, 40 cts—Peach Ditto 62 to 75 cts.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25—No. 2, \$2 00—Ditto Old, No. 1, \$1 50—Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, 30 cts.—Linseed Oil, 65 cents.—Clover Seed, out of season—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel—Fimothy, Ditto \$2 50—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 12½ cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—Pork, Mess, \$15—Ditto Prime, \$12—Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts.—Bacon, 8 cts.—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.—Feathers, 35 cts. thers, 35 cts.

Tobacco.—Bright yellow from Frederick County, sold last week for \$30; in demand and carce—Red, \$6 to \$12—Do do. Cinnamon or spangled, \$12 to \$20; in demand—Common,

Improved Wheat Fans.



The Subscriber has a quantity of the above kind of Wheat Fans, ready made, and for sale at his Manufactory, Pratt Street Wharf, Baltimore: And though this Fan is improved in many respects, yet it is not more complicated than the common kind now in use; and being wide, cleans remarkably fast; the screen shakes, and consequently discharges the dust and cockle much better. The hopper being low, is much more convenient to fill and feed, than those in common use, and is contrived so as to turn very

IN STORE,

200 Bushels of good seed Buck Wheat.

100 lbs. Best Ruta Baga seed.

200 lbs. White Flat, Yellow Bullock, and other Turnip Seeds, which I have had raised from The Trustees were much gratified at seeing Turnips carefully selected from a field of very

ALSO:

Early York Cabbage, Cauliflower, Bucali, and

And as usual a general assortment of Barshare, Woods' and Carey's Ploughs, assorted, Cultivators, Horse Hay Rakes, and Grain Cradles, all of very complete paterns, workmanship, and materials, and at low prices.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Beautiful Bull Calf.

Two months old-Sire a full bred Devon, from an imported cow-Dam, an imported Alderney .-Price \$30. Enquire of W. F. Redding, at the

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Paper of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, No. VI.

-Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle,
Virginia-Botanical Sketch of the principal gramina useful,

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER. Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing is executed with nearness and desputeh-Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore-

AGRICULTURE.

REMARKS ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF RAMS AND THE REARING OF LAMBS,

Made at a time when merino stock was selling at times.

MR. SKINNER,

tical treatise entitled "five minutes reflection on sheep," extracted from Wiley's Agricultural Museum, published about the year 1810; and having met the other day with some detached sheets of that work, I recognised in them a little tract of an in, as it is termed, a large flock, of the full little tract of an interesting branch of the company while and I have been but partial, and little treatise, distributing a single favour to each, and leaving an impregnation for every act of coition—this is not so; let a ram, in full vigour, be put into a paddock, with half a dozen ewes, each equally amorous and passive, and he will immediately attach himself to some one, and let the character and habits of our domestic animals.

as well as obtaining the lambs.

In order the more readily to distinguish the From my own experience and attentive obserewes at shearing time, as their coats were taken vation, for the last two years, I am entirely satislarge and put on pretty thick, it was found con-paper now communicated. tinued to appear distinctly until the next yearing time. In putting the same to the ewes, I pursued exactly the plan recommended by the Mary began my operations in each year on the 10th September. This brought my lambs to begin to drop about the first week in February.

The number marked on the ewes gave them for N. P.

May 30th, 1824.

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To the Editor of the Agricultural Museum.

A desire to contribute, all in my power, to a speedy amelioration of the wool of our country,

by introducing the Merino blood among the com-day; and as to the ram, although his powers are cept the cock, VOL. 6,-14.

having procured Merino rams, were anxious to is too great for him, if continued for several days employ them in such a manner, as to obtain their successively. Another error on this subject ex-

many of the genuine Merino sheep, of both sexes, single embrace from him suffices, and that he I recollect to have seen in one of the early have been lately imported into the United States, numbers of your American Farmer, a short practitheir distribution has as yet been but partial, and males, distributing a single favour to each, and interesting branch of the same subject, and I be-blood, may be obtained in less time and on much invitations from the rest be what they may, he lieve from the same pen; I send it to you for re-easier terms, than by acquiring, in the first inpublication, should you deem it worth a place in stance, imported Merino ewes at the prices at tisfied, which will generally be the case, in the your columns. If not extensively useful, it will be which they have been sold, and will probably course of an hour or two, and after she has refound at least instructive to those curious in the continue to sell, it certainly is an object of econoharacter and habits of our domestic animals. my, as well of money as of time, with the farmer, I remember that I profited about that time by to make such expenditure as he can afford, in adopting some of the hints given in these two pa- the purchase of a ram, or of rams, and to build in like manner, and for about the same time. In pers, in so much, that from a small flock of thirty his proposed fine wooled stock on the sheep of imported Merino ewes, I did not during three successive years, lose but a single lamb. I will ney, at least, (taking into view the highest cost of the sheep of the country as a foundation; and economy of most of the sheep of as to these matters, it is requisite to remark, that from every mounting, or leap, on the part of the with your permission, describe the method I used. without injuring him.

A MARYLANDER.

30th August, 1811.

lander, without the intervention of the teaser, and Minutes, founded on experience, as to the means ly applies to the ram. of husbanding the vigour of the ram, and best enabling him abundantly to propagate his species.

the time being a separate name, and afforded a male and female, in this work of nature, are to cept in very young ewes. On this occasion, the ready means of knowing them from each other, be understood. In our climate, (that of Virginia female sheep, if not so amorous, is more passive, as well at the season of impregnation as at that and Maryland) the ewe is inclined to receive the than that of any of our domestic quadrupeds the of yeaning, during the first; the impregnated ram from the 1st of August to the 1st of Novem- dog not excepted; her inclinations are discoveraewes were registered every evening, and when the latter approached, recurring to the register and taking the reckoning of twenty one weeks, of the ewe, at all seasons of the year, when she with wethers, they will instinctively fondle on I had the expectants for the next four or five is not giving suck, and is in good condition; and her; when in company with or near the ram, she days removed from the flock, and put into a small indeed, there are many instances, when she takes days removed from the flock, and put into a small indeed, there are many instances, when she takes hospital shed and lot, provided for the purpose near the quarters of my people; and in severe which most ewes in a flock, with ordinary keep, weather to guard against the cold during the night, desire the ram, is, from the middle of Septem-to the most intelligent of alloted by turns from the most intelligent of my men, a watch for each night to set up in a room, in which was kept a good fire, and furnished with two or three baskets lined with wool; stinctive knowledge of an amorous female in his business was to visit the lying-in hospital company, that he is habitually quiet, regardless that the satisfied that every hour between dark and day break, to administer relief as occasion required, and particularly by bringing into the fire, such weakly or neglected subjects (neglected by the mothers) as might occur. For this service I promised a preprint to the man on data of a dellar for each it is termed, on the hour the man on data of a dellar for each it is termed, on the hour the man on data of a dellar for each it is termed, on the hour the content of the day and night, constantly exhausting biguards and thus presently dismisses him, satisfied that the pursuit is vain; yet will he in this way sue another, and another, through the whole flock, or which, (towards the end of July) he becomes during greater part of the day and night, constantly exhausting biguards by former to the man on data of a dellar for each it is termed. mium to the man on duty, of a dollar for each it is termed, or to hunt the ewes:—and during lamb that came during his watch and survived a this period, it is extremely difficult to keep them week. The success of the scheme surpassed my apart; they, both ewe and ram, will traverse the midst of his female companions. It does not expectations. The value of the lambs in those extensive tracts, or bound over high fences to always happen that impregnation is the consedays well enabled me to pay the premium, and get together; thence, great precaution and vigimals, there is a degree of uncertainty; in a case quarrelled with each other for the turn to be on is to be preserved unmixed. The stories told of failure the ewe returns to the ram, about the formula of the stories told of the storie the impregnation of a flock of fifty or an hundred ewes by a ram in one night, are extravagant be yond measure. In the first place, it is against nature. As to the female, in a flock of an hun dred ewes, it will be found, on the closest observation during the season, that not more than six or eight are amorously disposed on any given

mon sheep, has induced me to send you for publi-very great in this way, it will be seen on trial, cation, if you should deem it worthy of a place that half a dozen ewes are quite as many as he is in your Museum, a paper I had prepared this sum- disposed to pay his respects to, in the course of mer for the use of some of my friends, who twenty-four hours; and that even this provision very high prices, but worthy of attention at all stock, as numerously and as rapidly as possible. ists; the general belief seems to be, that a ram When it is considered, that, although very is so fast, and so sure, in his operations, that a passes rapidly through a flock of expecting fefrom ten to twenty minutes; when he seeks another similarly disposed, and remains her attendant with your permission, describe the method I used, of the rams), to obtain from each, every season, accidents and barriers prevent this; although the founded on the information so acquired, for saving as much service in propagation, as can be had action, in a case of failure, is very similar to one attended with success, and of as long, or nearly as long duration, yet to an attentive observer, off, I placed a number on the side of each, with fied that the ordinary service of a ram may be there is a difference; and the act of coition may a small brush dipped in tar. This mark, made doubled, by attending the hints contained in the be distinguished, not only by the motion of the male, at the instant of junction, but by his manner immediately on quitting the embrace, it has been wittily said, host coitum, omne animal triste est præter Gallum,* this general remark certain-

As to the ewe, she comes suddenly and rapidly into the disposition to meet her gallant, and then, for the time being, resigns herself entirely to First, the habits and propensities of the sheep, him; not the smallest coyness is observable, exunless arrested by some one really amorous, during greater part of the day and night, con-stantly exhausting himself by fatigue, and for the want of food, which he rarely takes when in the midst of his female companions. It does not quence of coition: with this, as with other anifourteenth day, and sometimes though rarely, this happens more than once to the same individual in a season; it may be reckoned, however, that not more than one in the number of seven or

eight will so return. The period of gestation is

^{*} After enjoyment every animal is dejected ex-

at six months, and at suck a ram lamb will im-which case, it may or may not be used, as he can out during the day, for two or three weeks, to pregnate; and a ewe will become a mother at be handled by the horns. Between the principal run with the whole flock, in a near and safe pas-

greater part of the day, admitted occasionally to ewes occasionally, one roomy enough for them to he does not get a habit of butting, and to observe a few at a time, of such as are disposed to yield, move in, without being crowded, and the other the ewes so closely, whenever he has them about without the labor of running and sueing on his part, and left to sleep and feed quietly the rest of his time: he may impregnate in the field, running at large with the ewes, fifty or sixty; if kept well, and apart, he will certainly do justice to an hundred and fifty to a screen with the annual carbon the straight, to prevent accidents by pressing the sheep against corners; they dente well. When they proper arrangements are made, it was a second will not require more than one or two hours. They in a season.

safety and certainty, and with the least expense gates, or sets of slip bars, the larger pen should but in this, as in other matters, the superintenand trouble, is the object. By some, teazers are open, on one side, into the smaller; on another, dance of the master will make all more safe and used, to facilitate the process; that is, a common into the ram's paddock; and, on a third, into the more sure. ram is made an instrument wherewith to ascertain intervening lot or pasture. the disposition of the ewes, and as fast as they are found to be in the proper humor, they are to the ram, which each person will determine by taken from him, and put in with the more favored the time he wishes his lambs to drop, all those breeder. This method, without great care, and close attention, is hazardous; the teazer may overact his part, and introduce a spurious race: commences, should be well fed, but not excessed degrees, to such as are more difficult: we, thereoveract his part, and introduce a spurious race: commences, should be well led, but not excess degrees, to such as are more difficult: we, thereto give an opportunity to such as may chuse to sively, on grain, every morning, at or before day fore treated of plain Boiling, and we now proceed adopt it, however, it will be described. There break. At sixely, the ewes are to be driven up to Roasting:—we shall then gradually unravel, to are two ways of using a teazer: the most ready, into the larger pen, before described: the ram is our culinary students, the art, (and mystery, unare two ways of using a teazer: the most ready, into the larger pen, before described: the rain is our culinary students, the art, (and mystery, unif well watched, is to put him once a day, loose among the ewes, in a small pasture, having first nicates, is turned in to them, for half an hour fixed on him an apron, to prevent mischief, and colored it with a little dry paint, ochre, or lamp-black, that he may leave his mark on each ewe described: the rain is our culinary students, the art, (and mystery, untitle developed in this work) of making with the least trouble and expense, the most highly-fiobserver, will readily discover, by the habits
black, that he may leave his mark on each ewe described: the rain is our culinary students, the art, (and mystery, until developed in this work) of making with the
least trouble and expense, the most highly-fiobserver, will readily discover, by the habits
black, that he may leave his mark on each ewe are inclined and will learn to the first part of this paper, which of willing to receive him: this apron is made of the ewes are inclined, and will learn to put his en;—the first preparation for Roasting is to take eye on some distinguishing mark on each, where-square; and by means of two strings, is, at one ed, fastened round the body of the sheep, (a ribbon of the wool, an inch wide, being first taken four or five may be so selected, the keeper takes of the sheep takes of the off, all round the part to which the apron is to be secured, to prevent its slipping,) the rest is loose, so that when he stands in his ordinary position, the apron hangs down perpendicularly just forward of the parts of generation, and touching lampblack, or something of the kind, rubbed on and loins—that the carver may separate them

In preference, the following process, having more apt to conceive: when his female compan-been tried, and found to succeed entirely, is rebeen tried, and found to succeed entirely, is re- ions are taken from him, the ram will feed and before she futs her meat down to the fire, pass a commended, as the most safe, though not quite recruit, and at sun set he should have another strong skewer through each end of the joint: by so advantageous to the breeding ram. In the first good bait of grain; under this treatment, if he this means, when it is about half done, she can place, for this system, (as for that where the is hearty and vigorous, he will remain in good with ease turn the bottom upwards; the gravy teazer is employed,) let there be provided a paddock of an acre or two of good grass, containing shade and water, and well fenced, for your stock ram; here let him be confined with the whole, or nearly the whole flock shall have one or two wethers for company, at least a month been marked by the ram, and thus passed into the whole instrument for roastbefore the season commences, and well fed on the distant pasture, they should be returned to ing.

A dutch oven, is another very convenient utenses as to get him in high order, and quite gentle; as described in the first instance; when some will sil, for roasting light joints, or warming them up.

pregnate; and a ewe will become a mother at the be handled by the horns. Between the principal run with the whole nock, in a hear and safe pastwelve months, unless precautions are taken to pasture, in which the ewes are kept, and the pasture, in which the ewes are kept, and the ram's paddock, there should be, if it can be contently provided, an intervening lot or pasture. The attendance on the breeding sheep, during that the same powers of propagation cannot belong to a ram at large with a flock of ewes, that will be possessed by one separated from all, the pasture is not the first that the same powers of propagation cannot belong to a ram at large with a flock of ewes, that will be possessed by one separated from all, the pasture is not pasture, in which the ewes are kept, and the ture, that he may finish any little part of his work that the same powers of propagation cannot belong to a ram at large with a flock of ewes, that will be possessed by one separated from all, the pasture is not pasture, in which the ewes are kept, and the ture, that he may finish any little part of his work that the same powers of propagation cannot belong to a ram at large with a flock of ewes, that will be possessed by one separated from all, the pasture is not pasture, in which the ewes are kept, and the ture, that he may finish any little part of his work that the same powers of propagation cannot be adjoining the ram's paddock, and within the instance on the breeding sheep, during the same powers of propagation cannot be adjoining the ram's paddock, and within the instance on the breeding sheep, during the same powers of propagation cannot be adjoining the ram's paddock, and within the instance on the breeding sheep, during the same powers of propagation cannot be adjoining the ram's paddock, and within the instance of the sam To effect our purposes, then, with the most form a side of each pen: by means of three small day, of the keeper's time, to attend to his sheep.

When the season has come for putting the ewes the ground: when he mounts, the apron falls back, covers those parts, as he rises, and becomes a complete barrier to his access. The other, and the safest, mode of employing the exceeding four, are turned in with him, there to other, and the safest, mode of employing the exceeding four, are turned in with him, there to part of it;—therefore, be provided with balanservices of a teazer, is, to have him confined in remain till the evening. The flock of ewes are cing skewers, and cookholds, and see it is propera high, secure, but open fenced little pen, adjoining the enclosure in which the ewes are pastured; and exactly against his pen, and within
the ewes' enclosure, to have another pen openthe ewes' enclosure, to have another pen openan hour or the trends of ewes are ling skewers, and cooknoids, and see it is propering skewers, and cooknoids, and cooknoids, and cooknoids, and see it is propering skewers, and cooknoids, and cooknoids, and see it is propering skewers, and cooknoids, and cookno ing, by means of a small gate, into that enclosure, been served, as will be seen by the mark his is in fact baked; the machines the economical so that the ewes, when the gate is left open, may, by entering this last pen, approach the ram, within the thickness of the fence, see him, &c. and those not served, if any, returned to the flock they should be driven up to that part of the field they came from. This operation being repeated mist of fuel, when he contrived these things, once or twice a day, when it will be seen that daily, will gradually diminish the number of vithose disposed to take the ram, will be found siting ewes, and make every selection easier both hankering about the teazer, and generally in the to the ram and the keeper; and another advanpen, prepared for the convenience of catching, as tage is, that by withdrawing the served ewes, for above described.

twenty-one weeks, two or three days more or less. he should wear a leathern collar about his neck, again be found disposed to take him: and finally, to-Both sexes of this animal copulate at an early age, for the facility of leading, unless he be horned, in ward the end of the season, he ought to be turned

ram's paddock; so that the fence of the paddock will not require more than one or two hours, per

RUDIMENTS OF COOKERY.

ROASTING.

In all studies it is the best practice to begin

mist of fuel, when he contrived these things,— and those philosophers who try all questions "According to Cocker" may vote for baked vic-

^{*} Small families have not always the convenience of roasting with a shit,—a remark upon roasting by a string is necessary. Let the cook,

accustomed to enjoy BEEF well ROASTED, will from it, the process of ROASTING is attended by the meat soft and mellow on the outside and the soon be convinced, that the poet who wrote our so many ever-varying circumstances, that it fire acts with more force upon it. national ballad at the end of this chapter, was must remain among those which can only be per-

All your attention in roasting will be thrown away, if you do not take care that your meat, esnecially beef, has been kept long enough to be ten-

Make up the FIRE in time: let it be proportioned to the dinner to be dressed, and about three or four inches longer, at each end, than the thing to be roasted—or the ends of the meat cannot be done nice and brown.

A cook must be as particular to the proportion her fire to the business she has to do, as a chemist -the degree of heat most desirable for dressing the different sorts of food ought to be attended to with the utmost precision.

The fire, that is but just sufficient to receive the noble sirloin, (No. 19) will parch up a light-

er joint.

From half an hour, to an hour, before you begin to roast, prepare the fire, by putting a few coals on, which will be sufficiently lighted by the time you wish to make use of your fire;-between the bars, and on the top, put small or large coals, according to the bulk of the joint, and the time the fire is required to be strong; -after which, throw the cinders (wetted) at the back.

Never put meat down to be burnt up by fire, if you can possibly avoid it; -but should the fire

distance, and allow a little more time.

Preserve the fat,† by covering it with paper for this purpose, called "Kitchen Paper," and tie it on with fine twine; pins and skewers can by no means be allowed, they are so many taps, to let out the gravy: besides, the paper often starts from them and catches fire to the grent injury of the meat.

If the thing to be roasted be thin and tender, the fire should be little and brisk; when you have a large joint to roast, make up a sound, strong fire, equally good, in every part of the grate-or your meat cannot be equally roasted, nor have that uniform colour which constitutes the beauty

of good roasting.

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Give the fire a good stirring before you lay the joint down; examine it from time to time, while the spit is going round; keep it clear at the bottom, and take care there are no smoky coals in the front, which will spoil the look and taste of the meat, and hinder it from roasting evenly.

When the joint to be roasted, is thicker at one end than the other, place the slanting, with the

thickest part nearest the fire.

Do not put meat too near the fire at first; the larger the joint the farther it must be kept from the fire:-if once it gets scorched, the outside vented from penetrating into it, the meat will appear done, before it is little more than half done, besides losing the pale brown colour, which it is the beauty of roasted meet to ave.

From 14 to 10 inches is the usual distance at which meat is put from the grate, when first put down: it is extremely difficult to offer any thing but, when the meat is rich, and yields much of it,

uals ;-but the rational epicure, who has been a graduated shit-rack to regulate the distance is basted, the less time it will take, as it keeps observation.

> "Mr. Watt, for his steam engines where wood well is employed, allows three times the weight of ten or fifteen minutes for the former, and about Wood, that he does of Newcastle Coals—and as long for the latter, more or less according to a bushel of Newcastle Coals, which weighs 3 of the temptations the "Bon Gour" of these prea Cwt. is reckoned to produce as much heat as a ceding courses has to attract their attention.

Cwt. of Scottish or Glasgow Coal."

If you wish your JACK to go well, keep it as and DRIPPING PAN back, and stir up your fire clean as possible, oil it, and then wipe it; if the thoroughly, that it may burn clear and bright for oil is not wiped off again, it will gather dust; to the Browning :-when the steam from the meat prevent this, as soon as you have done roasting, draws towards the fire, it is a sign of its being cover it up.—Never leave the winders on whilst done enough; but you will be the best judge of the Jack is going round, unless you do it, as Swift that, from the time it has been down, the strength says, "that it may fly off, and knock those trou- of the fire you have used, and the distance your blesome servants on the head who will be crowd-ing round your kitchen fire."

Be very careful to place the DRIPPING-PAN at such a distance from the fire, as just to catch the drippings: if it is too near, the ashes will fall into it, and spoil the Drippings* (which we shall fully; you cannot do this delicately nice without a hereafter shew, will occasionally be found an ex-very good light; the common fault seems to be hereafter shew, will occasionally be found an ex- very good light; the common fault seems to be cellent substitute for butter or lard.) If it is too using too much flour; the meat should have a far from the fire to catch them, you will not only lose your drippings, but the meat will be blackened, and spoiled by the fætid smoke, which will arise when the fat falls on the live cinders.

The time Meat will take Roasting will vary according to the time it has been kept, and the tembecome herce, place the spit at a considerable perature of the weather :- the same weight will be twenty minutes, or half an hour longer pearance to the eye, that the palate in Cold Weather, than it will in warm—and if possessed in its favour at first sight. fresh killed, than if it has been kept till it is tender. Cooks seldom calculate according to the

variations of temperature, &c.

A goon MEAT SCREEN, is a great saver of coals It should be on wheels, have a flap top, and not be less than about three feet and a half wide, and with shelves in it, about one foot deep it will then answer all the purposes of a large Dutch oven, Plate Warmer, Hot Hearth, &c. Some are made with a door behind-this is convenient-but the great heat they are exposed to, soon shrinks the materials, and the current of air through the cracks cannot be prevented—so they are better without the door.

Every body knows the advantage of Slow Boil -SLOW ROASTING is equally important.

It is difficult to give any specific RULE for TIME ;-but if your fire is made as before directed,-your Meat Skreen sufficiently large to guard what you are dressing from currents of air, —and the meat is not frosted,—you cannot do better than follow the old general rule of allowing rather more than a Quarter of an hour to the Pound; a little more or less, according to the describe the process, and teach the fire:—if once it gets scorched, the outside temperature of the weather,—and in proportion will become hard, and acquire a disagreeable as the piece is thick or thin.—the strength of the empyreumatic taste; and the fire being pre-fire,-the nearness of the meat to it,-and the frequency with which you baste it; the more it

* This the Good Housewife will take up occasionally, and pass through a sieve into a stone pan: -by leaving it all in the Dripping pan, until the meat is taken up, it not only becomes very strong, like an accurate general rule for this,—it depends it is aft to be sfill in basting.—To clarify Driftso much upon the size of the fire, and of that of pings, see No. 83.

Reckon the time, not to the hour when dinner not inspired by Sir Benjamin Thompson's cook- formed well, by frequent practice and attentive is ordered-but to the moment the Roasts will be wanted-supposing there are a dozen people to sip soup, and eat fish first; you may allow them

When the Joint is half done, remove the Spit

spit has been from it.

Half an hour before your meat is done, make some GRAVY, and just before you take it up, put it nearer the fire to BROWN IT. If you wish to FROTH it,-baste it, and dredge it with flour carefine light varnish of froth; not the appearance of being covered with a paste; -those who are particular about the Froth, use butter instead of dripping;

" And send up what you roast, with relish-giving Froth,"

says Dr. King, and present such an agreeable appearance to the eye, that the palate may be pre-

A good cook, is as anxiously attentive to the appearance and colour of her Roasts, as a Court Beauty is to her complexion at a Birthday Ball.

Though roasting is one of the most common, and is generally considered one of the most easy and simple processes of cookery,-it requires more unremitting attention to perform it perfectly well, than it does to make most made dishes.

That Made-dishes are the most difficult preparations, deserves to be reckoned among the Culinary Vulgar Errors; -in plain roasting and boiling, it is not easy to repair a mistake once made; and all the discretion and attention of a steady careful cook, must be unremittingly upon the alert.

A diligent attention to time, -the distance of the meat from, and judicious management of the fire, and frequent bastings -are all the general rules we can prescribe. We shall deliver particular rules for particular things, as the several articles occur, and do our utmost endeavours to instruct our readers as completely as words can

"The management of common things so well, That what was thought the meanest shall excel; That Cook's to British palates most complete, Whose sav'ry skill gives zest to common meat: For what are your soups—your ragouts—and your sauce, Compared to the fare of Old England, And old English Roast Beef!"

§ When the steam begins to arise, it is a proof that the whole joint is thoroughly saturated with heat; any unnecessary evaporation, is a waste of the best nourishment of the meat.

there is more fat than you think will be eaten with the lean—trim it off, it will make an excellent pudding. (No. 551, or 554) Or clarify it. (No. 83.)

I our ancestors were very particular in their Bastings and Dredgings, as will be seen by the following quotation from "May's Accomplished Cook." London 1665, p. 136.—"The rarest excellent pudding. (No. 551, or 554) Or clarify and rost as usual:—but we recommend you to ways of dressing of all manner of rost meats, bring it into the kitchen the night before, or early either flesh or fowl, by sea or land, and divers in the morning of the day you want to roast it, ways of breading or dredging meats to prevent and the warm air will thaw it much better.

like meat thoroughly Roasted.

Some good housewives order very large joints to be rather under done-as they then make a

better Hash or Broil.

To make GRAVY for Roasts, see No. 326. Sout and Fish are taken off, the table.

with grated bread. 3. Lemon peel dried and pounded, or orange

neel mixed with flour.

4. Sugar finely powdered, and mixed with

or flour.

6. For young higs, grated bread or flour mixed with beaten nutmey, ginger, pepper, sugar, and yolks of eggs.
7. Sugar, bread, and salt mixed.

BASTINGS.

1. Fresh butter. 2. Clarified suet. 3. Minced sweet herbs, butter and claret, especially for mut oranges.

Domestic Economy.

FROM COBBETT'S COTTAGE ECONOMY.

BREAD MAKING.

101. In the last number, at paragraph 86, I observed, that I hoped it was unnecessary for me

perform this act.

102. Suppose the quantity to be a bushel of flour. Put this flour into a trough that people flour. Put this flour into a trough that people have for the purpose, or, it may be in a clean smooth tub of any shape, if not too deep, and sufficiently large. Make a pretty deep hole in the middle of this heap of flour. Take (for a bushel) a pint of good fresh yeast, mix it and stirit well up in a pint of soft water milk-warm. Pour this into the heap of flour. Then pieces, and make it up into loaves, kneading it the heap of flour. Then pieces, and make it up into loaves, kneading it the heap of flour. Then pieces, and make it up into loaves, kneading it the heap of flour. Then pieces, and make it up into loaves, kneading it the heap of flour. Then pieces, and make it up into loaves, kneading it the heap of flour the heap of flour. Then pieces, and make it up into loaves, kneading it the heap of flour the dough out upon the lid of the base of flour the heap of flour the dough out upon the lid of the base of flour the heap of flour the dough out upon the lid of the base of flour the heap of flour the dough out upon the lid of the base of flour the heap of flour the dough out upon the lid of the base of flour the heap of flour the dough out upon the lid of the base of flour the heap of flour the dough out upon the lid of the base of flour the heap of flour the dough out upon the lid of the base of flour the heap of flour the dough out upon the lid of the base of the nervous system, or even of some particular part, such as the ear; from worms and impurities in the first passages; obstitutions of the nervous system, or even of some particular part, such as the dough out the flour that the dough out upon the lid of the base of the nervous system, or even of the dough out the first passages; obstitutions of the nervous system, or even of the dough out the first passages; obstitutions of the nervous system, or even of the dough out the first passages; obstitutions of the nervous system, or even of the dough out the first passage take a spoon and work it round the outside of this again in these separate parcels; and, as you go on, mours in the lungs, &c. body of moisture so as to bring into it by degrees shaking a little flour over your board, to prevent flour enough to make it form a thin batter, which the dough adhering toit. The loaves should be put coughs, it will not be expected that we should you must stir about well for a minute or two. into the oven as quickly as possible after they are Then take a handful of flour and scatter it thinly formed; when in, the oven-lid, or door, should der every form and variety of circumstances: we over the head of this batter, so as to hide it. be fastened up very closely; and, if all be proshall therefore consider it under the following it warm; and this covering, as well as the situation of the trough as to distance from the fire two hours. But, they usually take down the lid, ral, proceeds from a foul and disordered stomach, must depend on the nature of the place and state and look at the bread, in order to see how it is in consequence of too viscid and superfluous food, such as parridge, puddings, cakes, gingor bread. of the weather as to heat and cold. When you perceive that the batter has risen enough to make cracks in the flour that you covered it over with, plague, or trouble in all this? Here is no dirt, a voracious appetite, or a total want of it; difficracks in the flour that you covered it over with, you begin to form the whole mass into dough, thus: you begin round the hole containing the batter, working the flour into the batter, and pouring in, as it is wanted to make the flour mix with the batter, soft water milk warm, or milk, as hereafter to be mentioned. Before you begin this, you scatter the salt over the heap at the rate of half a pound to a bushel of flour. When you have got the whole sufficiently moist, you would not kiss that off, rather than lick the plaster. This is a grand part of the busil-Engad it well. This is a grand part of the busi- ter from the cheek of a duchem!

to give fermentation to the whole, will not be hours. To get this quantity of food, fit to be eat-duly mixed. The dough must, therefore, be well en, in the shape of potatoes, how many fires; worked. The fists must go heartily into it. It what a washing, what a boiling, what a peeling, must be rolled over; pressed out; folded up what a slopping, and what a messing! The cot-N. B. ROASTS, must not be put on, till the and pressed out again, until it be completely mixed, and formed inte a stiff and tough dough.

1. Flour mixed with grated bread.

2. Sweet herbs dried and powdered, and mixed integrated bread.

2. Sweet herbs dried and powdered, and mixed integrated bread.

3. Sweet herbs dried and powdered, and mixed integrated bread.

4. Flour mixed with grated bread.

5. Sweet herbs dried and powdered, and mixed in a bake-house in France, kneading bread with his naked feet! His feet looked very white to impossible to be considered in the cottage everlastingly was a simplified and severlastingly wet and dirty; the children grimed up to the eyes with dust fixed on by the potato-starch; and ragged as colts, the poor mother's time all being devoted to the everlasting by the constant in the cottage everlastingly was a stopping, and what a stopping and what a stopp be sure; whether they were of that colour be- any thing of the labourer's life, deny this? And fore he got into the trough I could not tell. God will, then, any body, except the old shuffle-forbid, that I should suspect that this is ever done breeches band of the Quarterly Review, who in England! It is labour; but what is exercise have, all their lives been moving from garret to hounded cinnamon, and flour, or grated bread. in England! It is labour; but what is exercise have, all their lives been moving from garret to 5. Fennel seeds, corianders, cinnamon, and su-other than labour! Let a young woman make a garret, who have seldom seen the sun, and never gar, finely beaten, and mixed with grated bread bushel once a week, and she will do very well the dew except in print; will any body except without phials and gallipots.

> 103. Thus, then, the dough is made. when made, it is to be formed into a lump in the middle of the trough, and, with a little dry flour thinly scattered over it, covered over again to be kept warm and to ferment; and in this state, if all be done rightly, it will not have to remain more than about fifteen or twenty minutes.

> way of rule; that the fuel (I am supposing a so that the oven may be heated in about fifteen minutes, and retain its heat sufficiently long.

Then cover the whole over with a cloth to keep perly managed, loaves of about the size of quar-heads:

TAKE NOTICE, that the TIME given in the ness; for, unless the dough be well worked, following Receipts is calculated for those, who there will be little round lumps of flour in the wholesome food, sufficient for a considerable falike meat thoroughly Roasted.

107. And, what is the result? Why, good, wholesome food, sufficient for a considerable fallowers; and, besides the original batter, which is wily; for a week, prepared in three or four these men say, that the people ought to be And taught to use potatoes as a substitute for bread !

> GENERAL RULES FOR THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

> > On Coughs.

Cough is a violent, often involuntary, and soton and lamb. 4. Water and salt. 5. Cream and melted butter, especially for a flayed hig. ed; and this is much more than half the art of the operation. When an oven is properly heat-through the chemically or mech. ed can be known only by actual observation, any acrid substance, either chemically or mecha-Women who understand the matter, know when nically applied to those passages through which the heat is right the moment they put their faces the air enters. These are lined with a membrane within a yard of the oven-mouth; and once or so exceedingly sensible, that it cannot bear the twice observing is enough for any person of com-mildest stimulus, such as a drop of cold water, mon capacity. But this much may be said in the without throwing the muscles serving for respiration, into a violent convulsion. Hence the air is brick oven) should be dry (not rotten) wood, and expelled with a force sufficient to carry along not mere brush-wood, but rather faggot sticks. with it the irritating substance; and thus a cough larger wood, it ought to be split up into sticks becomes not only useful, but indispensably necesmaking bread. But several correspondents inform me, that without these directions, a conform me, that without these directions, a conviction of the utility of baking bread at home is of no use to them. Therefore I shall here give those directions, receiving my instructions here from one, who, I thank God, does know how to so that the oven may be heated in about fifteen that the form of the tungs from which might otherwise be attended with suffocation. A cough is, therefore one, who, I thank God, does know how to so that the oven may be heated in about fifteen culty of breathing; nay, it frequently takes old, if it be hard in its nature and has some sticks matter, or foulness, which might otherwise be culty of breathing; nay, it frequently takes place, when the purest air enters an excoriated sore, or too sensible windpipe, and its tender 105. The oven should be hot by the time that branches. It may also arise from too great an Pour this into the hole in the heap of flour. Then pieces, and make it up into loaves, kneading it hysteric weakness; accumulation of sharp hu-

From this view of the causes which produce expatiate on the treatment of the complaint, un-

there are no better remedies than gentle emetics,

mixture; namely, syrup of squills and rose water, mour, and thus prevent, or shorten many fits of constitution, which was read and adopted.

ARTICLE 1st. The society shall be styled of each one ounce; powdered rhubarb, four grains; and ipecacuanha, two grains. The dose may be repeated every half hour, for three or cured by the usual mode of administering oily, four times, till it produces vomiting; and in chil-diluent, and demulcent remedies. At first, indren two or three years of age, it may be some- deed, such medicines may be serviceable, to what increased, but never to exceed a dessert sweeten the acrid humours then secreted, and to spoonful. After the medicine has operated, a allay the irritation. But as the compounds of clyster, composed of milk and water, with a little oil, spermaceti, &c. easily turn rancid, and even oil and sugar, ought to be given, and repeated in a fresh state impair the appetite, and affect

spirituous liquors, and habitual drunkards. At yield to the treatment here alluded to, in this its commencement there is little or no expectora-case we can confidently recommend the use of tion; and an inclination to vomit generally pre-cedes a fit of coughing.—The treatment of this olive oil, two ounces of syrup of capillaire, one malady is similar to that of the same species in ounce of conserve of roses, and thirty drops of children; but if the paroxysms should be so severe as to threaten suffocation, we advise, from experience, small doses of calcined zinc, from ingredients form an excellent medicine for adults; of correspondence half a grain, to one grain at a time, to be taken but, for children, we would prefer a julep pre-in a spoonful of luke-warm water, and to be repeated, if necessary, every five or ten minutes.

of humours from the salival glands, chiefly on latter cases, the julep should be diluted with tions of the societ the trachea or windpipe; thus irritating the sweet whey, which of itself is an incomparable throat and producing fits of coughing. The beverage in catarrhal affections.

8th. The Treas throat and producing fits of coughing. The beverage in catarrhal affections.

continuance of such efforts to expel superfluous Lastly we cannot omit to insert in this place, a matter, generates another cause of the complaint; remedy which is highly praised by the late Dr. the written order of the President, approved by the society, and disburse them only on the written order of the President, approved by the society, and countersigned by the Secretary.

1. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the society, and disburse them only on the written order of the President, approved by the Board, and countersigned by the Secretary.

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1. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the society, and disburse them only on the written order of the President, approved by the Board, and countersigned by the Secretary. into the air-vessels of the lungs, and thus the ine; and an account of which is given by M. Galproximate causes of the cough be gradually coun- metti, an Italian writer. teracted. Hence Dr. Lobb advised his patients to use biscuits of all sorts, though hard bread or crust will answer the same purpose: 1. To eat some mouthfuls of dry food previously to going to bed, which often prevents those fits of coughing that would otherwise disturb their sleep. 2. stomach. 3. To repeat it every time during the tation in the Cambridge Chronicle. day, when, by a tickling in the throat, they apsuch practices, he observes, great benefit has been derived by himself and others. We are, of the meeting, the following resolutions were however, inclined to think, that it will be useful adopted. only at the commencement of the complaint. long afflicted with it, totally deprived of his pointed to draft and report a constitution, for the appetite, and perhaps sunk down into a con-government of the Agricultural Society of Dorsumption, it is not so effectual, though always of chester county:

Resolved, That fifty copies of the constitution be printed at the Cambridge Chronicle office, to be distributed for signatures.

**WILLIAM HUGHLETT. Chair's: And the Doctor likewise adds, that to a patient some service. hose who cannot possibly swallow any kind of solid food, he advises, at least, to chew dry aliment, at the times before specifi-

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ce ne nd and laxatives. A child under one year old, may ed, and again to part with it: this expedient will occasionally take a large tea-spoonful of this considerably lessen the quantity of salival hucoughing.

It is a common error, that all coughs may be every other, or third day, while a sparing diet the breast, we consider them as extremely preshould be strictly observed. carious: hence we would prefer the chewing of II. The convulsive cough of adults, likewise the extract of liquorice, gum arabic, and similar arises from the disordered organs of digestion, substances, to all liquid preparations. If, howeand is frequently the constant lot of tipplers of ver, the cough has made such progress, as not to of syrup of dry roses, and six drops of vitriolic III. The catarrhal cough, which is the most acid; to be taken by spoonfuls, as often as occacommon, and very frequent, especially in the sion may require, especially if the cough be ac-winter season. Its immediate cause is a defluxion companied with thirst and febrile heat. In the

continual exhalations of its minutest parts in res- humours in the breast; dry coughs; and severe casion may dictate, for agricultural information. piration. The salival humour, thus thickened, bruises near the pectoral vessels, from which breathing, is occasionally raised and brought into This medicine is a simple decoction of the Calathe mouth, so that in its passages it excites a fit guala, a root lately imported from South America, of coughing. In this situation, especially after and now universally preferred to the seneka or catching cold, and, with a view to prevent, rath- rattle-snake root, which was formerly used for agriculture. er than to cure, a catarrhal cough, the late Dr. similar purposes. Dr. Unzer directs two drachms Lobb suggested a remedy, which simply consists of the calaguala to be boiled in a quart of water, in chewing any kind of dry aliment. As the ac-till the fourth part is evaporated, and to drink tion of the muscles, in mastication, excites the several cups of the strained decoction instead of salival glands, and all other adjacent glandules, tea. When taken sufficiently strong, and for a to discharge their continued humour, and to mix proper length of time, it evidently acts on the it with dry food, before it is conveyed to the skin and kidnies, by determining the noxious smaller quantity of the salival humour will fall frequently sold by druggists, instead of the genu- the following gentlemen were elected.

Tegg's Book of Utility.

Dorchester Agricultural Society.

At a highly respectable meeting of the citi-To resort to the same remedy in the morning, zens of Dorchester county, held at Ridgaway's when it will convey the salival humour into the tavern, on Monday, the 31st May, 1824, by invi-

> Col. Wm. Hughlett, was called to the chair, and Dr. Thomas Woolford, appointed secretary

Resolved, That a committee of three be ap-

Dr. J. E. MUSE, WM. W. ECCLESTON, Esq. Major JNO. MITCHELL,

The committee having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following draft of a

The Dorchester Agricultural Society."

2nd. Citizens of the county shall become members of the society, upon the payment of three dollars annually in advance, to the Treasurer, upon the day of the annual meeting, and subscribing these articles.

3rd. The officers of the society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Curators; and they shall be elected forthwith, by ballot, for a term ending on the annual meeting of the next ensuing year, which shall be held in Cambridge, on the second Monday and Tuesday of October, and annually thereafter on the same days.

4th. The Curators (four making a quorum.) shall, with the President, who shall preside in the society, at its meetings, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, constitute a Board for the

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be ex-officio a committee of correspondence.

6th. The President may call a meeting, when he may deem it advisable, having first given at least, eighty days, notice thereof, in the Cambridge Chronicle.

7th. The Secretary shall record the transactions of the society, and take charge of their

8th. The Treasurer shall take charge of the

and becomes, in a manner inspissated, by the nate catarrhs, stagnations, and accumulations of correspond with societies or individuals, as oc-

10th. The Board may appropriate the funds of by the joint action of the lungs and the air in suppurations and ulcers may be apprehended, the society, at their discretion, for agricultural objects, the purchase of a library, exhibitions, or whatever may be in their judgment, the most conducive to advance the science, or the art of

> 11th. The officers shall continue to act until a new election shall have been made.

> 12th. At any annual meeting, this constitution may be altered by the consent of two thirds of the Board.

The society having complied with the articles stomach, where it cannot fail to promote diges-humours to those outlets. He cautions, however, of the constitution respecting membership, protion, he concludes, that in this manner, a much against a spurious species of that root, which is the following gentlemen were elected.

> JOS. E. MUSE, President.
> THOS. WOOLFORD, Vice-Presidents. THOS. LOCKERMAN, Treasurer. JNO. H. HOOPER, Secretary.

> > CURATORS.

Chas. Goldsborough, | Thomas Ennalls, Jos. Nichols, | John C. Henry, Wm. Hughlett, John N. Steele, Henry Keene. John Williams, James Thompson, Thos. J. H. Eccleston, Jas. Pattison, 7. P. John Mitchell,

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Cambridge Chronicle, American Farmer, Easton Gazette, and Star.

Resolved, That fifty copies of the constitution

Committee. THOMAS WOOLFORD, Sec'ry. Cambridge, May 31, 1824.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BOTANICAL SEETCH of the principal gramina use ful, or likely to become useful, in husbandry. No. 11.

Before I enter upon the promised delineations of the most interesting genera, species, and va-rieties of the vegetable family under consideration, I beg leave to refer the reader to the Essay on the Geography of plants, &c. and to the Prolegomena de distributione geographica plantarum, Ge. of the illustrious Alexander De Humboldt, who may justly be called the scientific luminary of both hemispheres. The isothermous parallels, or lines of equal average annual heat, which he has established, will be found of infinite use to fix hitherto vague and unsteady views on the subject of vegetable geography; and the results de-rived from the researches of the ingenious and learned author, cannot fail of affording to the inquisitive the liveliest gratification.

In North America, and in countries under the same isothermous para!lels, the number of gramineous is to the totality of phanerogamous plants, nearly in the proportion of one to ten-according to F. Pursh, the latter amount, in N. America, to 2891, and the former to 275 species. By phanerogamous plants are meant those whose sexual organs are 8. Holcus mollis. Lin. Creeping soft grass. visible. Mosses, &c. are, therefore, no part of 9. Holcus Striatus. Lin. Striated H. that totality. Humboldt published his trolegomena in 1817. Since that epoch, many accessions 11. Holcus halepensis. Lin. Holcus of Aleppo. have been made to the North American Florabodied into a new Flora, the same proportion will be so. still be maintained—for, discoveries will not be confined to gramineous plants alone. The laws of the above species are, by modern Botanists, established by Humboldt are so constant that, referred, on account of certain differences, to other in view-and, in doing so, first introduce those plying distinctions, names, &c. &c. genera which have, for some time past, particu-Holcus, Milium, Panicum, &c.

HOLCUS .- (Triandria, Digynia.). Observation .- The name Holcus comes from a Greek word signifying to draw, from the property ascribed to this plant by the ancients, of drawing to itself light bodies that might have penetrated the skin. I do not know of any English generic name for it-but there are vulgar

-acute and awnless-and three stamina. The parts most flexible, and having nothing within fruit is oval-sometimes round-sometimes reni-them to oppose the contractile power. At the form. The corolla partly invests it-and is more lower part or bottom of the crust, there may be

digenous species. nish an excellent forage.

I will describe the following species : Pennisetum typhoideum. Pensoon. S. Millet-Couscou-Millet à chandelle .- (4 varie ties.)

2. Holcus Sorghum. LIN. French Millet-Sor-(4 varieties.)

Holcus Bicolor. LIN. Two coloured H. A variety of Sorghum | Thus called on account vulgare, according to of its white seed invest-Persoon. ed with a corolla o, shining black.

Holcus Saccharatus, Lin. Saccharine H. Sorghum Saccharatum, PER. Broomgrass. Holcus odoratus. LIN. Sweet-scented soft

Kol. > Avena odorata. grass-Seneca Holcus fragrans. Pursh.) grass. Holcus avenaceus. SCHR. Avena elatior. Lin. Tall oat grass.

LIN. \ Soft grass. Holcus lanatus.

And, perhaps, a few other species. Very few and many more are to be expected. It is proba- of the above are native plants-but they will foot forms a strong resisting power, the pressure ble, however, that when the whole shall be em- all be described, because useful, or promising to

the number of species in any particular vegetable genera-for example, to the genus Sorghum, Penfamily being given, you may by means of his ta-nisetum, Penicillaria, Blumenbachia, Cc. Again, bles, find out, or very nearly, the whole number of H. pertusus, and H. racemosus will subsequently plants in a country, or the number of species in be found under the genus Andropogon, in aceach of the other families. The distribution of cordance with a late reform. I should be more the several gramineous genera is very satisfacto- scrupulous in avoiding all anomalies, and in mirily exhibited—but this is not the place for such nutely scrutinizing vegetable affinities, were it details. I must pass to the subject immediately not for the fear of confusing the reader by multi-

The narrow limits unavoidably assigned to each larly engaged the attention of Agriculturists, viz : number of this sketch, compel me to stop here ; and, indeed, it will be better to condense into one genus, intended to be noticed.

L. H. GIRARDIN.

names for the several species, and these will be fect in horses; and though it sometimes takes which rises on the surface: add to this four ounces mentioned. For the sake of simplicity, it will place under the best management, and even in of linseed oil, and give it as a drench twice a day. be made to include here some species separated colts that have never been shod, or taken from a If the cough is not perceptibly lessened, by taking from it, &c.

Generic Characters. The flowers assume, improper treatment. If we cut off the foot of a continued. If the owner of the beast is not satisfied in trusting afterwards to nursing and shelter in some species, the form of a spike-in other dead horse, and keep it in a dry but cool airy si- fied in trusting afterwards to nursing and shelter species, that of a panicle. They are polygamous, tuation, so that it may not soon become putrid, it from the inclemency of the weather, he may try that is, some of them hermaphrodite—and some will be found to undergo no alteration in its form, Dr. Clater's curious and potent recipe, the in-unisexual. Each hermaphrodite flower has a though kept a considerable time; but if the congredients of which amount to about one pound in calyx with two persistent valves—which contains tents of the hoof are taken out, which may be 1, 2, or even 3 corollas, also with 2 valves each, done by keeping the foot a few days in hot dung, shorter than those of the calyx, the exterior the hoof will then be found to shrink or contract, valve being often awned at its summit. There are particularly if kept in a warm situation, or ex-3 stamina—and 2 styles in each hermaphrodite posed to the sunshine. This contraction will take flower. The male flowers have neither calyx nor place principally at the higher part or coronet pistil—they have only a corolla—with two valves and towards the heels; the horn being in these or less easily separated from it, after maturity, the same tendency to contraction; but here the according to the species.

horn is much thicker, and the contractile power is strongly opposed by the bottom of the hoof,

Several species are remarka-that is, the frog, the bars, and the sole. If the ble by their size. Some afford food to man in a bottom of the foot is removed, the heels will then farinaceous fruit: others contain in their stem or contract rapidly, and in two or three days will culm, a saccharine principle. Others, again, fur- not only have approached close to each other, but will be bent or curled inward. What then, it may be asked, is it that prevents contraction of the hoof in the living horse, and by what circumstances is the tendency or disposition to contract produced? The hoof, in its healthy state, is pervaded by a fluid, by means of which it is pre-served in a flexible and elastic state. If by any means a preternatural degree of heat is excited in the foot, this fluid will be too quickly dissipated, and the supply will be diminished; the horny matter will therefore be disposed to contract or shrink, and the contraction will take place more or less rapidly, according to the degree in which the disposition to contraction exists, and the resistance that is opposed to it. In the perfect foot, or one that has not been mutilated by the smith, the tendency to contraction is powerfully resisted by the bottom of the hoof, consisting, as before observed, of the sole, bars, and frog; as well as by the coffin-bone, and other parts which it incloses, and by which it is completely filled. Unless the contractile disposition is considerable, the resistance thus afforded is often sufficient to prevent contraction; but when the bars are destroyed, the frog mutilated, the shoes made and applied improperly, and the horse made to stand great part of his time on litter, contraction will often take place; for though the internal or sensitive it sustains causes a gradual absorption to take place, and the contraction will proceed as the resisting medium is thus removed. Various mechanical contrivances have been suggested for the prevention and cure of contraction, which will be described under the head shoeing and management of the foot.

Hoose. A term to be found only in the nosology of Cow Doctors. It signifies a cough, either chronic or acute, which cattle are affected with from exposure to cold winds or rain. The treatment consists in bleeding, if there be any symptoms of fever, as quick pulse, and redness of the under surface of the eye-lid, and particularly if the breathing is disturbed; and if the animal in costive, in giving some opening medicine. A moderate degree of warmth, which may be obview the descriptions of the various species of this tained by bringing the animal under cover, and giving warm mashes, is also necessary. In obstinate coughs the following drench may be given, but careful nursing will generally be found sufficient to remove the complaint:

Honey, four ounces; Vinegar, six ounces:

Hoof, Contracted. This is a very common de-mix them over a slow fire, and take off the scum

Balsam of sulphur, two ounces; Barbadoes tar, one ounce; The yolks of two eggs; Ginger, Aniseed. Cummin seeds. of each, in powder Elecampane root, one ounce : Grains of Paradise, and Liquorice root,

Salt of tartar, half an ounce;

Honey, four ounces. duced by wounds, bruises, strains, or other acci- kinds, viz. of the hoof and parts contained withneral fulness, from over-feeding and insufficient parts connected with them; and of bones. In exercise : it may be brought on also by having the each of these divisions there are several diseases, perspiration sudd nly checked, or by making the which will be noticed in their respective places. horse stand in very cold water, and immediately Mr. R. Lawrence observes, that a peculiar after on warm litter. Sometimes it takes place conformation of the limbs renders a horse more without any known cause The treatment of inflammation depends, in a great measure, on the Thus horses with short pasterns, and whose fore degree or extent of the injury, its situation, and legs incline much under the body, are most liable the condition or state of the animal. The usual to bony excrescences, such as splent, ring-bones, remedies are bleeding, both general and local, &c. Horses with long pasterns are more liable

mentations, cold lotions, &c. Kidneys. These are two glandular bodies, situate in the abdomen. The right is attached to to those diseases of the bones which arise from the posterior edge of the liver, and lies under the concussion, such as ring-bones. Horses that are sixth or seventh rib, the left is rather lower, and cat-hammed or cow-houghed are particularly usually under the last false rib. The urine is se-subject to spavins, curbs, and thoroughpins. The creted by the kidney, and, when formed, is con-tendency to lameness of every description is greatveyed by numerous small tubes to a cavity in its ly increased by working a horse at too early an centre, named Pelvis: from this cavity, a tube age, and particularly by placing too much weight called Ureter proceeds, by which it is conveyed upon them at that period. "Farmers and breedto the bladder. The ureters, in entering the ers of horses ride them from three years old, bladder, pass obliquely between its coats; by this until their legs and feet from premature exertion contrivance, a complete valve is formed, which are so much injured as to render their soundness prevents the return of the urine when the bladder doubtful; and this state often comes on before contracts. The kidneys of the horse are much they are six years old. Under these circumstanmore readily affected by diuretics than the human ces they are offered for sale, and generally warkidneys; and, though an excessive or indiscri-minate use of them has often done mischief, I manifest lameness in any particular leg by a want think they may be considered as the most useful of harmony in their motion, yet their injured state class of veterinary medicines, when judiciously may be detected by their stepping short with employed. Stones are sometimes formed in the their fore-legs, and pressing principally on the pelvis of the kidney, whence they often pass into toe; and upon examining the legs when standing the ureter, but are seldom found in the bladder; still, if the pasterns (particularly long ones) approbably from the horizontal position of the ani-pear perpendicular and not oblique in their direcmal. The kidneys of the horse are often inflam-tion, or if the fetlock joint knuckles over, or in ed, and not unfrequently, I believe, by the im- other words bends forward, little doubt may be moderate use of diuretics. Sometimes the in-entertained of their being unsound." In all cases flammation proceeds rapidly, producing fever and of lameness, unless the cause is evident, it is other distressing symptoms. The animal usually proper to examine the foot carefully in the first stands with his hind legs stretched out, as in the place. Mr. Clark very properly advises, if the act of staling; there is a tenderness about the nature of the case appear doubtful, to inspect the loins which makes him shrink or give way when foot again the next day, or even a third time, they are pressed upon: there is a stiffness in the rather than give too hasty or precipitate an opinmotion of the hind parts, which is sometimes ion with respect to the seat of the lameness; for considerable. He frequently attempts to void the foot is always to be suspected, especially after urine, while only a few drops are expelled, and a horse has been new shoed, or has had its shoes that with considerable pain and difficulty. This fastened; or when the shoe lies too flat and presssymptom has sometimes led the attendants to sup. es upon the sole, or there is a corn in the foot. pose, that the bladder is full, and that there is a No certain rules can be laid down for discovering stoppage of urine; under this idea, diuretics have the seat of lameness by the manner of the horse been given, which generally so aggravate the dis-ease, as to cause the animal's death. But if the motion of the body are injured, the adjacent parts the hand through the fundament into the rectum, times attended with symptoms of colic, the horse often laying down and rolling: in such cases the inflammation probably has spread to the peritoneal coat of the adjoining bowels. The best re-medies for this acute kind of inflammation of the kidneys are plentiful bleeding, emollient clysters, an oily laxative, and covering the loins with a fresh sheep's skin, the wool side outward. If the slightest pressure of the finger.

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as their value is often considerably diminished by it, and not unfrequently they are rendered total Inflammation External. This generally is pro-ly useless. Lameness may be divided into four Sometimes it arises from plethora or ge-in it; of the muscles; of tendons, ligaments, or

subject to lameness of one kind than another. opening and cooling medicines, or diuretics, fo to ligamentary lameness than others; but as the great length of the pastern gives more pliancy and elasticity, they are consequently less exposed going; for when any of the parts necessary to the state of the bladder be examined, by introducing will be more or less affected; thus a wound in the foot may cause an inflammation of the whole leg, it will be found empty. This complaint is some- and even in some degree of the muscles of the shoulder.

RINGING FRUIT TREES.

Charleston, (S. C.) June 10.

We yesterday received the following note, ac-

companied by a fine plate of fruit:—
Mr. Willington—I send you a few apricots, the disease is attended with a frequent desire to dung, produce of a tree, nine or ten years old, which alas well as stale, the anodyne clyster should be ways flowered beautifully but never bore fruit case of tin, which extends round it, but does not thrown up; and if this yield no relief, some opium until this year; nor would it now have done so, embrace it so closely as to prevent the heat of should be given by the mouth. The kidneys are had I not observed a piece in your paper, stating the lamp from pervace sometimes affected with chronic inflammation. I that ringing fruit trees would improve the size bottom of the boiler. have several times, in examining horses after and quality of the fruit. I thought it might have death, found one or both kidneys much enlarged, some effect on this tree, in my garden, and I ac-than usual; those which we have made, being and so tender as to be torn or penetrated by the cordingly cut the bark quite through, on three from 8 or 10 inches horizontal diameter, and 2 or four of the smaller branches, about a quarter to 4 inches in depth.
of an inch in width; all the branches cut in that I have used from 5 to 13 wicks. Five wicks Lameness. This is a subject of considerable of an inch in width; all the branches cut in that

other parts of the tree, as usual, dropped the blossoms, without leaving any sign of fruit whatever.

The same effect is exhibited on a pear tree at Eden-the residence of S. P. Walker, Esq. near this city—a healthy looking pear tree is totally barren of fruit, except two branches which were rung, and they have a full portion of fair fruit.

Edit. Am. Far.

=0 = From the Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal.

ON BATHING.

"This is the purest exercise of health, The kind refresher of the summer heat : Nor when cold winter keens the brightening flood Would I weak-shivering linger on the brink Hence the limbs knit into force; And from the body's purity the mind Receives a secret sympathetic aid."

Messrs. Editors-The annexed rules (which experience has established and physiology approved) are submitted for the benefit of Bathers. It is to be hoped that our baths will soon become a place of fashionable resort, and the exertions of our ingenious and benevolent fellow citizens be met by an adequate reward. CIVIS.

1. Bathe one hour before breakfast, or what is much better, an hour before dinner.

2. The stomach should always be empty when we bathe.

3. Never take the cold bath when the temperature of the body is below the natural standard.

4. To prepare the tepid bath, which is the best in this climate. The rule should be this-bring the water to that temperature which feels neither hot nor cold to the arm, or some part of the body usually covered; and, after entering the bath raise its heat to that point which imparts the most agreeable feeling.

5. We should take exercise before and after the warm bath; the importance of this is every day evinced where bathing is practised.

6. After leaving the water, the body should be briskly wiped with a coarse towel, and immediately covered with sufficient clothing to excite or preserve the healthy temperature.

7. We should never remain long in the water. From 10 to 15 minutes is sufficient.

8. Every second or third day is often enough to

By a regular use of the bath governed by the above rules, we shall always feel more light, cheerful and active, and better fitted and more inclined for a full and successful employment of the powers of mind and body.

LAMP TEA KETTLE.—The Editor of the New England Farmer has invented and applied to use what he conceives to be an improvement on any methods heretofore made use of for heating or boiling water by a lamp, cooking by steam, frying, &c. by means of heat derived from a lamp.

The lamp is a tin vessel, shaped like a common tin porringer, which will contain about a pint. To this a cover is adapted, perforated with

tubes to receive the wicks. The tea kettle is set, and may be soldered in a embrace it so closely as to prevent the heat of the lamp from pervading the sides as well as the

The tea kettles are more broad and shallow

importance, particularly with respect to horses; way, are now full of very fine fruit, while all the of three-eighths of an inch diameter, properly

about 40 minutes.

oil, which costs but 121 cents, will be sufficient certain degree of strength, however, is necessary to keep two quarts of water at a boiling tempera- to adapt them to most constitutions in cold cli- a ring is formed upon the branch, a quarter of an inch broad, between the two cuts. The bark be-M .- N. Eng. Far.

Editorial Correspondence.

Barboursville, June 11th, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

My houses (dwelling and offices) are over-run with a little insect, called with us, the roach .-It is a little black reptile which occupies the crevices-many of which are found in brick buildings .- They have become such a nuisance as to amount to a great mischief.—They would have made a fit addition to the curses of Egypt.— If you are advised of any bane to this pest, be pleased to communicate it. If not, solicit through your paper the information.

[We have seen it stated, that Hemlock spread upon the floor at night, where the cock-roaches can have access to it, would kill them or drive them away-but we cannot vouch for it .- If any known.- Edit. Am. Far.]

COMMUNICATED.

To keep off or drive away Bed Bugs. ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to tification, than hunger, and he who is accustomed will speedily kill, or expel them.

Invisible-Visible Inks .- If letters be traced on again disappears, as the paper cools.-The wri-winter. again disappears, as the paper of the state not to expose it to a greater degree of heat than performing its office. Besides, the gastric juice is necessary to make the invisible writing legible.

This experiment is rendered more amusing, by drawing the trunk and branches of a tree in the usual manner, and tracing the leaves with sympathetic ink. The tree appears leafless till the paper is heated, when it suddenly becomes covered the drink is water, a moderate quantity of wine with a beautiful foliage.

lowing manner:—Put into a matrass one part of cobalt or zaffre, and four of nitro-muriatic acid;
The mixture of malt-liquors and water, likewise disgret the mixture with a restal and rest The sympathetic ink is prepared in the foldisgest the mixture with a gentle heat, until the produces wind in the bowels. acid dissolves no more cobalt; then add muriate of soda, equal in quantity to the cobalt employed, the liquor through paper .- The Chemist.

DR. BOERHAAVE'S RULES.

the following simple and unerring directions for the whole well together, but do not add any water preserving health; they contained the sum and to it. After the dough is thus prepared, let it substance of his vast professional knowledge, stand an hour and a half or two hours before it is a during a long and useful life:—"Keep the feet put into the oven; observe it will not require so warm; the head cool; and the body open."—If long baking as regular flour bread. these were generally attended to, the physician's aid would seldom be required.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

bout 40 minutes.

and drank in large quantity, they inflame the Mr. Newton has ascertained that one quart of blood and dispose to a variety of diseases. A the bowels, and occasion flatulencies; or if become stale they turn sour on the stomach, have a permicious effect on digestion, and prove otherwise hurtful. If fermented liquors, made for sale, were faithfully prepared, as there is too much reason to believe they are not, and were kept to a proper age, they would, used with moderation, be a comfortable and wholesome beverage; but while they continue to be drank under every circumstance opposite to salubrity, the ef-

QUANTITY OF DRINK.

derate quantity.

Were we to be governed by the dictates of nature, we ought to drink only, when solicited by thirst, and to desist when that is satisfied; but as many of our liquors stimulate the palate, this effectual remedy be known to any of our read is seldom the case. Pure water is, on this acis seldom the case. Pure water is, on this acinduce us to drink more than is necessary. The season of the year, the state of the weather, and the nature of our food, with the greater or less degree of our exercise, all contribute to render the proportion of drink indeterminate. Thirst, Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when however, is a more certain guide for its own grathe joints of the bedstead, wainscotting, &c. to drink water only, will be in little danger of where these odious insects usually resort, and it transgressing the proper measure, if he drink as often as the calls of nature demand. Persons of a phlegmatic constitution, have both less inclination and occasion to drink, than those of a warm sible; and by holding it before the fire, the take much exercise, ought to drink more than 31 cts.—Do. white 29 cts.—Rye, pr. bush. 41 cts. character speedily assumes a green colour, which the sedentary, and still more in summer than in

To drink immediately before a meal is a practice not to be commended; because the stomach is by this means too much diluted; and digestion in consequence is much obstructed. drink much during a meal is also liable to objecof receiving the due portion of aliment. may be used with advantage; but in those whose stomach and bowels are weak, a mixture of wine The mixture of malt-liquors and water, likewise

TO MAKE POTATO BREAD.

and four times as much water as acid, and filter then dry them a short time on the fire, peel them while hot, and pound them as fine as possible, next put a small quantity of pearl ash to new yeast; whilst it is working briskly, add as much do. do. \$8-1 do. Second, \$15-1 do. do. \$8. This great man left as a legacy to the world, rye, meal, or flour, as can be worked in. Mix

GERMAN METHOD OF FORCING TREES.

With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch which is meant to be forced to bear, Fermented liquors, to prove advantageous to and not far from the place where it is connected

trimmed and employed, will boil 2 quarts in strengthen the body; for when in that state, cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from this cut, make a second like the first, round the branch, so that by both encircling the branch, tween these two cuts is taken clean away, with a knife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood, so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth; but this bark ring, to compel the tree to bear, must be made at the time when the buds are strongly swelling or breaking out into blossom. In the same year a callus is formed at the edges of the fects they produce must be more injurious than ring, on both sides, and the connexion of the bark beneficial to general health. out any detriment to the tree, or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon Whatever kind of drink is used, it ought as again grows over. By this simple (though artifiwell as food, to be taken always in a just and mo- cial) means of forcing every fruit-tree with certainty to bear, the most important advantages will be obtained.

> TO KEEP POTATOES FOR SEA PROVISIONS. Slice them and bake them slowly and they will keep and form good flour for years.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1824.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE __ carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & SYMINGTON.

Flour, Howard St., S5 81-Do. Susquehannah. \$5 37 \(\frac{1}{2}\)—Do. Wharf \$5 50\)—Do. Rye, \$2 a \$2 75\)—Corn Meal, pr. bbl. \$2\)—Wheat, white, \$1 10 to \$1 12\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)—Do. Red, \$1 05 to \$1 10\)—Corn, yellow, Oats, 25 cents-B. E. Peas, 55 cts.-White Beans, none-Whiskey, 27½ cts-Apple Brandy, 40 cts-Peach Do. 62 to 75 cts.-Herrings, No. 1, §2 25-No. 2, 82 00-Ditto Old, No. 1, 81 50-Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, 30 cts.— Linseed Oil, 65 cents.—Clover Seed, out of season—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel—Timothy, Ditto \$2 50—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 12½ cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—Pork, Mess, \$15—Ditto Prime, \$12— Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, 8½ cts.—Bacon, 9 cts.—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.—Feathers, 35 cts.

Maryland Tobacco continues dull except for the finer qualities, which are in demand.

Sales this week of fine yellow, from \$20 to \$30 Fine Spangled, 13\$ to \$20—Fine Red, \$8 to

Six hogsheads of very good quality Charles County Tobacco, made by Mr. James Johnson, sold on the 22d instant, at No. 2, State Warehouse, as follows :- Two hhds. crop, at \$20-2

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Remarks on the use and abuse of Rams and the rearing No. 2-The Diseases of Domestic Animals and their Cure-Ringing Fruit Trees—On Bathing—Lamp Tea Kettle— Extract from the Editor's Correspondence, dated Barboursville, June 11—To keep off or drive away Bed Bugs—Invisi-ble-Visible Inks—Dr Boerhaave's Rules—Fermented Liquora-Quantity of Drink-To make Potato Bread-Gerthe health, ought not to be too strong; otherwise with the stem, or, if it is a small branch or shoot, man method of foreing trees—To keep potatoes for sea they hurt digestion, and weaken, instead of near where it is joined to the large bough—the provisions—Prices Current, &c.

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AGRICULTURE.

PAPERS

has been that of a farmer, and my attention has been much engaged by the variety of operations putting around each stalk of corn a double hand-connected with agricultural life; being a novice at the period of commencing, I adopted that course which the more experienced farmers of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, the neighbourhood were pursuing, and which I suppose had been handed down from father to corn a double hand at that season of the year were then employed in WM. CASTLEMAN, Jr. S. K.

October 30th, 1823.

OF GROUND FOR CORN—TO WIT:

It being a piece of dry bottom land, I commenced which were the manured and the lot was manured and the very large of the lot was manured which were the members of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, but the advantage of the top dressing was not persuiply and of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, but the advantage of the top dressing was not persuiply and of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, but the advantage of the top dressing was not persuiply and of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, but the advantage of the top dressing was not persuiply and of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, but the advantage of the top dressing was not persuiply and the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, or ground each stalk of corn a double hand-full of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, or ground each stalk of corn a double hand-full of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, or ground each stalk of corn a double hand-full of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, or ground each stalk of corn a double hand-full of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, or ground each stalk of corn a double hand-full of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, or ground each stalk of corn a double hand-full of the lot was manured around the stalk in that way, o son, through many generations; and although I ferent parts of the lot unmanured, which were have been convinced by sad experience that the equally as productive as those that were. One hoe-old "modus operandi" (particularly with regard to the cultivation of corn) was greatly defeative, we continued the cultivation of corn) was greatly defeative, we continued the cultivation of corn) was greatly defeative, we continued to the cultivation of corn) was greatly defeative, we continued to the cultivation of corn was greatly defeative, as there were two rows left through different parts of the lot unmanured, which were and put on 427 cart loads of it; spread it over the ground; then put on 178 cart loads of stable and the cultivation of corn) was greatly defeative, as there were two rows left through different parts of the lot unmanured, which were and put on 427 cart loads of it; spread it over the ground; then put on 178 cart loads of stable and the cultivation of corn) was greatly defeative, we continued the corn of the lot unmanured to the put of the lot unmanured to the corn of the lot unmanured. the cultivation of corn) was greatly defective, yet I have ventured no innovating experiment until the last spring, and then indeed, had I listened to the advice of many of my neighbours, (in whose judgment and experience I have great confidence) I should have abandoned an experiment suggested in the useful pages of the American Farmer, by Mr. Peter Minor, of Albermarle, in regard to the cultivation of corn in double drills. The dissuasive advice of my neighbours was predicated upsages of the pages of the American Farmer, by Mr. Peter Minor, of Albermarle, in regard to the cultivation of corn in double drills. The dissuasive advice of my neighbours was predicated upsages of the pages of the pages of the lot being much better than the cultivation of corn in double drills. The dissuasive advice of my neighbours was predicated upsages and the page of my neighbours was predicated upsages. on one occasion I observed to a farmer (who had rels one bushel and three gallons of corn per remarked to me that his drilled corn never succeeded) that mine would be planted in double drills, his reply was, you are then doubling the evil—without adverting to the fact that the single and double drill modes of preparation were entirely dissimilar. Upon a lot of ground containing by actual survey four acres, one rood and 27 polysimilar. Upon a lot of ground containing by actual survey four acres, one rood and 27 polysimilar. I adopted the plan of Mr. Minor, and the two best acres. The same lot will be prepared for corn the next year, by opening deep furrows in the middle of the space between polys, I adopted the plan of Mr. Minor, and the two best acres. eight barrels per acre; a part of it had been cultivated in corn, and the balance in wheat the preceding year. As soon as the ploughing season commenced last spring, the land was laid off into furrows at the distance of seven feet, with a three three bar shear; and with a view of deepening the furrows the plough after one of the plough afte the furrows, the plough after opening one furrow, was brought back in the same-an ox-wagon, one man, and three small boys were employed for a considerable time in filling those furrows with JOHN H. TAYLOR.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

Amongst the mountains near us, this fruit is seldom injured by frosts, because it blooms later in the season, and the product is therefore tolerably certain. With us, the trees prosper well, but they bloom so early in the season, that the fruit is very frequently destroyed in embryo by the late frosts. It is estimated that we have not any thing like a general or full crop, more than the season and the product of two acres, was thirty-six barrels, two bushels, and three gallons.

JAMES M. HITE.

JAMES M. HITE.

CERTIFICATION Amongst the mountains near us, this fruit is seldom injured by frosts, because it blooms later in the season, and the product is therefore tolerably certain. With us, the trees prosper well, but they bloom so early in the season, that the fruit is very frequently destroyed in embryo by the late frosts. It is estimated that we have not any thing like a general or full crop, more than one year in three or four.

JAMES M. HITE. had been filled with manure, forming a list of about two feet in width, completely covering the manure. About two thirds of the ground was planted between the 1st and 3d of May, the seed corn being placed in the valleys on each side of the list at the distance of about 3 inches apart in the same manner on the 19th of May. When the corn had attained a growth of from 4 to 6 inches, it was thinned to a distance of from 8 to 10 inches;

BENJAMIN CRIGLAS.

I was at Mr. John the premature bloom of the peach could be preacted, and saw it ter period in the season, so as to be less liable to measured; and there was ninety four barrels of be injured by the frosts, we should much oftener have this favourite fruit, and this part of the country would then be extremely well adapted to vielded twelve barrels of the homney corn. Given under my hand this 12th day of November, I will propose such a plan; and should it be either already well known, or incorrect in fact or principle, you can throw it by—and, on the con-Vol. 6 .- 15.

my instructions to the hands employed in thinning was to leave the stalks on one side opposite to the space or interval between the stalks on the Brook, I have surveyed a small lot of land other, but from inattention, or the relative position of the stalks not admitting of it, such a potential of the stalks was rarely observed. After season, which lot I find contains the quantity of Read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, and by order of said Socisition of the stalks not admitting of it, such a pothered ninety-four barrels of corn the present
season, which lot I find contains the quantity of
ety, communicated for publication in the Amethinning, ten bushels of plaster was sown broad
the thrown in as there is about that quantity rican Farmer.

No. VII.

For the last ten years of my life my occupation as been that of a farmer, and my attention has at that season of the year were then employed in at that season of the year were then employed in the solution at that season of the year were then employed in the solution at that season of the year were then employed in the solution at that season of the year were then employed in the solution is that the quantity space between the double drills; some small lost by a stream passing through, as also the necessary turning.

WM. CASTLEMAN, Jr. S. K. the cultivation of corn) was greatly defective, yet cultivation; when the hoe was used, great care sive advice of my neighbours was predicated up-rately, and has produced, agreeably to the subon the generally unfavourable results of the single joined certificate of neighbouring farmers, an averdrill experiments sometimes tried, and when up age of 91 bushels and three gallons, or 18 bar-on one occasion I observed to a farmer (who had rels one bushel and three gallons of corn per result has gone far beyond my most sanguine expectation. The lot, a stiff clay soil, is somewhat undulating, and would I suppose, in the ordinary mode of cultivation, and with such a season as the last, have produced an average of seven or cultivated the next year, and will, of course, the last, have produced an average of seven or cultivated the next year, and will, of course, the dispersed over the surface; permanent corn

> I do hereby certify that I surveyed John W 'age's lot of drilled corn, and found it to contain 10 acres, 2 rods, and 27 perches--and that I laid

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE.

ches deep with the barshare, and followed with in the wide space, and two with the shovel plough; and once ploughed in the narrow space with the substratum, say 14 inches deep, when the corn was about knee high. All the above ploughings were done before harvest. The product of said two acres, is 246 bushels. Given under my hand, this 12th of November, 1823. AMOS LUPTON.

N. B. The corn was planted the 13th and 14th of May, 1823.

*What plough is this .- Edit. Am. Far.

Lincoln County, (N. C.) May 26th, 1824.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Peach, which is esteemed one of the most the manure which had been made on the farm off a parallelogram of two acres of the same. delicious fruits we cultivate, is at the same time, the preceding winter, consisting of dry straw. Given from under my hand this 12th day of No-with us, the most uncertain of any in its product.

promise to be of any service, they are at your

disposal.

Whilst examining come vines described by a man recently from Germany, I discovered one bearing grapes in all respects like most of the others in the vineyard, but apparently several weeks later in advance to maturity. I inquired the reason of this difference, and was informed that it was owing to that vine having been ingrafted on a stock of the Winter grape; and the German said, that by grafting on stocks the fruit of which ripened at different times, one could have a vineyard of the same kind of grape ripening at almost every period of the fruit-bearing season. Upon my expressing some surprise at this information, (for my knowledge in such matters is by means considerable) a gentleman who acted as interpreter between the German and myself, and vigneron, should be approached with doubt and caution. I have observed, and many other perinformed me that this remark concerning the grape, held good with regard to other fruit like wise. He mentioned the apple in particular, which is almost the only fruit which we take the trouble of propagating by grafting in this part of the country, and stated that he had known instances of the same kind of apple when ingrafted on different stocks producing and ripen-ing its fruit in different periods of the season. As he spoke of this as of a fact well known, I ascribed my want of knowledge concerning it, to ternal causes. The external causes are the tempemy ignorance on such subjects. But, six months after, in conversing with a gentleman who cultivates a large orchard of excellent apple trees, almost all of which are reared from grafts, he questioned the fact, and stated that it must be a mistake. I therefore think that if the fact be as was related to me, (and I have no reason to doubt it except this dissent to it by a man of experience) it is not so generally known, or so much attended to in the operation of ingrafting as it ought to be, tined for the next year which are now beginning to This information led me to reflect, that, if by grafting the same kind of fruit upon stocks which ripened the fruit which it originally produced at medullary canal—and they are developed pre-different seasons, we have the same kind of fruit ri-cisely when the sap ascends by these internal pened at an earlier or later period,-that then, by grafting, we may also occasion the blooming of our fruit trees to be accelerated or delayed-and the affirmative of this position appears to me, to be entirely in coincidence with the analogies and operations of nature. The sap must first be imbibed by and pass through the roots and the body of the stock, before it reaches the graft; and is it not more rational to suppose that the stock controls the graft in the supply of juices, and period of its fructification, than that the stock be-comes assimilated and subservient to the graft in these respects.

If this then be correct, the only difficulty remaining, is to find a proper stock upon which to ingraft the peach, so as sufficiently to retard its

period of blooming.

Now the time of the blooming of fruit trees bears no proportion to the time of their maturing

Is the position a correct one, that all stone fruits may be mutually ingrafted into each other

with success?

Cobbett speaks of the peach graft growing on the cherry and the plum stock, as of a fact indis-putable and notorious.—Will the peach grow upon the species of the plum and the cherry? If the peach will grow upon the plum in all its varieties, and if the prematurity of the bloom of the peach will be delayed thereby until somewhat near the time when the stock upon which by a superabundant supply of nourishment.

trary, if you should think the hints it contains it was ingrafted, would have produced its natural blossoms, then by ingrafting the peach upon the species of the wild plum, which is very late in blooming, we shall save that fruit from the destruction of frosts, and shall have peaches with as much certainty as other fruit.

You have the plan-it may be worth something

or nothing, but is at your service.

I am, Sir, Your obed't servant,

JOHN F. BREVARD.

Remarks on the above, by L. H. GIRARDIN, President of Baltimore College, to whom they were referred for a consideration of the principles of vegetable Physiology, involved in the

two different species of the same genus, or from two different genera of the same family as the stock, be such as to differ in their respective epochs of floration, the influence of the stock will not change these epochs, but the floration of each will still occur nearly at the original

In effect, causes of two different characters act on the vegetable system. 1. External causes. 2. Inrature of the atmosphere, and the influence of light. The internal causes are various-but the the 7 triangular recesses which are cut about 1 of principal is the vital force inherent in the buds an inch deep on the back and front board -In -a force by which they attract to themselves the diagram only the back part can be seen. that quantity of the vegetable blood required by their nature—this is confirmed by the two epochs at which, in vivacious plants, the sap is most vigorous—in the Spring, for the buds of the preceding year; about mid-summer, for the buds desappear.-Further the buds communicate with the roots by tracheal vessels surrounding the ducts.-This communication has been established by nature, and is more or less perfectly re

stored in the process of grafting.

It is well known that the buds of the peach tree can be transplanted on the plum tree. They are kindred plants, (Amyzdalees)-but one of the conditions required by nature, and dictated by experience, is a simultaneous or almost simultaneous circulation of the sap in the stock, and in the graft.-The difference in the floration of two grafts mentioned above, though very evident, not necessary to state in this place.

Among the very curious and interesting effects of grafting, it is acknowledged, indeed, that re tardation may in some degree be ranked-that grafted trees fall below the standard of their natural height and duration, &c.; and that, when their fruit; the fruit the latest in ripening being too vigorous a sap prevents fructification, the evil frequently the first to put forth its blossoms. We may be remedied by grafting on a stock in which must therefore, seek for stocks of a different the sap is less abundant.—This is the opinion species which bloom later.

The same writer mentions a process, which may, perhaps, be usefully applied here. "To accelerate, he says, the fructification of tardy trees, remove circularly from the trunk a piece of bark about half an inch broad, and substitute for it a piece of bark equally wide, taken from a different species of the same genus. This will form a perfect graft-and, as in every similar process, a tumour or ring will be effected. This will stop the descending sap, which will flow back to the branches, and develope the fruits

To conclude, although vegetable physiology does not appear favourable to the suggestions of the ingenious gentleman from North Carolina, yet experiments should indefatigably be made. Since the days of Bacon, we rely scarcely on any thing but patient and persevering trials— and although those trials may not produce the results immediately in view, they generally lead to other results, perhaps equally beneficial.

L. H. G.

-0-TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Dear Sir,

Below are the explanation of the diagrams that sent you some time since-I have written them in as concise a manner as possible—I hope that they may be understood.

Your's respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

Explanation of the figures on the Charlieshope Hive.

No. 1. The hive, resting on the cleats marked No. 12. The hive is 15 inches square at the top, and only 7 inches square at the bottom. The back of the hive is two and a quarter inches shorter than the front, of course the bottom board has an inclination of 24 inches.

No. 2. A profile view of the hive, shewing

the slope of the bottom.

No. 3. The hive tilted, shewing the inside and

No. 4. The platform on which the bees alight; this platform is a continuance of the bottom

No. 5. A hole of three inches diameter on which is nailed a round piece of tin, perforated like the rose of a watering pot .- This is to give the hive air.

No. 6. The cover of the hive, with a band running around it of 3 inches in depth; covering the hive like the cover of a banbox. The upper rim raised high enough to receive the box No. 7.

No. 7. A box exactly 15 inches square, made to fit into the rim of the cover No. 6. This cover, of course, must be 151 inches, in order that it may be taken on and off with ease. The 4 dots in the centre are augre-holes of an inch diameter,

through which the bees pass into the upper box.
No. 8. The top box of the height of a common board-open at the bottom with a ventilator of perforated tin about two inches high and 3 long.

No. 9. A top view of the hive; the sticks, was, however, small as to time.—The other conditions required for the success of grafting, it is 14. They are likewise triangular and will fit in any way.

No. 10. The band of the cover-the two dots in the centre are small holes through which nails or pins are put to keep the cover on the hive; and likewise to keep the box No. 7. from being blown or knocked over.

No. 11. The entrance for the bees 23 inches wide, and 1 an inch high; a small meshed wire net must be put before this entrance every night as soon as it becomes dark, and taken off very early

in the morning.
No. 12. The cleats by which the hives are suspended.

No. 13. Scantling running the whole length of the Apiary. The cleats rest on two pieces of scantling, and the hive is thus supported between the two; the cleats that are nailed to the hive, serve to keep it steady.

No. 14. Seven triangular recesses cut about a d of an inch deep into the back and front board,

into these recesses the sticks are put.

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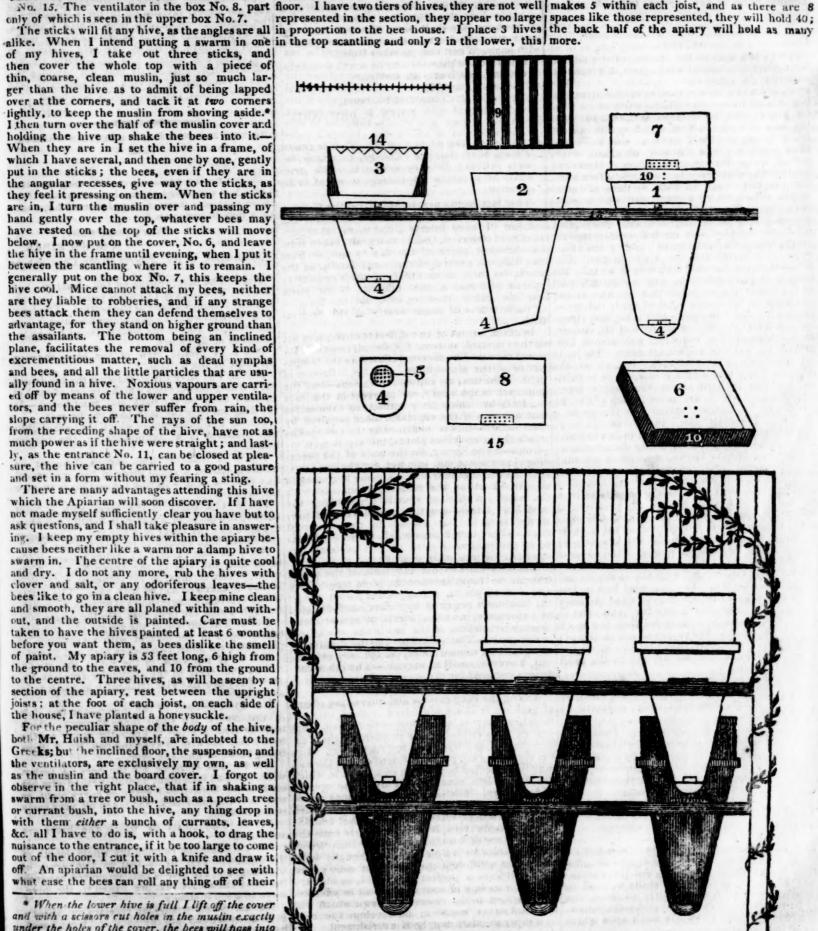
oard,

over at the corners, and tack it at two corners lightly, to keep the muslin from shoving aside. I then turn over the half of the muslin cover and holding the hive up shake the bees into it.— When they are in I set the hive in a frame, of which I have several, and then one by one, gently put in the sticks; the bees, even if they are in the angular recesses, give way to the sticks, as they feel it pressing on them. When the sticks are in, I turn the muslin over and passing my hand gently over the top, whatever bees may have rested on the top of the sticks will move below. I now put on the cover, No. 6, and leave the hive in the frame until evening, when I put it between the scantling where it is to remain. I generally put on the box No. 7, this keeps the hive cool. Mice cannot attack my bees, neither are they liable to robberies, and if any strange bees attack them they can defend themselves to advantage, for they stand on higher ground than the assailants. The bottom being an inclined plane, facilitates the removal of every kind of excrementitious matter, such as dead nymphs and bees, and all the little particles that are usually found in a hive. Noxious vapours are carri-ed off by means of the lower and upper ventilators, and the bees never suffer from rain, the slope carrying it off. The rays of the sun too, from the receding shape of the hive, have not as much power as if the hive were straight; and lastly, as the entrance No. 11, can be closed at pleasure, the hive can be carried to a good pasture and set in a form without my fearing a sting.

There are many advantages attending this hive which the Apiarian will soon discover. If I have not made myself sufficiently clear you have but to ask questions, and I shall take pleasure in answering. I keep my empty hives within the apiary because bees neither like a warm nor a damp hive to swarm in. I'he centre of the apiary is quite cool and dry. I do not any more, rub the hives with clover and salt, or any odoriferous leaves-the bees like to go in a clean hive. I keep mine clean and smooth, they are all planed within and without, and the outside is painted. Care must be taken to have the hives painted at least 6 wonths before you want them, as bees dislike the smell of paint. My apiary is 53 feet long, 6 high from the ground to the eaves, and 10 from the ground to the centre. Three hives, as will be seen by a section of the apiary, rest between the upright joists; at the foot of each joist, on each side of the house, I have planted a honeysuckle.

For the peculiar shape of the body of the hive, both Mr. Huish and myself, are indebted to the Greeks; but the inclined floor, the suspension, and the ventilators, are exclusively my own, as well as the muslin and the board cover. I forgot to observe in the right place, that if in shaking a swarm from a tree or bush, such as a peach tree or currant bush, into the hive, any thing drop in with them either a bunch of currants, leaves, &c. all I have to do is, with a hook, to drag the nuisance to the entrance, if it be too large to come out of the door, I cut it with a knife and draw it off. An apiarian would be delighted to see with what ease the bees can roll any thing off of their

No. 15. The ventilator in the box No. 8. part floor. I have two tiers of hives, they are not well makes 5 within each joist, and as there are 8



^{*} When the lower hive is full I lift off the cover and with a scissors cut holes in the muslin exactly under the holes of the cover, the bees will pass into the upper box immediately.

OENERAL RULES FOR THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

ASTHMA.

Asthma is a spasmodic disease of the organs too much exhausted. of respiration, attended with cough, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, &c.

There are two distinct species of this disorder,

tack is sometimes induced by external heat, at lular substance of the lungs. others by cold; but in either case, their sudden nary consumption, and after a long continuation, generally terminates, either in dropsy of the persons; which often lay the foundation of a breast, or an aneurism of the heart or arterial dry, convulsive asthma. system. A tremulous respiration, paralysms of the arms, and a diminution of the urinary secretion, are unfavourable symptoms.

This is one of the chronic diseases, which may peated paroxysms for almost thirty years. The usual treatment is, to bleed, during a fit, unless extreme weakness or old age should forbid the use of the lancet: to inject a purging clyster, containing a solution of asafætida: and if the violence of the symptom do not speedily abate, to apply a blistering plaster to the neck or breast. Previously to a fit, emetics have been found useful, especially when the stomach was loaded with crudities. In the intervals, lac ammoniacum, vinegar of squills, asafætida pills, and other sti-mulating and deobstruent medicines are usefully employed. Sir John declares, that a strong infu-tulency. sion of roasted coffee is the best remedy he ever experienced, to abate the paroxysms. The coffee must be of the best Moco, newly burnt, and made very strong, immediately after grinding. He or-ders an ounce to one dish, which is to be repeated after the short interval of a quarter or half an hour, and taken without milk or sugar. By the use of this remedy, he lived many years tolera-bly easy under his asthmatic complaint. Doctor particular cause. This affection may be ascer-

cation, the administration of an emetic is some. the former.

humid matter in the pectoral organs be loose, and ready for expectoration, which may be ascertained by a free rattling of the throat; 3. When respiration itself is not extremely impeded; and 4. When the patient's strength is not

On these conditions, an emetic may prove the only means of saving his life; though it may also accelerate the fatal catastrophe, especially if the each of which requires a different treatment : 1. breast be clogged with matter, and the patient When it is attended with an accumulation and possess not vigour and breath sufficient to sup-discharge of humours from the lungs, in which port the operation of an emetic. Hence a judioase it is called humid asthma; and 2. When cious practitioner will, in such cases, not hesitate

Worms in the first passages.

5. Stones in the gall bladder; aneurisms; holyhi, or concretions of grumous blood in the large vessels.

a convulsive asthma.

9. The introduction of dust into the lungs, to the dry asthma.

11. The abuse of ardent spirits.

12. A weak digestion, attended with great fla-

13. Every thing that oppresses the vessels, such as an expansion of the uterus, obesity or dropsy, obstipations, &c.

14. General debility, by which respiration is frequently rendered difficult, without any other In a violent paroxysm of asthma, from the ef- than he is able to descend, because the latter refects of which there is imminent danger of suffo- quires a greater degree of muscular effort than

times advisable, as vomiting tends to produce immediate relief. This remedy, however, can only be resorted to with safety, under the follownon-professional readers; and who will be bold ing circumstances: 1. That there be no symposoms of inflammation discoverable; 2. That the cipc for the cure of asthma?

Beside the remedies already pointed out as proper for the general treatment, we shall here briefly observe, that, in the periodical asthma, infusions of bitter herbs, such as wormwood, lesser centaury, the blessed thistle, as well as gum ammoniac, vinegar and honey, acids in any form, nay, mixed with proportionate quantities of laudanum, have been used with the best success. The exercise of riding on horseback is indispensably necessary. Changes of weather are very sensibly felt by asthmatic persons, who, in general cannot live with any comfort in the atmosphere of large cities though some are to be found the patient is not troubled with coughing, or at least has no expectoration, which is termed dry produce the desired effect, and to save the constitution from being unnecessarily exhausted. A principal advantage, however, will be derived Asthma in general, is distinguished by par-of every step in the practice of physic; and that in this obstinate disorder from a light and frugal oxysms, preceded by a sense of tightness in the neither officious friends, nor mercenary preten-diet, consisting of such animal food only as may chest, and in general, occurs during the night.

The patient cannot lie in an horizontal posture, without danger of suffocation; and, when seizWe, therefore, think it our duty to corroborate as liquors; for instance, wine, milk, turnips, ed, is immediately obliged to sit upright. Af- this proposition still farther, by exhibiting a con- cabbages, &c. not exposing the body to the influter continuing for several hours in this state, he cise view of those causes from which that formi. ence of hot air, strong smells, offensive vapours becomes easier; his breathing is less difficult dable disease may arise in different individuals. and the like. As a most excellent diet-drink, and oppressed, the cough not so frequent, and an The principal of these are as follow:

we can, from experience, recommend the use of and oppressed, the cough not so frequent, and an oppressed in the oppressed in t expectoration of mucus taking place, the paroxysm abates until the next night; but the symplungs, from which there may not only arise the tom continues in a greater or less degree, during dry asthma, but likewise the Suffocative Catarrh addition of a little pure vinegar. And, if any the day, according to the particular state of the which is strictly, an acute disease, occasioned by alterative medicine should become necessary, atmosphere, and other circumstances. The atand blistering between the shoulders, or, accord-2. Congestions of serious and pituitous hu- ing to circumstances, by gentle laxatives, and accession will sufficiently distinguish the asthma from symptomatic shortness of breath. There is a greater probability of curing it in youth, than at an advanced age. But, in the former case, it is often succeeded by a confirmed pulmoter of the suffocative catarrh.

mours, arising gradually, and producing, in general, the humid asthma: but if this collection of humours takes place suddenly, as is the case in inflammations of the chest, they are then attended with the suffocative catarrh.

mours, arising gradually, and producing, in general advances of incacacuanha, we have found the following mixture frequently of great advances of the chest, they are then attended with the suffocative catarrh. four ounces; two table-spoonfuls, each dose, every three or four hours.

Tegg's Book of Utility.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BOTANICAL SKETCH of the principal gramina useful, or likely to become useful, in husbandry. No. III.

phrodite flower. Hence Holcus is placed under ria Ogynia

which millers, masons, hatters, &c. are subject.

10. Tubercles in the lungs, from which arises
the dry asthma.

Lin. Egyptian Millet.

Pennisetum typhoide couscou—millet à chandelle. um. PERS. chandelle.

(4 varieties-which, if found constantly distinct, will constitute 4 species)

VARIETY &. This variety of the H. Spicatus as cultivated in the Botanic garden at Paris, puts out stalks from 4 to 6 feet high, articulated, leafy, preternatural fatness, aneurisms, fleshy and other tumours in the chest, a distended abdomen by about two inches broad-sometimes smooth on both sides—the sheath smooth also, except at its orifice, which is hairy.—The leaves, however, are sometimes covered with soft hairs—espe-Percival also asserts, that he has employed it with great success.

In a violent paroxysm of asthma from the circumstance, when the patient ascends a number of steps with greater facility and only six inches long of a relative to the patient ascends. and only six inches long—of a pale green colour—when in blossom, it exhibits a blueish violet hue, on account of the colour of the anthers. The flowers commonly grow four together, in small fasciculi, or bunches, pedicellated, each invested with an involucrum of setaceous, villose bristles, as long as the fascicle which they seem to pro-tect; this fascicle is supported by a pubescent, plumose pedicel, twice as long as the fascicle

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itself .- The four flowers composing it, are awnless-two of them hermaphrodite, and two usual The seeds are oval or rounded at their summit, and pointed at their base.—This plant is a native of the East Indies.—It has been introduced into the Southern states, where, under a more congenial sky, it grows to a greater height, &c. than mentioned above.

bly the same as Holcus Dochna. is a very fine meadow-grass.

N. B. The spike of this variety is about 8 inches long (longer in a congenial soil and climate.) It gradually diminishes in circum
Output

Decuntorie Decuntorie 1. This is a very fine meadow-grass.

N. B. The Holcus redolens of Vahl, a plant growing in New-Zealand, has many affinities with variety \(\beta\). Odoratus. ference from its lower to its upper extremity. The most remarkable circumstance in this spike The most remarkable circumstance in this spike is, that it is surrounded by bristles, not originating in the flowers, but in the involucrum, one of the settle being longer than the rest. Another striking circumstance is that the fascicles at the base of the spike increase in size, produce numerous it is cultivated about Lancaster, Pennsylvania, L. H. GIRARDIN. the spike increase in size, produce numerous flowers, and become so many lateral spikes.

and about five inches in circumference at its base. It is tapering—the seeds are very close to one another, and more than half their length inserted in the corolla. There is no vacant point about the axis, except at its upper end, which is naked. There are two and sometimes three seeds in each fascicle, the pedicel of which is villose and shorter than in the variety a. This is the variety to which I alluded in No. 9, vol. 6, of the American Farmer. It is a native of Senegal; its fruit is extremely farinaceous and nutritive. A very small quantity of its flour or meal, affords sufficient food to an African for one day.

five inches long-and terminating in a point.

2 Holcus sorghum. Lin. French millet—Sor-(4 varieties). Sgho—Grand millet.

This plant has received, in the United States, the name of French millet probably because its seed was obtained from France. It is annual, and bears some resemblance to zea mais. Its stalks which rise to the height of 10—15 feet, are glabrous or smooth, pithy, with alternate leaves, glabrous also, upwards of two inches broad, and of four feet long. They are nerved—the middle nerve being large and white. Its flowers form a the principal branches of the panicle are nearly on the subject. verticillated; these branches have themselves small ramifications. The flowers are unilateral and in pairs—some hermaphrodite—short—ventricose-and awned-the awn arising from the summit of one of the three valves of the corolla : quite so large as that of Indian corn (zea mais)is rounded at the top-but rather tapering at the base—its colour sometimes white or yellow— sometimes blackish— sometimes violet, &c.; it is very tarinaceous.

The H. sorghum is a native of India—but it is now cultivated in Africa, Europe, and even America. The grain affords excellent food for poul try. The Arabs cultivate it, as we do wheat, for making bread. Nieburh, the travelling companion of the celebrated Forskæl and the editor of his Flora Egyptiaco-arabica, says that in the

β-with yellow, or red seeds.

with blackish seeds.

with a loose panicle, of a purple-colour—the leaves are narrow—proba-bly the same as Holcus Dochna.

variety \$. of his genus sorghum.)

and recommends it as a substitute for chocolate VARIETY 6. This variety is the most remark able, as well as the most useful. I have now before me a spike of it upwards of two feet long, before me a spike of it upwards of two feet long, bicolor is pretty much the same as that of the before me a spike of it upwards of two feet long, bicolor is pretty much the same as that of the or coffee, when parched. A specimen has been transmitted from Alabama, where its culture was ON TURNIPS- Various kinds-Great value of preceding species; but the seeds are of a clear white colour, awned at their summit, and partly invested with the valves of the corolla of a shining black, hairy, and with ciliated edges. It grows in Alabama from ten to twelve feet highone stalk frequently bears several panicles,

Holcus saccharatus.
LIN. Sorghum saccharatum. Pers.

Saccharine Holcus.
Broom grass—Broom corn.

VARIETY J. This variety, a native of the Isle most verticillated panicle, and by its horizontal they rooted like the parsnip—so much so, that pendulous ramifications. The stalk is from six it was impossible to pull them without destroy-before mentioned. The fascicles of its flowers to eight feet high, the leaves are, lanceolate, ing the timothy which had handsomely taken. The spike is slender—about the initial and all they rooted like the parsnip—so much so, that it was impossible to pull them without destroy-ing the timothy which had handsomely taken. In thought it preferable to lose my turnip crop neous colour.

brooms. It abounds in seeds, which yield a fine, sented the most luxuriant verdure I ever saw, savoury, nutritious flour, employed in making I commenced feeding my cattle and hogs with bread, holenta, &c. or in feeding pigs, poultry, the tops, and continued to do so till they became &c. From the stalks, stripped of their leaves, too hard to be easily eaten. The same roots that panicle, at the extremity of the stalk. This pa- a delightful syrup has been extracted, and su- had the tops cut, again put forth, and I have nicle is small in proportion to the size of the whole gar made. Arduing. Professor of Botany at Pa- reaped from them an abundant crop of seed, nicle is small in proportion to the size of the whole gar made. Arduino, Professor of Botany at Paper reaped from them an abundant crop of seed, plant. The rachis is angular and villose; and dua, has published an interesting "memoir" That part of the field that was not disturbed or

panicle is terminal—sometimes unilateral—with nips.

double pedicels, bearing several flowers. The valves of the calyx are two—of a purple colour this spring to many farmers, who all united in at their base-but transparent at their summit-the opinion of their being a variety they had phrodite, with two stamina—the two lateral ones however, in every respect be highly useful to male, with three stamina. The corolla of the community, to introduce their culture, in as hermaphrodite flowers has two valves—lanceolate much as, independently of their value as a tar-

fertile plains of Theama, in Arabia Felix, it -glabrous-but hairy at their summit. One of yields two hundred times the seed—and that two he valves in the corolla of the male flower is ly male flowers. One of the valves of the calyx, and even three crops are obtained each year. It is the interior one, generally becomes abortive by pressure against the lateral flowers—the corolla is hairy—but the calyx smooth or glabrous.—

Variety —with white seeds.

Variety —with white seeds. valves of the calyx, much longer than the flowers, by those of the corolla, which are not ciliated, &c.—It predominates in Canada, &c. In Europe two varieties, Avena mutica, and Avena aristata are described (Decandolle). This

With regret, I find myself arrested here by want of room; and must reserve for the next

the " White Norfolk."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Dear Sir,

I wish to make known to the agriculturists of our county, and particularly to those who raise large flocks of sheep, the valuable properties of the White Norfolk turnip, (it being under that name I purchased the seed). I sowed last August with timothy seed, several pounds of turnip seed, which were particularly recommended to charatum. Pers. S. corn. me for stock. They grew off finely, and pre-This species, a native of the East Indies also, sented every appearance of a large yield, till differs from H. Sorghum by its expanded and alin the middle. The rachis is angular, but smooth, rather than the timothy—so, I let them re-The valves of the calix are entirely pubescent, main, under the hope the winter frost would in the hermaphrodite flowers; in the same, one kill them—but to my great surprise, they were of the valves of the corolla is furnished with a in as good preservation, this spring, as though they twisted awn-but not so in the male flowers, had not been exposed to the winter-whilst the The seeds are large-of a yellowish or ferrugi- common globe turnip, that I had left a few of in a square in my garden, were entirely destroyed. This species is cultivated in almost every part At the first appearance of vegetation, the turnips of the United States, for the purpose of making shot up with a most vigorous growth, and precut for the stock presented the r chest appearance I ever beheld—part of the crop I pulled a few days since, and many of the roots were as 5. Holcus odoratus. Lin. Avena odorata—Kœl. Sweet scented softHolcus fragrans—Pursh grass—Seneka-grass, firm and as hard as the common turnip usually is in the month of February. I would most car-This plant is found in the United States, in nestly recommend to the raisers of sheep to give some male only—slender—pointed—and situated low grounds, on the edge of waters, &c. It has attention to this description of turnip, being sancar the hermaphrodite flowers. The first is not a very pleasant smell. It appears likely to contished it would repay them better than any other stitute an intermediate genus between Melica and they could sow—as they could feed them through—Avena. The stalk is slender, delicate, about one and a half foot high. The leaves are long, but narrow—especially the radical leaves. The vering, that is necessary for the common tur-

containing three flowers, the middle one herma- not before seen-some thought it rape. It would,

nip, equal if not superior, in hardness to the rutal gratulate our milking men and milk maids on this baga, it would afford a good profit to raise it simply for the production of seed, of which it af-fords great quantities—and highly useful for the manufacture of oil, the grain being extremely rich. I have forty or fifty bushels of this seed to spare, and would sell it at a reduced price, say twenty cents per lb. for any large quantity that performed in one third of the time, and with might be wanted.

Truly your's D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

Lexington, June 28th, 1824.

Any orders left with Wm. F. Redding, a the Post Office, will be attended to.

Edit. Am. Far.

>0 From the Plymouth Memorial.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A new and expeditious method of Milking Cows.

I have had the satisfaction of witnessing, in nuity. presence of a number of gentlemen, a cow evacuating the whole of her milk by the following simple contrivance. A rye straw was introduced into the orifice of each teat, through which the milk flowed spontaneously in a full and uninterrupted stream, until the udder was completely emptied. In exactly five minutes, between 5 and 6 quarts were thus drawn off. After the straws were withdrawn the udder was collapsed and empty, and not a spoonfull of milk could be ob-tained by the efforts of the hand.

It is well known to anatomists, that the numerous milk tubes or canals are so formed as to communicate with each other, and all terminate in the extremity of the teat, and the milk is re tained by a power similar to the contraction of a sphincter muscle. The straw or any tube being introduced removes the contraction mechanically, and allows the milk to flow freely. The discovery of this novel process was reserved for a simple rustic boy in the town of Middleborough. His father, by the name of Bent, having a cow that did not yield her milk without great strength and effort, was induced to sell her to a neighbour, but she was for the same reason returned again to the original owner. The boy always dreaded the milking as a very laborious and fatiguing task, while his brother finished milking another cow in half the time. After some time, however, the boy who had the most difficult task assigned him, brought in his milk before the other. Mr. Bent inquired by what means he had finished milking sooner than usual. The boy was silent, and the secret remained undiscovered for several days, when his father accompanied him to the barn and had his curiosity fully gratified. The boy opening a box which contained a number of rye straws, one of which being introduced into each teat, the cow was speedily milked without decide as to the utility of the method." ced about half an inch, which is done with great facility, the cow discovers not the least impatience, but in withdrawing the straw, a little force is required.

Small quills made entirely smooth at the end would be preferable; but milking tubes may be made of silver or tin. and it is not improbable that those articles will soon be numbered among our indispensable utensils. The size should be a little larger than a quill from the wing of a hen. Whether the habitual employment of the tube

very important acquisition from which may be anticipated the following advantages:

in a day, 6 or 8 persons in milking—by this new method, if the tube is made of the full size of the orifice to receive it, the whole business may be greater ease to the milker and the animal.

2d. We may be relieved from the unpleasant apprehension of dirty hands employed in milk-

ing.
3d. When the udder is in an undurated or diseased state, or the teats tender and excoriated, the animal may be milked without pain.

4. Fractious kicking cows may in this way be milked with less trouble and danger.

Had this curious discovery been made by philosophers and physiologists in past ages, they might have claimed a rank with Franklin and Jenner, but the Middleborough boy is surely entitled to the public consideration for his inge-

I cannot resist the desire (if the association may be permitted,) on this occasion, to suggest another happy consequence that may result from this discovery, one in which our personal feel-

ings are more particularly interested.

JAMES THATCHER.

[The Editor of the New-England Farmer, in copying the above, adds the note below-in -in confirmation of the above, we can state on the authority of a gentleman who witnessed it, that the experiment was successfully made on a cow near this city, a few days since.] near this city, a few days since.]

Editor Am. Far.

from which we give the following extract to from which we give the following extract to facts are the best evidence of the utility of admonish against entrusting unskilful or careless such "Internal Improvement." people to perform an operation which may be

attended with serious injury.]
"The cow on which I witnessed the experiment, is still milked with straws, with perfect facility and unattended by the least unfavorable effects, but in other instances, under the management of boys, I understand that serious difficulties have ensued; such as obstructions in the teat, and diminished quantity of milk, &c. Inonly to refer to it, and state the information which I now communicate. But if you should from it, please to observe that cows have received injury by the unskilfulness of boys introducing rough quills and straws, and that further experi ence by the careful use of smooth tubes, must

THE CANALS.

opinion, that no injury will be produced, as the canal, between Utica and Rochester, on the 9th substance of the teat is not very susceptible of inst. The fare, including boarding and lodging, work, though yet unfinished, seemed to defy the irritation or of inflammation. We may now con-

The facility of transportation on the Canal, says the Buffalo Patriot, has had the effect to banish the six horse teams from our streets .-1st. A dairy of 50 or more cows, employs twice Their place has been supplied by the farmers wagons in the vicinity of Brockport.

N. Y. Paper.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday.

The board of canal commissioners met in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday last. During a part of the present week, we understand they hold sittings at Schenectady, for the purpose of appraising the damages sustained by individuals, living on the Mohawk, whose lands have been injured by the rout of the canal—Hon. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, presiding. Perhaps a nomination so the Presidency of the Board, could not have been made with a more judicious reference to the desires and expectations of the public.- The able and faithful discharge of the official duties, and the numerous acts of public munificence which have distinguished him as a spirited and liberal citizen, have contributed to the popularity of a selection, which will be found, doubtless, as serviceable to the State as any that has preceded it, notwithstanding it may be less the subject of gratuitous newspaper eulogy and commendation.

We perceive it stated in one of the papers of

this State that "a barrel of flour can be transported from Albany to New York, for twelve cents and a half, and that one individual advertises to do it for seven cents." And it is added, "that when the Erie Canal is finished, a barcan now be conveyed from the city of New York [Since the above was in type, and part of it lars and fifty cents." From Philadelphia to Costruck off, the Editor of the N. Eng. Farmer has lumbus by land, 450 miles, the transportation been favoured with a letter from Dr. Thatcher, of a hundred of goods cost six dollars. These to Columbus in the state of Ohio, for three dol-

In Tennant's Tour in Holland, recently published in England, is the following notice of the canal that connects the Texel with the fort of Amsterdam, "which," says the writer, "for magnificence of design, and for the manner of execution, reflects high credit upon the Dutch

nation."

"The communication between the Texel and the port of Amsterdam has hitherto been through stead therefore of copying my communication into the Zuyder Zee, which, always a difficult and the New-England Farmer, I would thank you dangerous navigation, owing to numerous sand banks, has lately proved almost a fatal inconvenience to the commerce of this city. This noprefer to insert the whole article or an extract ble canal is an effort towards restoring Amsterdam to all its former greatness, by enabling it to compete in natural advantages with the other commercial nations of Europe, and although only commenced about three years ago, is already in such a state of completion, that ships of war, as well as merchant's ships, can now, as I was informed, sail directly out of the Texel, over this inland navigation, into the ve-Scarcely a day passes but something arrives to ry town of Amsterdam .- The lock into the hardevelope further the immense utility of our ca bour is, of course, upon an immense scale, and nal system. Mr. Hackett, of Utica, advertises Earthen Ware from Liverpool, re-packed at both in the masonry and the carpentry. This, Utica, at the New York wholesale prices without any charge for transportation, (nearly 240 miles from New York,) "the low price of portage on the Canal" being too inconsiderable to be re-the deep water of the harbour, was obliged to garded!!—And by the Statesman of last even-be carried out for some distance on artificial line, we are informed of the commencement of ground supported between two larges dyless or will tend to impair the retentive power of the ing we are informed of the commencement of ground, supported between two large dykes or teat or otherwise prove injurious, must be determined by experience; but I am inclined to the A steam boat commenced running on the Erie Dutch are accustomed, and one which they well

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men being now occupied in raising these banks still higher above the water's reach, afforded me an opportunity of observing the mode of the proceeding, which is simply this: the side next to the water presents a smooth and regular basket work of strong oziers, strengthened at near intervals by powerful withy stakes; within this frame-work are laid, in a horizontal direction, which it is

municate.-The example of the State of New York is working wonders ail over the world.

-0-From the Lancaster Gazette.

BURNING OF LIME.

Since the Farmers have found that Plaster of many of them have began to burn lime to put on their lands. The burning of lime is an art that few of them are acquainted with in Lancaster county; of course they consume more wood than if their kilns were properly constructed and filled, as hereafter directed.

In Plymouth and Whitemarsh townships most part on which the arch is begun) is two feet high. From the bench to the top of the kiln sixteen feet. The eye of the kiln has an iron door which salways kept shut, except when putting in wood, which is all thrown into the arch, of course not any burnt in the eye. All the air is admitted throw thro' the ash-hole, and must pass through the derful facilities which have grown out of the apfire, which is much better than being admitted putting in wood. In setting or filling the kiln, timore to Boston is performed in less time, and when the arch is cleared, sticks of firewood are set on end, of six or eight inches diameter, the first circle around the the crown of the arch phia—while these facilities for inter-community the last circle about two feet from the wall of the duals—they tend politically to cement the union, the sticks in each circle to be about two by bringing together the most wealthy and influenced in the land, at the rate of 20,000 to the acre, cost-the land, at the rate of 20,000 to the acre, cost-the land, at the rate of 20,000 to the acre, cost-throw the land, at the rate of 20,000 to the acre, cost-ing on the shore 50 cents per thousand. My improvements in go n the shore 50 cents per thousand. My improvements at the eye, except what unavoidedly passes in all sorts of vehicles.—A journey from Balling in the store and the land, at the rate of 20,000 to the acre, cost-throw on the land, at the rate of 20,000 to the acre, cost-ing on the shore 50 cents per thousand. My improvements in go n the shore 50 cents per thousand. My improvements at the eye, except what unavoidedly passes in all sorts of vehicles.—A journey from Balling in the shore 50 cents per thousand. My improvements at the eye, except what unavoidedly passes in all sorts of vehicles.—A journey from Balling in the shore 50 cents per thousand. My improvements at the eye, except what as this substance passes are rapidly into a state of extreme put refaction, its effects would be in proportion transient; but impression had been that as this substance passes are rapidly into a state of extreme for proportion transient; but impression had been that as this substance passes are rapidly in

TAKING UP TREES BY THE ROOTS. HOW IS IT BEST DONE?

Wake Forest, June 24, 1824.

I have seen in the newspapers a notice of a machine used in New-Hampshire or Maine, to extract the stumps of trees from the ground, which it is said to do in an easy and expeditious large bundles of green oziers, as closely as they manner. As I am desirous of smoothing a piece can be packed together, and a slight quantity of ground, well studded with the stumps of ground. can be packed together, and a slight quantity of mould being thrown in, just sufficient to fill up the interstices, another range of similar bundles is placed transversly with the last, and over this is placed transversly with the last, and over this is laid a thin layer of mould well trodden down, and thus the work proceeds narrowing to the top. and thus the work proceeds narrowing to the top, capability of repair by common labourers (for where the whole is well secured by a strong cowhere the whole is well secured by a strong co-vering of clay. Thus the bank soon becomes a mass impenetrable by air or water."

our negro artizans cannot keep a Wood's pat-ent plough in order,) make the work it performs mass impenetrable by air or water."

In France surveys are going forward for a Grand Canal, to communicate between the Mediterranean, the ocean, and the interior of France. The rivers Rhine, Saone, Meuthe, Morelle, Meuse and Mawl, will be made to communicate.—The example of the State of New be a favour that cannot be repoid at the sample of the State of New be a favour that cannot be repoid at the sample of the State of New be a favour that cannot be repoid at the sample of the State of New be a favour that cannot be repoid at the sample of the State of New be a favour that cannot be repoid at the sample of the State of New be a favour that cannot be repoid at the sample of the State of New be a favour that cannot be repoid at the sample of the State of New be a favour that cannot be repoid at the sample of the sampl your power to obtain for me a good description give you a brief sketch of his system, which is, and drawing of the machine, your doing so will be a favour that cannot be repaid, otherwise that by the title, already well earned, of a benefactor to the public and of your friend and hum-tal maxim, is never to make an unprofitable

CALVIN JONES.

Paris has no longer much effect as a manure, in the Eastern States are much less, but our

On Board the Steam Boat United States- ? June 28th, 1824.

it will be lime, and the sooner it is bro't to that ture of its implements, travels even from one degree, the sooner the process is finished, and the more wood is saved. Wood about half seastate to another! I will venture to say that no soned is better than when dry or green.

Cows.—These are of the common country breed—he has commenced improving them by state to another! I will venture to say that no means of an half blood Holderness Bull, defarmer with an observing eye, can make an exfarmer with an observing eye, can make an ex-cursion of fifty miles from the smoke of his own imported by that strong and polished pillar of the A boy at school gave the following classical chimney, without seeing some thing worthy of translation of these words—Casar venit in Gal his notice and adoption.—I have just returned his notice and adoption.—I have just returned ligentia—"Casar came into Gaul from a ride of half that distance, with a friend, through Cacil County; and though my animal to be destroyed by half starved dogs, has

little tour was not so sublime or romantic, as scaling the giddy heights of Mont Blanc, or peeping into the crater of Vesuvius; still you may be assured it was not without its interest and lively pleasure, to a passionate lover of the country, where escaping from the parching heat and bad odours of the town, it is so delightful

"Soon as the morning lark salutes the day,
"Through dewy fields to take your frequent way,
"There to behold the Farmer's early care
"In the revolving labours of the year."

I will mention a few of such things as I supposed would have attracted your own eye, and as far as you may think them of any interest to your readers, you can throw them into the Farmer.

expenditure of labour and time in cultivating poor land! Hence his whole crop of wheat did [We know of no readier means to accomplish not exceed ten acres-but these to all appear-General Jones' wishes, than by publishing the ance, would yield him 35 bushels to the acre—above clear expressions of them—our subscribers say \$350 bushels—as much as many persons, in the Eastern States are much less, but our by following the old, and the yet too common correspondents are more numerous, in propor- system, would make on 50 acres!!-You may tion, than in the South.—Should this meet the eye of any of them, we hope and believe the information will be promptly given, and if any engraving be necessary for the better elucidation of the subject, we will have it done with plea-In Plymouth and Whitemarsh townships most of the supplies Philadelphia. Sure, to make better understood, any efficient and which you have not the means to till firotophic fitably. In the operations of this young farmer I was forcibly struck with the quick and power-places has brought the art to a great degree of perfection. The bench of the kilns, (that is the perfection. The bench of the kilns, (that is the perfection which the arch is begun) is two feet high. decidedly the best I have seen, but remember that on the principle, and for the reason above stated, they are lots. The excellence of both kiln; the sticks in each circle to be about two by bringing together the most wealthy and influenfeet apart. When the kiln is filled up to the top
of the first set of sticks, then place others on
the tops of these, and so continue them to near
the top of the limestone. In Plymouth they generally burn one and a half cords of wood for evewhich this increase of travelling might be made
burn a kiln containing 1000 bushels in less than
burn a kiln containing 1000 bushels in less than
A cord of wood burnt in two hours will produce double the intensity of heat that a cord
burnt in four hours will give—hence the faster
wood is consumed the less is required. Limestone must be heated to a certain degree before
it will be lime, and the sooner it is bro't to that

ty is the polar star of our modern legislators, and Seller and Buyer, each a commission of five per many people have voices, who have little else excent. Application may be made as heretofore cept-dogs:-and a dog-law might raise a "hue to the editor.

months and twenty-two days old, which weighed and judgment, as is thought by the editor of the nine hundred and seventy-five pounds.—But he Farmer, who has seen them. The owner extold me, and indeed I saw that the largest and pected to have bred from them on his own farm, fattest sows, of uncommonly fine size and ap-but the Secretary of the Navy, having required pearance, are often the worst of milkers and of his services on an important station, his views of their pigs, and sometimes to eat them—where animals are thrown into the Agricultural mar-as, the old field sow, running at large, unattended ket. to, and often in the worst condition, generally has more numerous litters, never kills them, and has for the most part, an abundant flow of milk. How is this to be accounted for? It would seem strange that in any case, success in rearing domestic animals, should be in an inverse ratio to the food, and attention given them? I wish some of your correspondents would favor your readers with their experience and reflection on this matter. Oh! miserabile dictu—our worthy and agreeable captain TRIPPE, with whom all are anxious to make their trips; who moves against all appearance, under light pressure and with great velocity warns me that we are passing the Fort, not a very pleasant intimation to your friend who so

"Long in the noisy town has been immured "Respired its smoke and all its cares endured,"

* For my part, I have an aversion to geogra-phical lines; except to those which divide our country from foreign countries; and these should the heculiar features of our government, In drought—all presented by Commodore Jacob matters of friendship and politics in our own Jones on his return from the Mediterranean—country, there should be no lines, but those which also a Turkish Plough which may be seen at

THE PARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1824.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF IMPROVED

BREED, RARE SEED, &c.
The numerous applications which are made to the editor from various quarters, to purchase and to sell animals of improved breed—seed of mous scuppernon wine, made in great quanti-the best quality, &c. &c., have made it necessa- ties from a luxuriant grape of that name, growry to employ an agent, and to adopt a more systing spontaneously on the margin of the Scupper-tematic form of proceeding. Hereafter, there-non River in North Carolina, presented by fore, a regular register will be kept, for the pur-General Iredell of that State, and will be sub-

deterred of r. Mackall, with many other farmers in this state, from keeping any sheep. They might in many situations, be made the most lucrative object to which the Agriculturist could now turn his attention. The certain destruction of them by dogs has grown to be a crying evil, and it is feared a remediless one—since populariation is feared a remediless one—since populariation and fair dealing, will require for his attention and fair dealing, will require for his compensation from Seller and Buyer, each a commission of five points.

An imported bull and two heifers of the short orn breed, of genuine blood; also, a full blood bull calf by the imported bull out of one of the heifers. The owner having got himself in the of that choice viand as we, on this side of that "good old line which" as Mr. Randolph says "divides Maryland from William Penn."*

Speaking of Mr. Mackall's hogs, I saw there a male and female from Bridgeton, N. Jersey sired by that celebrated boar of months and the sand t mothers. They are almost sure to overlay many have altered with his destination, and these fine

> An imperfect Inventory of seeds-animals-curiosities - specimen Ge. Ge. presented since last notice to the Editor of the Farmer for the notice and benefit of the publick.

somely speckled, and smooth as the Serpent that ducts, at fair market prices. tempted Eve-presented by Thomas Rowe, Esq. of Boston.

Early Peas from North Carolina with the fol-

lowing note from D. L. Kenan, Esq.
"The enclosed peas are the most early of any but we are told that what can't be cured must be I have ever seen; two years ago I planted a few endured; and if you can endure this scrawl, I of them the 20th May, I had several dry pods order will be kept, and as no hands will be remay give you a continuation of it at some leisure the 4th July following, I lost the seed and could tained but such as are orderly, skilful, and in

broad tail sheep—uncommonly fine—also a pair of very beautiful Hogs of the Spanish breed.

Solid Stalk Wheat, Clover, of a quality that be as prominent and ineradicable as, I hope, are resembles the old boy for withstanding heat and country, there should be no lines, out those water, our office, and a most curious affair it is separate honor and patriotism from their optionaites, and they run over the whole union like the Malta cotton seed, which we wish Southern rivers and creeks of our native state, through Planters to call for. If Justice cannot be done here to the great service, which this meritorious distinguished veteran of our gallant Navy and distinguished veteran of our gallant Navy has done to the agriculture of his country. In

may be rendered hereafter.

Another ewe of the same breed, presented by Doctor Sprotson of the Navy.—The flesh of the tail of the Ram, ascertained by actual measure ment in the presence of several Gentlemen is found to be fourteen inches wide—at six inch

es below the root.

Two Bottles presented as a sample of the fa-

nitted to the taste of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society at their next meeting at Lexington—the residence of David Williamson, Jnr. Esq. on Wednesday next.

Several things are omitted—hereafter they shall be more carefully noted.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE - carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard St., \$5 81—Do. Susquehannah, \$5 37\(\frac{1}{2}\)—Do. Wharf \$5 50—Do. Rye, \$2 a \$2 75—Corn Meal, pr. bbl. \$2—Wheat, white, \$1 5 to \$1 10—Do. Red, \$1 03 to \$1 05—Corn, yellow, 33 cts.—Do. white, 33 cts.—Rye, pr. bush. 41 cts— Oats, 25 cents-B. E. Peas, 55 cts.-White Beans, none—Whiskey, 27½ cts—Apple Brandy, 40 cts—Peach Do. 62 to 75 cts.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25—No. 2, \$2 00—Ditto Old, No. 1, \$1 50— Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, out of season—Linseed Oil, 65 cents.—Clover Seed, out of season—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel—Timothy, Ditto \$2 50—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 124 cts.—Sap, 7 cts.—Pork, Mess, \$15—Ditto Prime, \$12— Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, 8½ cts.—Bacon, 6 a 7 cts.—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.— Feathers, 35 cts Tobacco-No alterations since last report.

Fleecy Dale Woollen Factory. NEAR MONOCOCY MILLS.

A Basket o Cherries from that accomplished Fruiterer John Willis, Esq. of Oxford, Maryland, far exceeding in size and solidity any ever seen before, except from the same hands.

A very beautiful gourd more than three feet in length, resembling the club of Hercules, hand-somely speckled, and smooth as the Serpent that duets at fair market prices.

Wool in lots of not less than 50 pounds, will be received to be manufactured into such goods as may be ordered, with fidelity, neatness and despatch, at customary prices, in barter for the above articles.

moment, in the mean time, the bird must return not obtain them again, until a few days past I dustrious, the public are assured that no avoid-got a quart or two; I take the liberty of sending able disappointment shall occur to those who may vou those few, in order that you may try them."

WHIP-POOR-WILL.

A Ram and Ewe of the Barbary Mountain cloths to be finished, at this factory.

The public's ob't serv't,
ALEX. HAMILTON BROWN.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Papers read at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, No. VII.—On the practicability of retarding the flowering of the Peach I'ree, and thereby saving that precious fruit from destruction by early frosts.—Remarks on the above, by L. H. Girardin, Esq.—Explanation of the figures on the Charlieshope Hive.—General rules for the restoration and preservation of health.—Botanical Sketch of the principal gramina useful, or likely to be useful in husbandry, No. III.—On Turnips—Various kinds —Great value of the "White Norfolk."—Important discovery. A new and expeditious method of Milking Cows.—The Canals.—Burning of Lime.—Taking up Trees by the Roots. How is it best done!—Ride in Cacel County—June 28th, 1824—Domestick Animals of improved breed, seed, &c.—An imperfect inventory of seeds—animals—cuneed, &c.—An imperfect inventory of seeds—mirals—curimities—speciment, &c. &c. presented since last notice to
the Editor of the Farmer for the notice and benefit of the
publick.—Prices Current.—Advertisement, &c. &c.

Printed every Friday at 84 per annium, for JOHN S. SKINNER. Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets. Baltimore: where every description of Book and Joh Printing is executed with neutrees and despateh-Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson. Bathimure.

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AGRICULTURE.

CULPABLE NEGLECT OF FRUIT TREES.

[It is matter of regret and surprise, yet it is obviously true, judging from their actions, that almost every Farmer thinks, with respect to his fruit trees, that he has discharged his duty, and done all that is necessary, when he has paid the Nursery Man's bill; and put the trees at certain distances in the ground, firmly enough to keep a strong northwester from blowing them downhaving done that great feat, and even that is not done by one half of our farmers, he leaves them to their fate, to work out their own salvation without ever applying plough, hoe, or pruning knife.

Now there is no animated thing in existence, whether vegetable or animal, that is not liable to disease, decay, and death; and a young tree can no more thrive, and flourish, in defiance of want of nourishment, and the assaults of disease, with-out care, assistance and protection, than a young child can. Would you have them grow, you must cultivate and manure the ground—keep the earth loose about the roots, and take off no exhausting crops from the land. If you wish them to live, you must destroy and keep off the insects that assail them, in every part; you must prune off re-dundant wood, and heal, by proper applications, the wounds inflicted by accident or the knife-and how should it be otherwise? If you leave your corn to its fate, will not the grass overrun and the birds devour it? If you leave your calf or your colt, to shift for itself, will it not perish? So it is with trees. They require to be looked after-Providence has kindly given us the seeds and the grains, but it was never heard of, that they should perfect and prepare themselves for the use of man, without any exertions of his own: and whence, pray, have we derived the notion, that pears and apples, and peaches, and all the lus-cious fruits of the climate and the season, should crown our tables and delight our palates, without the necessity of watching, cultivating and cherishing the tree, from the scion in the nursery bed, to the maturity of the full growth? That they should drop into our very mouth, without the trouble even of plucking them? it was never intended; and none but the sluggard, ignorant of the inseparable connexion between happiness and employment, would ever expect it. "And the Lord took the man, and put him into the Garden of Eden, to dress it, and to keep it." Saying "In the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread,

till thou return unto the ground."

The Gooseberry, for instance, which in its native state is small and without variety of flavour or colour, has, like a thousand other fruits and flowers, been infinitely diversified and improved, by art and industry—so much so that more than fifty varieties have been imported by the brother of the writer of the following communication; oblige his visitors "with a sight of 300 varieties, the largest of which in weight was equal to three full as large as a pigeon's egg. Some will tell you, and find it a pretext for their indolence, that fine

enjoy our best fruits in perfection, to take the pains that friend Thomas has done, to preserve the lives of valuable trees. If an old horse gets cause existed in the roots, and this conjecture bethe cholic, or a cow the hollow horn, great anxiety is excited—all the old men and old women in the neighbourhood are consulted, and nostrums (July). This tree had, like several others, sudwithout number are prescribed and administered; that I are the learning from year to year and condition, and while leaded with fruit. On but if a noble tree, bearing from year to year, ant condition, and while loaded with fruit. On the most delicious and melting fruit, be taken sick—no heed is taken of it, no effort made to nothing indicated the presence of worms; there save its life—its premature decay is regarded with however, a slight difference here and there, in the appearance of the health this difference. with indifference, it is left to die without inquiring in the appearance of the bark; this difference into the cause, or an attempt to rescue it. Hence was in fact, so trivial that on any other occasion, it is, that in many parts of Maryland, and south of it, it may almost be said, of orchards of good spots, though nearly resembling bark, were in fruit, that few are planted and none flourish. fruit, that few are planted and none flourish.

and commendation of Mr. Thomas's communistance being removed I perceived that the object cation on *freach trees*, makes the following sug- of my pursuit had, contrary to the custom of the

and rural economy, embracing the management As soon as I had made this discovery, I pro-of fruit trees, I was particularly gratified to find ceeded to examine such of my trees (about a that Mr. T. had discovered the cause of a mala-dozen in number) as had previously perished, the found a remedy for the disease, he can hardly be destroyed a fine St. Germain pear tree of nearly aware of the extent of the benefaction which his six inches diameter. The graft had been insertdiscovery will bestow, not only upon 'the lovers and cultivators of fine fruit,' but upon the nume-the worm had ascended; here it took a longiturous class of orchardists throughout the country. The disease alluded to, has been hitherto con-fined to the pear trees, but this spring has made its appearance in the apple orchards of this part of this state. In my own orchards it has been confined to the blasting of a small proportion of the smaller limbs of a few trees, but I am informed, in another part of the county, it has nearly destroyed a whole orchard of young apple trees. I hope therefore Mr. Thomas will communicate as soon as possible, his discoveries upon this sub-

CAUSES OF THE PREMATURE AND SUDDEN DECAY OF PEAR AND APPLE TREES.

Baltimore, 6th Mo. 10, 1824.

relative to the insect which assails with such fa | trees: this conjecture was also upon inspection veand an English nursery man has been known to tal effect the roots of the peach tree, and at the same time pointed out a simple, but efficacious ed worms, resembling in every respect those found method of resisting its attacks. I shall now in as in the pear trees, from which I infer that they atguineas and an half," we have just seen some of brief a manner as I can consistently with the sub-tack indiscriminately both the pear and apple trees, superb quality from the country residence of Maj. Ject on which I am about to treat, disclose the which is not surprising, considering their very M'Kim, our faithful representative in Congress, result of my researches into the causes of the near resemblance to each other. Here was a saresult of my researches into the causes of the near resemblance to each other. Here was a sapremature and sudden decay of pear and apple disfactory solution of the difficulty which had trees What is called the blast in pear trees has perplexed our cultivators respecting the cause fruit costs more than it comes to, and that money will always fetch it from the market; but all the Gold of Ophir will not bring it there, without the requisite skill, patience and industry, to rear and perfect it. Besides even those most able to purchase the luxury of fine fruit are often denied means a theorem in pear trees has perplexed our cultivators respecting the cause of the premature decay of their apple trees, and of the defectiveness of the fruit. Although the apple tree when injured by worms to be a phenomenon wholly inexplicable to some, of the premature decay of their apple trees, and of the defectiveness of the defectiveness of the defectiveness of the defectiveness of the absurd notion that it was the effect of electrical through the apple tree when injured by worms to be a phenomenon wholly inexplicable to some, of the premature decay of their apple trees, and of the defectiveness o purchase the luxury of fine fruit, are often denied it by their distance from market, as well as by as soon as I should have sufficient leisure for the their ignoble want of diligence to provide it for purpose. This did not occur until the last sum themselves. Among the Chinese, whom we after the meantime however, I had adopted violet blue wings, and is somewhat larger than the

fect to despise, so great is their attention to hor- the expedient of amputating the blighted limbs ticultural pursuits, that a peasant whose garden as soon as they appeared, considering the disease or fields are cultivated with the most care is rewarded by being made a Mandarin of his class. A moment given to just reflections of this nasome of my trees perished and others suffered so ture, would reconcile every one who desires to severely, that I was induced to cut them off al-We will only for the present give the following extract from a valued correspondent in Virginia, who, after speaking in terms of thankfulness for, had excavated in the tree. This factitious subgestions, which go to show how desirable is the peach worm, taken an upward direction; having best practical information as to apples and pears ascended about a foot from the ground it was as"Having for many years of my life given my attention to that branch of the subject of domestic taking its flight.

dy which had entirely eluded all my researches. result was that every one of these had been killed had if in the discovery of the cause, he has also by worms! In one instance a single worm had dinal direction, cutting a deep groove quite round the tree, by which all the sap vessels were com-pletely divided, and the communication cut off between the lower and upper parts of the tree. In the surviving trees that had suffered in a

greater or less degree, the extent of the blight was found to correspond with the injury received at the root. In one tree for instance, one half of the limbs perished, while the other half sustain-ed a load of fine and perfect fruit. On examination it was found that the worms had destroyed all the alburnum on one side near the root-on another tree one limb only perished, while the rest looked uncommonly healthy and bore perfect and delicious fruit-two worms only had entered this tree. In a word, one of the causes, at least of the premature and sudden decay of pear trees

was rendered indubitably evident. Having removed the worms from such of my trees as contained them, and secured them from RESPECTED FRIEND,
In a former letter I communicated some facts that a similar cause might exist in the apple rified, for I found that nearly all my trees contain-

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resemblance. They deposit their eggs just be-neath the surface, as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm in the spring to invite them from their retreats; and at various periods from the

tirely to the cortex, but as soon as they acquire sufficient size, they penetrate the alburnum and mostly ascend in a straight line with the sap ves sels, to the height of about twelve inches; here they enlarge the cavity and make an opening* through the bark about the diameter of a common pea, which they close again with a substance through the aperture before described. In a few tree in one season.

they have acquired nearly one third of their growth, so gum issuing as in the peach tree to serve as a clue to them:—after a person has how-in the cultivation of fruit trees, is the permitting June, turn out the vine from the pot and set it in ever, acquired some experience, he will become grass to form an almost impenetrable sod over wor garden, or at the east or north end of your more expert. The operator must shave the epidermis or outer bark, with a pruning knife of fine steel, and if he observes a slight trace or channel pansion, and omitting to remove in due time the plants, it grows best in the best soil. When first containing a substance like fine saw dust, he must superabundant fruit. follow it carefully and he will find a gradual enside so as to form a slight projection, or what is is one of the best. still better a small barbed fishing hook may be The good effect still better a small barbed fishing hook may be softened in the fire, then straightened and bound with fine thread or silk upon one end of the iron the trees become more thriving and healthy, and ing of straw, or Indian corn husks, is beneficial wire.

composition and matt as recommended in the greater. treatment of peach trees,† taking care to press which are in the habit of infesting the wounded parts, and preventing them from healing.

Another cause of decay in pear trees is the in-

* These holes are generally about a foot from the ground, and can be easily discerned in such trees as have been visited by worms within two

for several years. † As the matts are liable to decay where they come in contact with the soil, and as that is the insect tribe—a barrel of it costs only one dollar in the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and more feeble insect tribe—a barrel of it costs only one dollar it. This can be proved by a course of manuring leaves, and that the base of these eyes does not and fifty cents, and will suffice for 5 or 6 hundred and tillage, which will reclaim such trees surtextend across the vine, so as entirely to cut off trees for several years—a man when the weather prisingly; especially, if the dead and defective the pith of the joint below, from that of the joint limbs are removed. Indian corn and potatoes are next above it; these are therefore imperfect, and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and more feeble ed in the boson of the smaller and more feeble ed in the boson of the smaller and more feeble ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and more feeble ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness of the soil beneath ed in the boson of the smaller and the hardness of the sure set, and that the base of these sheets does not and tillage, which will reclaim such trees sure extend across the vine, so as entirely to cut off the sure, and that the base of these sheets does not and tillage, which will reclaim such trees sure, and that the base of these sheets does not and the and the hardness of the sure sure sure. tember.) As a further security I now bind a folded strip of brown paper, about 2 or 3 fingers wide, around the upper edge of the mat, first smearing the part with the compost. By this pro- MR. ELLIOT: cess the adhesion is rendered more complete, and all access that way effectually prevented.

and defective branches ought to be speedily re- 1811. moved—the limbs should be cut off entirely, or at least 6 or 12 inches below where the disease is you choose, the "Genuine Tokay," if you can

the composition well into the aperture and to my knowledge, and as I have nearly one hunwounded cavities, as it will not only shield them dred pear trees growing in situations greatly diffrom the injurious effects of the weather, but versified, I will carefully note every phenomedefend them against a variety of noxious insects non which shall present, and communicate with of the vine in every stage of its existence; goes pleasure, any further information which I may experiments.

I am very respectfully, &c. EVAN THOMAS, Jr.

J. S. SKINNER,

gears—parrallel with them internally, there are correspondent, deserve particular attention—ing from the leaf to the clasper, through the vine, considerable cavities which remain in some trees they certainly flow from an acute and penetrating and connecting them together, cuts off entirely these points in this letter, I shall merely add that below, with that of the joint next above; and so most vulnerable point, I have recently adopted general aspect of the peach tree is sickly, that is, length of the vine. And it is a circumstance not the expedient of covering them with a coat of tar. the leaves become small, pale green, and then less important to be known, and kept in mind, This is an important improvement, as it not only yellow, it will be found to proceed from grass, that all the eyes below the first clasper are form-renders them more durable but refulses the whole and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath ed in the bosom of the smaller and more feeble

> **50**5 Vineyard near Georgetown, D. C. } May 15th, 1824. }

of the 11th instant, my letter to Mr. Skinner, clusters below them.

common wasp, to which it bears a considerable sufficiency of the stocks on which many of them (Editor of the American Farmer,) of the 2d of resemblance. They deposit their eggs just be have been grafted: this was the case with seve March last; and as there may not be one person ral of mine, the TRUNKS of which had acquired in a thousand who have an opportunity of seeing three times the diameter of the stocks, and the the books I have referred to; I enclose you from consequence was that the roots were wholly dis- the 3d volume of the Memoir of the Philadelphia beginning of the 6th month (June) to the end of the 9th month (September).

The larvæ at first confine their operations entirely to the structure of the struct ed-and I here may observe that all the blighted tural Society of Philadelphia, dated 28th May,

manifested. This is indicated by the appearance find it, cut it off at half an inch above the eye, of the back, which in the affected part is always and again at two inches below the eye, cover each darker coloured, and seems to adhere firmly to end with a sticking plaster of any kind, and set that can be easily removed; assuming the winged the limb which may be said to be hide-bound, it in a pit of garden mould, (about 5 or 6 inches state, they then issue from their imprisonment Apple, pear, and peach trees, ought not to be diameter, and englazed.) The eye of the cutting permitted to ascend too high, but should be pruned must be covered with earth, and then watered to instances they return for this purpose to their above, and induced to spread. Moles are also settle the ground; after which lay half an inch original place of entrance, but this is not common, exceedingly destructive to pear trees, they not of horse dung on the surface to help it from beand only occurs when they take a longitudinal only eat the bark from the roots but sometimes, coming dry and hard. Place the pot in your hot direction, in which case a few worms will kill a by traversing both sides of the principal roots, bed, prepared for raising your cabbage plants; deatch the earth from them in such a manner as whenever that is ready, the vine will require no It is very difficult to detect these worms until to leave them almost isolated, consequently they further care than that extended to your cabbage removed, water it at a distance from the plant, These and the worms are the causes of the so as to draw the earth towards the vine, instead largement as he proceeds. If the worms have puny and defective condition of our fruits. If we of washing the ground from it. If you water it passed from the cortex into the alburnum, they are desirous of raising large, juicy, and perfect afterwards, pour the water into a trench at least may be extracted without further injury to the fruit, we must abandon such an irrational system, eighteen inches from the plant; for unless this tree, by introducing a piece of softened iron wire, and plough the earth two or three times during precaution be used, watering does more harm about the thickness of a middle sized knitting the season; keeping it clear from grass, and ap-than good, and does most injury in the driest pin, the end of which should be turned on one plying occasionally manures of which wood ashes time. As the vine shoots upwards it must be supported from falling. No other care than keepfinally the fruit will be larger, more perfect and in preventing a frequent freezing and thawing of As soon as the worms are removed apply the juicy, and the product of course considerably the vine. In February it must be trimmed; and here commences what I conceive to be the whole These are the principal facts which have come difficulty in cultivating the vine, to wit: to determine at which of the eyes it is to be cut off. What is here about to be said, deserves the more attention as it applies to every succeeding cutting directly to the ground and principle of its cultivaacquire in the course of future observations and tion, and will not be found in any author who has written on the subject."

"Every joint of a grape vine has its own separate pith. This most important circumstance commences at the lowest leaf; that has a clasper* N. B. The interrogatories of the New Jersey opposite a leaf. A solid woody substance, passmind:-as I have disclosed all that I know upon the communication between the pith and the joint when there are no worms in the roots, and the on, upward, at every joint through the whole

growth of the vine, takes place also, where the first bunch of grapes stand opposite to a leaf; which never fails to stand below all the clashers, which are indeed the barren fruit stems, and Dear Sir, I observe in the Washington Gazette whose chief office is to support the vine and the

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the ground free from weeds, is all the care requirage for this year. In November, this shoot is again to be covered as before directed, and in the RAL WASHINGTON lived to this day, I would be gaining one season, or year, by planting out the cuttings in the autumn; again to be covered as before directed, and in the RAL WASHINGTON lived to this day, I would be gaining one season, or year, by planting out the cuttings in the autumn; and the value at least four times as much annustrongest should be rubbed off, and that support-occasionally displaying them at a festive board, all also take this opportunity to mention that I also take this opportunity to mention that I believe it would be gaining one season, or year, by planting out the cuttings in the autumn; and the value at least four times as much annustrongest should be rubbed off, and that support-occasionally displaying them at a festive board, all. above the second lowest clasper; that is, leaving on two eyes to shoot this season, and again rubbing off all the eyes below the lowest clasper.

Both these shoots should be permitted to grow to their utmost length; which, if the soil be favore their utmost length; which, if the soil be favore their utmost length; which, if the soil be favore their utmost length; which, if the soil be favore their utmost length; which, if the soil be favore to him. One thing that tacket yet, yard, as the growth will be so much the more above the second lowest clasper; that is, leaving the world from a political vigorous. And to shew you I am not singular in that after saving the world from a political vigorous. And to shew you I am not singular in this opinion, I give you the following extract of a letter to me, from Mr. Prince, of the Linneau Garden, &c. near New-York. And from the lineau like and the second lowest clasper. able, will be considerable, and there will be reason to hope for fruit the next season."

In the third February cutting, three eyes upon each shoot may be left on, and not more, however strong the shoots may be. From this time and how high do you train them from the ground? "those set out in the Spring: cuttings planted in forward, all the side branches from the shoots of the year are to be rubbed off, taking great care nished me with the following very satisfactory of a fibrous root, and the fine roots push from not to injure the leaf from whence they spring, answers: which is the nurse of the bud at the root of its "The

"At the fourth time of cutting the vine, and from that time forward, it may be cut about the last of October; four eyes on each shoot may be left; and at the fifth cutting five eyes on each shoot may be left on, but more than five eyes on a shoot, ought not to be left on, even in the most vigorous state of growth, at any age of the vine; for however pleasing the increase for the year "none less. I have planted the vines four feet style of living. Therefore, every one knowing may be, the injury thereby done to the vine, will "apart each way, which admits about 2700 to how he stands in these two respects, the best be seen and lamented in the following, and pro-

bably many succeeding years." " If it be enquired why a single is recommended, rather than a cutting of sixteen inches long, it is replied, that roots shooting from a single eye, exclusively from itself, are much the strongest, and strike more directly downward; the shoot and strike more directly downward; the shoot "If we count three cuttings, at three cents each; there, and then, they are paid back their rent from it has less pith in it, the wood is firmer and shorter jointed, and comes sooner into full bearing; and appears to be much the most healthy wine. And to these important advantages may be truly added, that a thousand plants, fit to set out, "offered the rent, is acquainted with the busiwithin less space, either in a hot bed, or in the open ground, than a hundred plants can be raised from long cuttings; which have not, that I know of, one single advantage in their favour; and, in a new country, it is of no small consideration that the same cuttings will produce five times the number of plants."

" As to the manner of accommodating your vine to its situation, an active imagination would sug-

"It is at the first trimming of the vine, that we try shall feel the advantage or necessity of raisbegin to apply the principle above laid down, and ing vineyards for a supply of wine within our different; he plants more than four times as it is here only that there ever can be any difficulty can like the many vines on the same space of ground that I in the application of it; and this difficulty can will lead them into the practice, in the only way only arise from the very feeble growth of the vine, in which we can hope for speedy success. And I teach us; and it will take several years to decide; as not to have produced a clasper in any part of it, pledge myself to you, that whether you immershich will seldom happen: the vine must be cut diately succeed or not, you shall derive a pleasible, and that in the course of a few years, a off at half an inch above the lowest strong full sure from the attempt itself, that shall amply savineyard will be considered as necessary an apsye; otherwise it must be cut half an inch above tisfy you for every expense, of money or time, it the first clasper, and in both cases all the eyes shall cost you. Sporting with the long branches, for there can be more wine made off the same below are to be carefully rubbed off."

"The eye thus left on will sometimes produce more than one shoot, in which case all but the growth of the fine clusters from the upper cider in twelve years from an apple or peach orchard; the fine clusters from the upper cider in twelve years from an apple or chard; the state of the same bending them in this way may be preserved, and and the value at least four times as much annumentation.

matters, put the following questions to him, viz:

Did the person who offered you the above rent, titled to the greatest credit.

do you train them to upright poles or to trellises?" stronger from the Autumn planted cuttings than

stood the business well, as he was brought up "term it, if the Spring prove very dry." to it; and is now willing to give me two hun-"dred dollars per year more.† One quart of "wine from each vine is a tolerable crop, but "when in full bearing, two or three times that quantity is not uncommon. For the first year " or two I sold at three dollars per gallon, but what profit the person offering the rent might or, as they are called here, helpers. expect, there are 10,800 vines on four acres, is what he would have expected.".

When I sat down to write I had no idea that it would have taken up so much paper, to put down man, who follows no business, and who lives upon what appears to me to be essential to impress what he has got. In England he cannot cat and

Mr Webb, (Mr. Eichelberger's neighbour) concerned in that part of his vineyard; consecuttings may notwithstanding be planted, where quently the rent was equal to four hundred dol-they are intended to stand in the Autumn, and a

whenever you trim the vine, ought to be rubbed and practice here laid down, to an hundred or a upon my countrymen the advantage that Vine-thousand vines, whenever the people of the counyards will eventually be to us.—Mr. Eichelbervineyard will be considered as necessary an appendage to a farm, as an apple or peach orchard;

(in planting and gardening,) his opinions are en-

est clasper appears higher up on some kinds of derstand what the probable annual expense and the vine, than on others; on some it appears at the third leaf on some at the fourth, and on some What will be the probable produce in wine. in "winter did not initial to the greatest credit.

"With respect to planting the cuttings in Autumn, I am well satisfied it would answer better than the spring, provided that the frosts of kinds so high up as the fifth leaf, but the probable produce in wine. in "winter did not initial to the greatest credit.

"With respect to planting the cuttings in Autumn, I am well satisfied it would answer better than the spring, provided that the frosts of winter did not initial to the greatest credit. kinds so high up as the fifth leaf; but the same gallons per acre? and what can you sell it for? "winter did not injure them, which it would do rule is to be alike applied to all, and every eye the highest and lowest price? and the probable "to the southward, where the winters are saverage value per acre? are not account. "to the southward, where the winters are so mild that he vines require no covering, I How many vines do you plant to the acre? and "have no doubt the growth would be much them early in the season: the cuttings set out "The person who made me the offer, under- "in the Spring do not wart, as the Gardeners

Your's respectfully, JOHN ADLUM.

20 3 COBBETT ON THE EXPENSES OF HOUSE-KEEPING IN AMERICA.

329. It must be obvious, that there must be in "since have sold at two dollars per gallon and proportion to the number in family, and to the the acre; we train them to upright poles, and thing for me to do is to give an account of the the grapes are from 1 to 2 feet high. As to prices of house-rent, food, raiment, and servants;

330. In the great cities and towns, house-rent is "and at one quart to each vine, makes 2700 galvery high priced; but, then, nobody but mad lons, which, at even one dollar, would be \$2,700, there, and then, they are paid back their rent there except they have business there, and then, they are paid back their rent may be raised with single eyes with less labor and "ness and capable of calculation, and the above high priced, so is that part which he sells. Thus both ends meet with him.

331. I am, therefore, supposing the case of a

‡ In those situations where it is necessary to lay informed me that Mr. Eichelberger was but haif down and cover the European grape vines. The gest a volume upon the subject, and possibly unluckily miss the only direction suited to the case; ber's saying above "and is now willing to give but, tortunately the fact is, that a very small share of common sense, will, in all cases, be full sufficient to supply the deficiency; and very lit acre; and I am credibly informed he intends to the buds begin to swell in acre; and I am credibly informed he intends to the beginning of May.

In the water intended to sum in the Autumn, and a they are intended to sum in the Autumn, and a they are intended to sum in the Autumn, and a they are intended to sum in the Autumn, and a they are intended to sum in they are intended to sum in they are intended to small hillock raised over the top of the plant or cutting, and the earth or covering may be removed to the whole rent being four hundred dollars per which is just before the buds begin to swell in April, or perhaps pretty far north, it may be the more will be required to apply the principle extend his vineyard to twenty acres this season.

two next very nearly as good, and all the rest far, very far, better than in London. The sheep and lambs that I now kill for my house, are as fat as any that I ever saw in all my life: and they have been running in wild ground, wholly uncultivated for many years, all the summer. A series of the same bulk, grown in the months in the year, at an average of an English shilling each. Melons at an average of an English eight pence. In short, what is there not in the way of fruit? All excellent of their kinds in this country, to the English perfection; but, here are all the materials, and the rest will soon follow. lamb killed the week before last, weighing in the 335. Groceries, as they are called, are, upon man should be afraid that he will find no roast-chase the produce even of the English possesbeef here, it may be sufficient to tell him, that an Ox was killed, last winter, at Philadelphia, cans give for that very produce! What a hellthe quarters of which, weighed two thousand two hundred and some odd founds, and he was sold dles and soap (quality for quality) are half the for one thousand three English price. Wax candles (beautiful,) are at a sixth fart of the English price. Brandy and Rum about the same in proportion; and the common spirits of the country are about three shilpublic to encourage it. I believe this to have stantly here, and it is frequently done by genteel been the fattest Ox that ever was killed in the people, who do not make their own candles. world. Three times as much money, or, per- 336. Fish, I have not mentioned, because fish haps ten times as much, might have been made, is not every where to be had in abundance. But, if the Ox had been shown for money. But, this any where near the coast it is; and it is so cheap,

owner was a Quaker. New Jersey had the ho-nour of producing this Ox, and the owner's name was JOB TYLER. 333. That there must be good bread in America, is pretty evident from the well known fact that hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour are, England can produce. And, having now provided the two principal articles, I will suppose, as a matter of course, that a gentleman will have a 337. An idea a matter of course, that a gentleman will have a garden, an orchard, and a cow or two; but, if he should be able (no easy matter) to find a genteel country-house without these conveniences, he sheep's head and pluck. It is seldom that Oxes' breach of covenants after being enforced from the state of plenty may be have sold French gloves and shawls without being tempted to quit the field of politics as a compromise with the government; and without any but butter, cheaner and upon an average of the state of plenty may be have sold French gloves and shawls without being tempted to quit the field of politics as a compromise with the government; and without any butter, cheaner and upon an average of the state of plenty may be have sold French gloves and shawls without being tempted to quit the field of politics as a compromise with the government; and without any butter, cheaner and upon an average of the state of plenty may be have sold French gloves and shawls without being tempted to quit the field of politics as a compromise with the government; and without any butter, cheaner and upon an average of the state of plenty may be have sold French gloves and shawls without being tempted to quit the field of politics as a compromise with the government; and without any butter, cheaner and upon an average of the state of plenty may be have sold French gloves and shawls without being tempted to quit the field of politics as a compromise with the government; and without any break plants are also as a compromise with the government.

have bought as good of Mr. STICKLER of New or two of which are constantly fatting in New walnut, the tulip-tree, and many others, all exdeed, no better cheese need be wished for than houses. I shall be told, that it is only in hot tax. No borough-villains to share in the amount what is now made in this country. The average weather, that the shambles are left thus garnish of the price.

price is about seven hence a hound, (English ed. Very true; but are the shambles of any 342. Horses, carriages, harness, all as good, as

drink and wear the interest of his money; for so poor as the poorest in England. Indeed the cheese, and groceries, comes fruit. the Borough-mongers have hawned half his in-people would not eat it, which is the best secu-come, and they will have it, or his blood. He rity against its being made. Mind, I state diswishes to escape from this alternative. He wishes to keep his blood, and enjoy his money too. the best, was of American produce. I know the had high boards on the sides of the wagon, and his He would come to America; but he does not article well. Bread and cheese dinners have know, whether prices here will not make up for the robbery of the Borough-villains; and he know the Cheshire, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Stil wishes to know, too, what sort of society he is ton, and I never tasted betgoing into. Of the latter I will speak in the ter than American cheese, bought of Mr. STICK-next Chapter.

LER, in Broad-Street, New-York. And, in-332. The price of house-rent and fuel is, any deed, why should it not be thus in a country where at more than three miles from New York, where the pasture is so rich; where the sun as low as it is at the same distance from any warms every thing into sweetness; where the great city or town in England. The price of cattle eat the grass close under the shade of wheaten bread is a third lower than it is in any the thickest trees, which we know well they will part of England. The price of beef, mutton, not do in England? Take any fruit which has a room, for five months in the year. As a sauce lamb, veal, small pork, hog meat, poultry, is one grown in the shade in England, and you will find to venison or mutton, they are as good as currant half the London price, the first is as good, the that it has not half the sweetness in it, that there jelly. Pine apples in abundance, for several

sions at a price double of that which the Ameri-

the owner would not permit; and he sold the that one wonders how it can be brought to mar-Ox on that condition. I need hardly say that the ket for the money. Fine Black-rock, as good, at duty laid on the importation, the absence of taxes owner was a Quaker. New Jersey had the holeast, as Codfish, I have seen sold, and in cold and the cheap food and drink enable the retailer our doors, at an English three pence a pound. believe they count fifty or sixty sorts of fish in New-York market, as the average. Oysters, most years, sent to England, finer than any that other shell-fish, called Clams. In short, the variety and abundance are such that I cannot

sheep's head and filuck. It is seldom that Oxes' breach of covenants after being suffered to esheep's head and filuck. It is seldom that Oxes' breach of covenants after being suffered to esheeds are used at home, or sold, and never in the cape with only a gentle squeeze.

341. Household Furniture all cheaper than in country-house without these conveniences, may buy butter, cheaper, and, upon an average, heads are used at home, or sold, and never in the better than in England. The garden stuff it he send to New York for it, he must buy pretty calves' heads, large bits, and whole joints of England. Mahogany timber a third part of the meat, are left on the shambles at New-York, for English price. The distance shorter to bring it, and the tax next to nothing on importation. The

pears, cherries, peaches at a tenth part of the English price. The other day I met a man going wagon held about 40 or 50 bushels. I have bought very good apples this year for four hence half-henny (English) a bushel to boil for little pigs. Besides these, strawberries grow wild in abundance; but no one would take the trouble to get them. Huckleberries in the woods in great abundance, chesnuts all over the country. Four pence half penny (English) a quart for these lat-ter. Cranberries, the finest fruit for tarts that ever grew, are bought for about a dollar a bushel, and they will keep, flung down in the corner of

339. I am afraid to speak of drink, lest I should whole, thirty-eight hounds, had five hounds of loose fat, and three hounds and ten ounces of suet. Tea, sugar, coffee, spices, chocolate, We cut a pound of solid fat from each breast, cocoa, salt, sweet oil: all free of the borough-We cut a pound of solid fat from each breast, cocoa, salt, sweet oil: all free of the borough-conclusion, I proceed to inform those, who are and, after that it was too fat to be pleasant to mongers' taxes and their shawn, are so cheap as not content with the Cow for vintner and breweat. My flock being very small, forty, or there to be within the reach of every one. Chocolate er, that all the materials for making people abouts, of some neighbours joined them; and which is a treat to the rich, in England, is here drunk, or muddle headed are much cheaper here they have all got fat together. I have missed the interlopers lately. I suppose the "York-ters" have eaten them up by this time. What they have fattened on except brambles and cetary have fattened o yourself, in the country, and it is about seven English hence a gallon; that is to say, less than two hence a quart. No Boroughmonger's tax on mon spirits of the country are about three shillings and six pence (English) a gallon. Come on, then, if you love toping; for here you may drink yourselves blind at the price of six pence.

340. Wearing appared comes chiefly from

England, and all the materials of dress are as cheap as they are there; for, though there is a weather too, at an English farthing a found, to sell as low here as there. Shoes are cheaper They now bring us fine fish round the country to than in England; for though shoe makers are well paid for their labour, there is no boroughvillain to tax the leather. All the India and French goods are at half the English price. Here no ruffian can seize you by the throat and tear off your suspected handkerchief. Here Sig-NOR WAITHMAN, or any body in that line, might

will not have some planted and preserved. any body to take away that will. They general and the tax next to nothing on importation. The 334. Cheese, of Cheshire in Massachusetts, I ly fall to the share of the street hogs, a thousand woods here, the pine, the ash, the white oak, the

money,) which is much lower than even mid-dling cheese in England. Perhaps, generally Oh! no! if it were not for the superabundance saw a rift in this country. The hackney coach speaking, the cheese here is not so good as the all the good would be sold at some price or other. horses, and the coaches themselves, at New-better kings in England; but, there is none here 338. After bread, flesh, fish, fowl, butter, York, bear no resemblance to things of the same

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by the month. This is what they, in fact do in England; for there they can quit at a month's find here. Make the best selection you can. The man will not wear a livery, any Give good wages, not too much work, and remove than he will wear a halter round his neck. Solve, at all events, to treat them with civility.

Woolly Holcus.

Meadow soft graze:

Avena lanata.

White timothy. This is no great matter; for as your neighbour's and the maid servant, the objection, the rooted aversion to the name, seems to bespeak a mixture no people that laboured for other people; but, selves to another set, deriving their authority serts the same of the hay made out of it. Lass man is always trying to throw the working part off his own shoulders, as we see by the conduct of priests in all ages, negroes were soon inproperty prostrate beneath the hoof of an inso-the richest to the poorest. part off his own shoulders, as we see by the couldert of his own should on the his own should be a supplied to other men their slaves; and, therefore, "for curse, what need you ca more grace," as Master Matthew says in the play, they called their slaves servants. But, 345. However, as the though I doubt not that this device was quite one and the same thing, a conclusion perfectly natural and directly deducible from the premises. superiors in life, who, without the smallest ap-parent reluctance, call themselves "Public Ser- I would rather recommend, hang himself at once. vants," in imitation, I suppose, of English Ministers and his Holiness, the Pope, who, in the excess of his humility, calls himself, "the Servant of the Servants of the Lord." But, perhaps, BOTANICAL SKETCH of the principal gramina use the American Domestics have observed, that " Public Servant" really means master. Be the though they still keep a civil tongue in their head, there is not one of them that will not resent the affront with more bitterness than any other that you can offer. The man, therefore, who would deliberately offer such an affront must be a fool. But, there is an inconvenience far greater than this. People in general, are so comfortably situated, that very few, and those who are not pushed hard will become domeses and comfort of families. What a difference would it make in this country, if it could be supplied with nice, clean, dutiful, English maid servants! As to the men, it does not much signify; are hairy—and the spikelets have only one awn. This plant grows from Canada has a short awn—the male flower a long, twisted, to Virginia.

11. Holcus Alepensis. Lin. Holcus of Aleppo.

12. This plant grows from Canada has a short awn—the male flower a long, twisted, to Virginia.

13. Holcus Alepensis. Lin. Holcus Alepna Holcus Alepna Holcus Alepna Holcus Alepna Holcus Alepna Holcus Alepna Holcus Alepna

and the horses for the dogs.

343. Domestic Servants! This is a weighty article: not in the cost, however, so much as in the plague. A good man servant is worth thrity hounds sterling a year; and a good woman servant, twenty hounds sterling a year. But, this is not all; for, in the first place they will hire only be month. This is what they, in fact do in the month. This is what they, in fact do in the month. This is what they, in fact do in the month. This is what they, in fact do in the month. This is what they, in fact do in the month. This is what they, in fact do in the month. This is what they, in fact do in the month. This is what they, in fact do in the month. This is what they in fact do in the month. This is what they in fact do in the month. This is what they in fact do in the month. This is what they in fact do in the month. This is what they in fact do in the month with the month in the month you must turn ments mentioned by Humphry Davy—to whose they will you. If, by any change in the month, you must turn ments mentioned by Humphry Davy—to whose they have been here a month, you must turn deprivation. If, by any change is the month will be in the month before the ship gets on soundings; and, before matter which it affords, according to the experiments mentioned by Humphry Davy—to whose deprivation in the cost, however, so much as in the month you must turn ments mentioned by Humphry Davy—to whose deprivation in the cost, however, so much a serior which it affords, according to the experiments and the month you must turn agricultural chemistry the reader is referred for them out of doors, or they will you. If, by any change is the month you cannot. If the month it affords, according to the experiments and the month you must turn agricultural chemistry the reader is referred for them here, it may do; but on you cannot. If the month it is afforded in the month is a fact of the experiments and the properties and the properties

344. However, what is this plague, compared with that of the tax-gatherer? What is this men are of the same taste, you expose yourself to with that of the tax-gatherer? What is this no humiliation on this score. Neither men nor plague, compared with the constant sight of begwomen will allow you to call them servants, and the constant sight of beg-they will take especial care not to call themselves coming a pauper or beggar yourself? If your by that name. This seems something very capricious, at the least; and, as people in such situations of life, really are servants commands. tuations of life, really are servants, according to mand you. You are not ordered to "stand and even the sense which Moses gives to the word, deliver" twenty or thirty times in the year by when he forbids the working of the man servant, the insolent agent of Boroughmongers. No one comes to forbid you to open or shut up a window. No insolent set of Commissioners send of false pride and of insolence, neither of which their orders for you to dance attendance on belong to the American character, even in the lowest walks of life. I will, therefore, explain the cause of this dislike of the name of servant. on your oath, make you pay the tax, laugh in agricultural chemistry) says that it appears to be When this country was first settled, there were your face, and leave you an appeal from themno people that laboured for other people; but, selves to another, set, deriving their authority serts the same of the hay made out of it.

345. However, as there are some men, and some women, who can never be at hearts' ease, efficient in quieting their own consciences, it gave unless they have the power of domineering over rise to the notion, that slave and servant meant somebody or other, and who will rather be slaves themselves than not have it in their power to treat others as slaves, it becomes a man of for-Hence every free man and woman have rejected tune, proposing to emigrate to America, to conwith just disdain the appellation of servant. sider soberly, whether he, or his wife, be of this with just disdain the appellation of servant. sider soberly, whether he, or his wife, be of this One would think, however, that they might be taste; and, if the result of his consideration be reconciled to it by the conduct of some of their in the affirmative, his best way will be to conti-

200 FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ful, or likely to become useful, in husbandry.

printed variety e.)

some French Botanists.

This plant, a native of Europe, is also placed 10. Holcus laxus. Lin. \ Loose flowering holcus. Muhlenberg and others, among our indigenous by Muhlenberg and others, among our indigenous gramina. It has been removed from the genus avena among the Holci, on account of its male and has the aspect of Melica carulea. Its cuim is two who are not pushed hard will become domestics to any body. So that, generally speaking, domestics of both sexes are far from good. They are honest, but they are not obedient. They are careless. Wanting frequently in the greater part of those qualities, which make their services conducive to the neatness of hous. The honest their services conducive to the neatness of hous. The honest are not observed as their services conducive to the neatness of hous. The honest are fibrous, feet high—slender—rather bending—the leaves are numerous smooth at the surface—but rough at their edges. The orifice of the sheath is villated—about 1 inch broad. The panicle is long, lose. The panicle is capillary—with few ramifications, and an inclined aspect. The male flower their services conducive to the neatness of hous. The hermaphrodite flower is valued to Viscipia.

name in London. The former are all good, absence of grinding taxation, can compensate thrives best on strong, tenacious clay. It is not sound, clean and handsome. What the latter are, I need describe in no other way than to say, project as it would be to try to carry the suncularly, eat it with apparent reluctance—probathat the coaches seem fit for nothing but the fire, before the ship gots on coundings; and before matter which it affords according to the same

This plant is indigenous both in Europe and in America. It is very common in meadows, where its general aspect renders it conspicuous. Its stalks are villose, about one foot and a half or two feet high-straight-and terminated by a diffuse or expanded panicle—of a whitish or light purple colour—and apparently covered with cotton. Each corolla contains an awnless fertile flower—and a sterile one, armed with an awn, bent in the form of a hook. The glumes are vil-lose. The plant is perennial, and flowers in June and July.

This plant is a native of Europe-commonly found there in dry places. It is perennial, and flowers in July and August. Its stalks are about 11 foot high, geniculated, and hairy at the joints. The panicle smaller and less tomentose than in H. Lanatus-of a sallow white colour mixed with violet or purple tints. The glumes invest 2 flowers-the one generally male, with a pedicel, and a long awn at its tip-the other hermaphrodite and awnless.

This is one of the best grasses. It affords a considerable quantity of nutritive matter when in bloom, and makes excellent hay.

9. Holcus striatus. LIN. Striated holcus. to be an Aira.

I notice this species because indigenous. It was first made known by Clayton, who found it in the swamps of Virginia. The leaves are flat, cause what it may, however, they continue most obstinately to scout the name of servant; and, (N. B. In the last No. variety y was erroneously long, with a sheath rather thick and striated. The panicle is close, oblong, pyramidal, with very short, dense, and branching pedicels. The 6. Holcus avenaceus. Schr. | Tall oat grass. | very short, dense, and branching pediceis. The Avena elatior. | Lin. | The Fromental of glumes, which contain two flowers, are striated, mutic, and acuminate.

This species is also mentioned by Clayton. It

are at least 2 feet long, and more than one inch broad—smooth—green—longitudinally marked with a white line. The panicle is ample, terminal—loose—of a reddish colour. The hermaphrodite flowers are generally awned—the male flowers awnless. There are 3 or 4 varieties of this plant which has a perennial root. Holcus decolorans and Holeus nitidus have great affinities with it.

It is proper to mention the Holcus compactus, to which the Holcus cernuus of Muhlenberg, cultivated in gardens, and flowering in August and September, bears so great a resemblance as to two plants to be of the same species. The Holeus cernuus is easily recognized by the appearance of its panicle, twisted in its incipient state, and afterwards inclined or pendulous—and by the flat, striated, shorter than the control of the search and the state of the state lenticular form of its seeds, spotted with red. It goes, as well as the H. Saccharatus, under the vulgar name of Broom-corn. The milium nigricans, used in Peru as an article of diet, is a Sorghum or Holcus, &c.

such as Holcus spicatus, H. bicolor, &c. seem to have lately excited a considerable degree of at-Egypt, India, &c. had long since furnished a ed here only on account of its sin large bouquet of Holci. Of late, the Cape of ing acquainted with its qualities. Good-Hope, New-Holland, South America, &c. have greatly added to that bouquet-and several species might probably be naturalized with advantage in the United States. From the little I The culm of this species is 3 feet high—delitiguing exercise, when the fibres of the digestive have remarked respecting the laceration of this cate—with smooth, and verdant leaves—about 1 organs are already weakened, and the circulation organs are already weakened, and the circulation genus by the moderns, it will be inferred, perhaps, that botany is yet in a vague, confuse state. The inference would be erroneous. Even the large groups of Linnaus are of infinite utility—but the discerning eye, the indefatigable diligence, the microscopic accuracy of modern investigators aim at something still more satisfactory. They have observed chasms, and they wish to fill them up. To present all the families, genera, and species of plants in their true natural order—to group them strictly according to their affinities—and to supply all the links of the immense and splendid.

To present all the families, genera, and species of plants in their true natural order—to group them strictly according to their affinities—and to supply all the links of the immense and splendid.

Twin-spiked

Millium distichum. Muhl. Twin-spiked

Millium distichum. Muhl. Twin-spiked chain of vegetable existences, is the commendable object which they have in view, and which from the laudable and characteristic ardour of the age after natural knowledge will, no doubt, be accomplished at no very distant day.

I now pass to the genus. Milium Millet. (Triandria-Digynia.) S Mil-petit mil. (Milium from Mille, a thousand, on account of

the great number of the seeds in this plant.)
I It must already have struck the reader that the vulgar name MILLET is extremely vague.-We have seen it already given to several species Under the genus Agrostis, a few other species few persons in common life possess: on the other of Holcus: it is also applied to milium, a genus formerly ranked under Milium, will be described. hand, the administration of a simple emetic may so nearly allied to Agrostis as to have been united therewith by Lamark, and other modern Botanists-some species of Milium have also been in corporated with the genus Panicum. The Pani cum italicum, and Panicum Miliaceum, were the 2 principal species of Millet used by the ancients for making bread. Great confusion must unavoidably prevail in respect to Millet, until all the plants indiscriminately grouped by the imagination under that name, be accurately distinguished.

The generic characters of Milium, are a 2 valved nearly ventricose calyx, valves upequal

France. The stalks are of the size of the little two very short valves, with or without an awn. pursue the gratifications of sense. In the prefinger, and rise from 2 to 6 feet. The leaves Stigmas plumose or villous. Flowers paniculate sent instance, however, we shall confine its mean-

I will describe only a few species.

the light sandy fields of New Jersey, near Egg-harbour, where it flowers in July and August. Its singularity consists in having only male flowers in a panicle at its top, and female flowers, and, consequently, the fruit at the extremity of scapi or have induced some Botanists to pronounce these naked stems about the root, and even under as well with the most simple as the most com-

striated, shorter than the parts of the culm be-tween the joints, covered with long, whitish, rough hairs, tuberous at their insertion. The mind and body, from a simple and frugal diet. sheaths are round, striated, hairy like the leaves; the upper one has no limb extending from the hypochondriac, and the tipler; all may be rankful or Holcus, &c.

Thus much for a genus some species of which, and the bears only a few flowers, which are all to add, in this place, any other remark, than that male—its ramifications are simple. The glums such an inclination for sensual enjoyment remains are oblong, acute, nerved, equal, pretty smooth. only so long as the operation of these exquisite tention in the southern states. The inquisitive agriculturist will not, however, comine himself to these outlines and hints—he will recur, for ample and recent information, to the works of the mature seeds, which are large and round, penelatest and most approved Botanists, with which trate into the soil below. Purch has given a lindigestion. latest and most approved Botanists, with which trate into the soil below. Pursh has given a indigestion. every agricultural society ought to be supplied. plate of this curious plant, which I have mentioned here only on account of its singularity, not be-quired, is not liable to those serious objections

2. Milium effusum.

inch broad. The panicle is about 1 foot long—of the blood to those parts is unusually increased, very loose—the flowers sparse and awnless. This the nourishment then received can be digested grass commonly grows in the woods—and has a only with great difficulty, and to the detriment of very pleasant smell, which, according to Linnaus, the body. is a good preservative against moths, and theremicroscopic accuracy of modern investigators aim at something still more satisfactory. They have wardrobes, &c. Though a native of the woods, frequently from an impoderate quantity.

let.

are 6 inches long, ‡ inch wide—obtuse, ciliate, attention. When the stomach loathes whole-glabrous. The spikes are conjugate. The flow-some food, and is troubled with habitual flatuleners are solitary, alternate, distichous. The seed cy, and eructations of a bitter, rancid, or saline is compressed, ovate (See Muhlenberg and El-taste, it should be previously ascertained whethliott, two writers who have, together with Pursh er an emetic be proper, or necessary to evacuate and Nuttall, made immense and important addi- its foul contents. Yet to determine this point tions to the Botany of the United States.)

delineation of the most interesting species of Pa- reason, we would previously recommend a change nicum, a genus confessedly no less intricate than of air and diet; early rising in the morning; extensive.

>0e

L. H. GIRARDIN.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

ON APPETITE. containing one flower-a corolla composed of stinctive desire by which the animal is led to medicines. According to our experience, the

or spiked—though, strictly speaking, no plant ing to the craving for food. In this respect, the with a spike should be left under this genus. appetite of man may be divided into three different species, though that evinced by inferior This very singular grass was found by Pursh in or to partake of highly flavoured artificial dishes which stimulate the palate, and preternaturally distend the stomach, there is every reason to believe that the following classifications would be unnecessary.

1. The natural appetite, which is contented pound and delicious dishes: such is that of country people employed in hard manual labour; of children who have not been mismanaged in the nursery; and of every rational person who is convinced of the advantages resulting to both

2. The artificial appetite of the epicure, the

3. The habitual appetite, though partly acwhich apply to the latter species; nor is it at-Milium effusum. Lin. Common Millet tended with any other disadvantages than those Agrostis effusa. Lamarck. Sgrass. Milepars. arising from long-fasting, or an undue allowance The culm of this species is 3 feet high—deli-tiguing exercise, when the fibres of the digestive

Want of appetite may proceed either from a Milium distichum. Muhl. ? Twin-spiked and many other causes. Hence it will be under-Milium paspalodes. Elliott. ? Milium or Mil-stood, that there can be no specific remedy suggested to remove the complaint; but that the This plant is very common in Carolina, where treatment must be regulated by the nature of the it grows in the vicinity of salt water. The culm case, and the constitution of the patient. In is creeping—compressed—glabrous. The leaves general, however, the following hints deserve requires a degree of skill and experience which I propose to enter, in the next number, upon the be attended with serious consequences. For this gentle exercise; abstinence from all hot drinks, particularly tea, punch, and hot broths, fat er hard meat, spirituous liquors, tobacco, &c.; to avoid the influence of depressing passions, such as excessive grief, fear and anxiety; and if this treatment, after having been rigorously pursued for several days or weeks, produce no change in the appetite, then to have recourse to gentle Appetite, in general, signifies the natural in-emetics, or rather to the operation of nauseating re-

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ture, and has seldom failed to be of service to to phlegmatick or corpulent individuals, when continued for several mornings. But if there appear to be great fullness of the stomach, or bowels, attended with the symptoms before described, it will sometimes be necessary to give such an emetic as may according to circumstant. such an emetic as may, according to circumstances, at the same time relieve the bowels. A mixture of two parts of ipecacuanha wine, and one part of antimonial wine taken in single teaspoonfuls every quarter of an hour, without any farther drink till it begins to operate, generally produces the desired effect.

After the stomach and bowels have, by such or similar means, been evacuated, it will be useful to strengthen the tone of the fibres, by drinking small draughts of chamomile tea, or an infusion of quassia, or simple toast and water well prepared, which last may be justly considered as one Am. Far.] of the mildest and most grateful corroborants.

An insatiable appetite may arise from too great a distension of the stomach in early infancy; great a distension of the stomach in early interest, from an over-abundant secretion of the gastric or digestive liquor; from drinking large quanti- I have often thought of writing to you on the subject of raising Irish potatoes from the apples on the vines of Irish potatoes. In bad habit of fast eating, w thout properly masti-cating hard substances. Hence the first maxim in diet should be, to eat slowly, in order to prevent a sudden distension of the digestive organs, and to allow sufficient time for the food to be duy prepared, and gradually mixed with the gasric juice. It would be superfluous to add any other suggestions respecting the treatment and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

TO MAKE CURRANT WINE.

Steubenville, June 20th, 1824.

DEAR SIR,-The appearance of the currants ripening reminds me of your request, to have the receipt by which the wine was made, that you did me the honor to speak so highly of.

Wash your currants and strain off the juice through a flannel bag; to every gallon of juice, add three gallons of soft water, and to every galon of the mixture, add three pounds of Orleans sagar, and half a pint of French brandy-fill thin rag, to prevent flies from getting in—as soon is the fermentation is over, bung the cask up to inform me if you can—how I am to preserve these apples through the winter from frost and the year, when it may be either bottled up, or trawn on tap. The only material difference in a favour on rawn on tap. The only material difference in a favour on he above and many other receipts is the addition the brandy before fermentation takes place; pon which I think the goodness of the wine in a eat measure depends; usually the brandy is aded after the fermentation is over as is the cusom in making grape wine. I had observed that arrant wine had generally an acetous smell and ot unfrequently an acetous taste, which I thought as owing to the fermentation having proceeded ast the vinous point, for want of a sufficient spigentle iseating ice, the

as still a very slight fermentation was carried as chamber lye, applied twice in March, and

cold, wind generally north, frequent frosts during this month, so as to make fire necessary morning and evenings. Our crops of small grain look well generally, and promise an abundant harvest; crops of grass will be unusually heavy; Indian corn is backward, owing to the cold wea-ther, but I hope there is a sufficiency of hot suns

in store for us to make a good crop yet.

With the highest esteem, I remain your friend, JOHN M'DOWELL, Jr.

The current wine made after the above recipe is amongst the very best we have ever seen .- Ed.

RAISING POTATOES FROM THE APPLES.

which grow on the vines of Irish potatoes. In 1822, I planted a few apples, the drought being great I only raised 7 small potatoes about as large as my little finger end—I planted them in 1823, and raised about 2 quarts, which I planted this year, they seem to grow well. In 1823, I likewise planted a quart of apples, of which only about five hills came up; from them I raised about 3 quarts, they were numerous in the hill. These cure of this troublesome complaint, which in the present times of frugality, cannot fail to find its own remedy.

quarts, they were numerous in the lift. I likewise planted with the produce of 1822, and all promise fair for a crop. Those I planted in 1823, were in the ground from the 7th of April quarts, they were numerous in the hill. These to the 1st of October, and I found them far different from the common potato. I digged some of the common potato yesterday, and they have sprouts from the eyes the length of my finger, but those I raised had not the appearance of a sprout from them, from April to October; which is a plain instance of the genuineness of these potoes, and the great utility of raising them.

A gentleman in Ireland, who lived within a mile of my father's, raised potatoes from the ap-ples—they were a round white potato, most delicious-the next year he raised a second parcel, they were a pale red but the same shape-these two kinds of potatoes were discriminated through the whole neighbourhood, and none but them bent: when the fermentation is going on every were planted at the time I left Ireland. I have ment; when the fermentation is going on, every were planted at the time I left Ireland. I have morning fill up the cask with cold water, that he froth and impurities may work out of the time froth and impurities may work out of the line in the prospect of seed enough for my own use; the froth and impurities may work out of the line in the prospect of seed enough for my own use; bung hole, which may be lightly covered with a tinue the practice of raising potatoes in this way

Your humble servant, JAMES PURSLEY.

* Perhaps the better way would be to seal them up, hermetrically, in a very tight vessel !- Edit.

Editorial Correspondence.

powder of ipecacuanha, in the smallest doses of a quarter or sixth part of a grain, in a little cold water, repeated every ten minutes for two or three hours together, before breakfast, stands eminently recommended in disorders of this nature and has relden feiled to be a fearning to the cask of the cask after several years experience, he has found nothing to have so salutary and lasting an effect, twice in November, around the roots; in quantity, from a pint to a quart each time.

> China Grove, S. C. 27th June, 1824. "The prospects of the cotton crops are at this time unusually fine in this state, and owing to the very low price of all kind of provisions, there is at least one fourth more cotton planted than com-mon. It is too early yet, to know whether the rot will attack the cotton, should it escape that destructive disease, there is every reason to ex-pect a very abundant crop."

Respectfully, &c.
J. DOZIER.

Washington, Pa. July 2, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

With us the present prospects of the farmer may be considered good. Our wheat crop is fine; rye not quite so good; barley fine; owing to too much rain in June, a considerable portion of our oats are lodged; the crop will still be large.—
The frequent rains have prevented our corn from being so well worked as it should have been. It is short, but a good colour, and growing finely the last ten cays. Our grass crops are unusually heavy. The clover fields exceed any thing I have seen. The white clover appears to be again resuming its place in our pasture grounds.

Although we had several severe white frosts the last of May and early in June, we will have an abundance of both apples and peaches; we lost most of our grapes, beans, early cucumbers,

June was very changeable. It rained on sixteen day's out of the thirty. The Thermometer ranged from 42 to 90°, medium temperature at 2 o'clock was 73 1-10°. The depth of rain that fell was 5\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches, medium temperature of May was 62 1-3°. The rain gauge on the weighing plan answers well—the whole cost did not exceed two

You will see by the enclosed prices of wool, that sheep farming, unless with the best Merinos, is poor business. Full bloods pay well, but the common coarse kind will not defray the expense Very sincerely your's, ALEXANDER REED. of keeping.

WOOL .- The subscribers will receive wool at the annexed prices, and under a hope that the New Tariff of Duties may have some influence in promoting the sales of their Cloths, they have been induced to change their terms of payment, from what they lately proposed in their advertisement. They will give their notes payable in cash at 12 months, or pay in cloths on delivery, or whenever afterwards demanded. Should the wool be washed on the sheep, they will make a reasonable addition to their stated prices.

For 1st quality 80 cents per 1b. do. 60 do. do. do. 45 do. do. 3d 4th do. 35 do. do. 5th do.

25 do. do. B. WELLS & Co

Steubenville, June 5, 1824.

Astonishing instance of Fecundity.—A ewe bet being evolved to prevent it; I therefore dermined to add the brandy before fermentation
ok place, and which I was happy to find had
be desired effect; the fermentation proceeded

24th June, 1824.

DEAR SIR,—
My old and respected neighbor, Major R. Johne desired effect; the fermentation proceeded

25th June, 1824.

DEAR SIR,—
My old and respected neighbor, Major R. Johne desired effect; the fermentation proceeded

35th June, 1824.

DEAR SIR,—
My old and respected neighbor, Major R. Johne desired effect; the fermentation proceeded

35th June, 1824.

pectus of a work proposed to be published in be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make the Paris, entitled the Universal Bulletin of the Scinces and Industry. It is to be divided into exhibition." eight sections, and a number for each section is to be published monthly, and at the end of the duty, vizyear appropriate tables are to be furnished to each section, so that they may be bound separatematical and Physical Sciences, 2 vols.; Sec. 2, the Natural Sciences and Geology, 3 vols.; Sec. 3, the Medical Sciences, 3 vols.; Sec. 4, Agriculture, economics, &c. 2 vols.; Sec. 5, the Technological Sciences, 2 vols.; Sec. 6. Geography and Voyages, 2 vols.; Sec. 7, History, Antiquities, and Philology, 2 vols.; Sec. 8, the Military Sciences, 1 vol. Matters purely political and literary, are excluded. The object of the telligence, and original articles on Medicine and publication is stated to be to present to the reasonable of the same. These matters will all be made public as early as possible.

TO PHYSICIANS.

There is a publication in Boston, Mass. called the Medical Intelligencer, which is issued every Tuesday, at the moderate price of two dollars a year. It contains a great variety of local intelligence, and original articles on Medicine and publication is stated to be to present to the reasonable. publication is stated to be to present to the reader an analysis of all works; the complete substance of all academical memoirs, of all periodical publications which are published in the civilized world, and to form a methodical repertory of efforts of the human mind among all nations. desired to forward a line by mail, to John Cotton, and a general one to all who desire it on any agrithment of Mr. de Ferussac. The prospectus enumerates of Mr. de Ferussac. The prospectus enumerates a great many of the distinguished men of science in Europe, who have engaged to assist in the seand Memoirs of Societies, coming within the man. scope of the work, will be received according to their respective prices, in exchange for one or more sections of the Bulletin. Authors and editors of writings of every description upon the sciences, industry, and the military art, are invi-Girard, merchant, New-York. They should be sent under the following address-A la Direction du Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie, Rue de l'Abbaye, No. 3. à Paris.

tural Sciences and Geology-and that on Agriagricultural correspondents, and to their sons who are learning the French language, especially those of them who propose to make an independent and honourable livelihood by the plough, the perusal of this work would be very interesting and useful. To such of our readers therefore we will make this bargain, and be much obliged in the bargain to wit:—They shall have the use of the numbers as they are received, they consenting to do us the favour to translate for the Farmer, such articles as we shall designate by a pencil mark.—Here is an opportunity of rendering some service to a good cause! Who says I will ?- Edit. Am. Far.]

The "Agricultural Society of Loudon," &c. held its meeting on Monday, the 14th inst. It was large and very respectable, and its proceed ings conducted with a spirit of animation, harmony and decorum that gives assurance of its ultimate success.

Extract from the Minutes. " Resolved, That a committee of eight per-

Bulletin Universal .- We have seen the pros- sons, to be called a committee of arrangement,

The following gentlemen are designated to this

ly. The several sections will form distinct den and Sydnor Bailey. The committee works, and they may be subscribed for separately. will meet on the 4th Saturday of this month, The eight sections will form seventeen volumes when it will determine what are to be the sub-8vo each year, viz. Sec. 1, devoted to the Mathe-matical and Physical Sciences, 2 vols.; Sec. 2, to govern the same. These matters will all be

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the

veral sections of the work. Among them are the Esq. of Athol, in this state, for making shingles, ten for, by the inhabitants of every climate, and names of Laplace, Humboldt, and Cuvier. To The machine may be managed by boys, and three the cultivator of every production in the United each section ope or more principal editor is thousand shingles made per day by one person, States. assigned, the names of whom are given in the Timber which cannot be worked in the old way prospectus. The price of subscription for the may be wrought by these machines with equal PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefulwhole, at Paris, is 120 francs a year. Journals advantage with the best of timber.—Bost. States-

ted to communicate their works, brochés et francs de fort, to the Bulletin. Works from the United States may be sent to the care of Mr. Anth. J. full ripe roasting ears of the largest size. Such forwardness, we believe, is without a parrallel.-Norfolk Herald, June 21.

DO-

culture and Rural Economy, are received in ex-change for the American Farmer. To some of our canal, with the following inscriptions: (on one

The

00

Grand Erie Canal, A splendid monument of the Enterprize and Resources of the State of NEW-YORK, Indebted for its early commencement and rapid completion to the active energies, pre eminent talents and enlightened policy of DE WITT CLINTON, late governer of the State,

(On the reverse)

Utica, a village in the state of New-York, thirty years since a wilderness; now (1824) inferior to none in the western section of the State,

In population, wealth, commercial enterprize, active industry and civil improvement.

EPIGRAM.

On the Marriage of Mr. Jon. W. Honey, to Miss Mary S. Austin.

From sweetest flowers, the busy Bee Can scarce a drop of Honey gather ; But Oh! how sweet a flower is she, Who turns to HONEY altogether.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1824.

The Editor has been several times requested to collect information on the preparation, use and application of LIME as a manure.

The better way in all such cases is, for the person, seeking information, to frame his interrogatories in such shape as may be best calculated to draw out an answer, on the exact points whereon he wishes information.—These interrogatories will be published, and will be almost certain to this to be considered a special notice to those who vious benefits that must flow from the adoption of VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A machine, pro-belled by water, was invented by Willard Earle, the medium of a Journal, which is read and writ-

> ly collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard St., \$5 81-Do. Susquehannah, EARLY VEGETATION.—Among the productions of our soil whose early maturity we have had occasion to notice the present season, none perhaps are more worthy of remark than a growth 41 cts—Oats, 25 cents—Rye, per busnel, 41 cts—Oats, 25 cents—B. E. Peas, none—White Beaus, none—Whiskey, 27½ cts—Apple Brandy, 35 cts—Peach Do. \$1.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25— No. 2, \$2 00—Ditto Old, No. 1, \$1 50— Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, out of season-Linseed Oil, 65 cents.-Clover Seed, out of [Two Sections of the above; the one the Na-tral Sciences and Geology—and that on Agri-one dozen of plates of Staffordshire ware, with Standard Rural Economy, are received in excts.—Pork, Mess, \$15—Ditto Prime, \$12— Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, 8½ cts.—Bacon, 6 a 7 cts.—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.— Feathers, 35 cts.

Tobacco.- Few sales the last week, and only 30 hhds. inspected at State Warehouse, No. 1 .-Prices remain the same as last report.

The number of hhds, inspected at the three Warehouses during the last three months, ending 1st July, was 6881.—The number of hhds shipped within the same time, old and new inspection, was 4976.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Culpable neglect of Fruit Trees-Causes of the premature and sudden decay of Pear and Apple I'rees—Cultiva-tion of the Vine—Cobbett on the expenses of house-keep-ing in America—Botanical Sketch of the principal gramina ing in America—Bolanical Sketch of the principal gramma useful, or likely to become useful in husbardry, No. IV.—
General Rules for the restoration and preservation of health—
To make Currant Wine—Raising Potatoes from the apples—Extracts from the Editor's Correspondence, dated Frederick County, (Md.) 24th June, China Grove, (S. C.)
27th June, and Washington (Pa.) July 2—Bulletin Universal—Minutes of the Loudon County Agricultural Society—
To Physicians—Valuable Improvement—Feath Vaggregation To Physicians—Valuable Improvement—Early Vegetation—Presentation of a pair of Pitchers to De Witt Clinton—Bpigram—Editorial Remarks—Prices Current, &c.

Natural History.

ICH THYOLOGY.

DEAR SIR,

I send you herewith a small phial just received from the honorable J. S. Spence, member of Congress from Worcester county of this state, containing a few of the insects which have of late county. What gives them practical consequence is the fact that they enter the mouths of fish you reier, seem to prey upon dead ones.

Caught in gill nets, and devour every particle of their meat, without breaking the skin—so that when the fisherman flatters himself with having others, which they devour? the numbers that entering the skin and the skin which they devour? the numbers that entering the skin which they devour? taken a mess of fine fish, he finds himself deceived by a bloated exterior containing nothing but culars. bones and water. This pest is said to have made its appearance only since the time of a tremendone of their inlets on the coast; and is therefore before the cy mothoa can penetrate them. associated in the minds of the people as connected in some particular manner with that occurrence. In the narrative of Capt. Parry's late voyage of discovery, an account is given of an insect called by them the sea louse, which stripped the flesh completely from the bones of ducks, which had been confined within their reach un DEAR SIR, der the ice. The hint was improved by those on it has been because it was new to

Your's very truly and respectfully

DOCTOR MITCHELL'S REPLY.

New York, 25th April, 1824.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

on Parasitical Animals, read sometime ago before our Lyceum, and since printed in the Medical and Physical Journal of this place. I particularly noticed these enemies of fishes, because
I had become acquainted with them during my

In the real depredator at vvorcester? I lity with respect to the appearance in our waters,
and the habits of these little animals. It is certain that these creatures were unknown here until the winter of '19—'20. The storm of Sepcularly noticed these enemies of fishes, because
I had become acquainted with them during my

of the insect that destroys the years the years that destroys the years that years they are years that years they are years ichthyological inquiries.

Prehending the kinds under consideration, is denominated Cymothoa. They have been called of his insects. The author has described one of sea-lice, fish-lice, and several other names. They are remarkable for having "a tail composed of six segments, feet inserted in the lateral edges of the tural Sciences, under the name of Egeria exititrunk and terminated by a strong hook," &c.

I question very much whether these tormenters are new comers. Yet, there is one consideration leading to a belief that this may be the fact. years infested the sea shore and creeks of that For, the species of them generally known, are county. What gives them practical consequence the pests of living animals; while those to whom may be similar to the Worcester depredator, but

> such as the fish, whether shad, herrings, and others, which they devour? the numbers that en- DEAR SIR, ter them? the time it requires? and other parti-

ous storm, a few years since, which broke away frequent drawing the nets, and removing the fish

PROFESSOR SAY'S REPLY.

Philadelphia, April 30th, 1824.

board, whose attention was given to objects of cause their object is always utility. Your obser- rent animal, and its form and appearance do not Natural History; and recourse was had to the vations in the letter of the 15th instant, are in- authorise its arrangement under the cancer or Natural History; and recourse was had to the vations in the letter of the 13th instant, are in-authorise its arrangement under the cancer of agency of these insects, as the readiest means of obtaining the most complete skeletons of such objects. Not a particle of flesh was left on the bones, nor a bone broken by them. May not these be the same as the sea-louse described in that narrative—and have we until now any account of their appearance in our waters? Certain inhabit fishes, and are chiefly found attached party himself, it is termed a shrimp. The animount of their appearance in our waters? Certain inhabit fishes, and are chiefly found attached party himself, it is termed a shrimp. The animount of their appearance in our waters? Certain inhabit fishes, and are chiefly found attached party himself, it is termed a shrimp. The animount of their appearance in our waters? Certain inhabit fishes, and are chiefly found attached party himself, it is termed a shrimp. The animount of their appearance in our waters? Certain inhabit fishes, and are chiefly found attached party himself, it is termed a shrimp. The animount of their appearance in our waters? Certain inhabit fishes, and are chiefly found attached party himself, it is termed a shrimp. The animount of their appearance in our waters? Certain inhabit fishes, and are chiefly found attached party himself, it is termed a shrimp. The animount of their appearance in our waters? Certain inhabit fishes, and are chiefly found attached party himself, it is termed a shrimp. The animount of the fisher are not deceived oniscus genera. it is, they are late and unwelcome visitors in the menbaden or mossbanker, is very commonly in- or sea-louse, described by Browne, and which is waters of Maryland, and if I have presented to fested with a species of these parasites; which found sticking to the rocks in many parts of the your attention an object already familiar to you, species was described by Latrobe, under the Northern Coast of Jamaica, nor can it be placed of 50 of these menbaden, I have taken at least a cies. Your's very truly and respectfully,

J. S. SKINNER,

Baltimore Post Office, 12 April, 1824

To Governor Clinton and Doctor Mitchell of Serve on referring to the plate in our Philosophi
with specimens of the fish-eaters.

Or 50 or these mendaden, I have taken at least a cless.

I think it probable that it is a non-descript.—

As it was first seen shortly after a tremendous storm, it may have been conveyed from a distance.

As it is impossible, from its situation and num
duals in one fish. Some fishermen are possessed ber, to extirpate it, you must endeavour to alleof the strange notion that this parasite is neces- viate the evil, by a frequent taking up of the nets; sary to the very existence of the fish, and they and there is great reason to apprehend that its went so far as to assure Latrobe, that if the fish migrations may be extended along our coast, and louse be removed, the fish mmediately dies!!— its injurious depredations proportionally increased. J. S. Skinner, Esq.

I received yesterday your communication by the mail. The letter was explanatory of the specific fishes to be materially injured. But even fif the circumstance of their being uninjured by J. S. Skinner. Esq. It is plain enough what the animals in the phial the presence of the unwelcome guest during their are. They belong to the class of Crustacea, and state of life and activity, were satisfactorily asare. They belong to the class of Crustacea, and state of life and activity, were satisfactorily as-the order of Isopodes. Among other characters certained, it would not warrant us in denying of these creatures, are the possession of distinct their destructive operations on the body of the My Dear Sir, heads, two eyes, a trunk commonly divided into the taken in the gill-net. But is the fact seven rings, and a tail formed of a variable num-ascertained beyond a doubt, and may not the fact from Doctor Mitchell and Professor Say,* was ber of rings, having plates or leaves by pairs in ermen be mistaken as to the depredator? The received by the last mail. I now forward more two rows carrying or covering gills, and serving fishermen of some parts of Europe, have many of the specimens of our little seine robbers, sent likewise for swimming.

The marine species are noted for adhering to cetaceous animals and to fish, corroding their flesh and sucking their blood and humours.

These creatures are mentioned in my memoir

These creatures are mentioned in my memoir animal be the real depredator at Worcester? I little enimals the property of these little enimals of the specimens of our little seine roobers, sent to the above mentioned gentlemen, together with their notes to you in reply to your letter. Upon singular animal, shaped somewhat like an eel, the latter papers, I remark that both your corbust manifest a sufficient share of increduance in the property of the specimens of our little seine roobers, sent to the above mentioned gentlemen, together with their notes to you in reply to your letter. Upon singular animal, shaped somewhat like an eel, the latter papers, I remark that both your corbust manifest a sufficient share of increduance in the property of the specimens of our little senter of the specimens of our little senter of the specimens of the sp

ichthyological inquiries.

The genus to which several sorts of them becould the author, of that essay, be so much in rates the Synapuxent sound from the ocean, prolong, was called by Linnæus, the oniseus. This has since been divided into various other general tera and to the genus apis!—An entomologist by the zoologists who have succeeded him. And must not trust to mere external appearances, he by Fabricius and his followers, the section commust resort to the conformation of the organs of C. had not been received.]—Ed. Am. Far.

I remain respectfully, Your obedient servant, THOMAS SAY.

I have not yet read that work.

Albany, 2d July, 1824.

I received, preserved in spirits, the animals which you sent to me, and which are so destruc-

I should like to see one of the excavated skins.

I know no other way of avoiding them, than by requent drawing the nets, and removing the fish effore the cymothoa can penetrate them.

Truly, as heretofore, and respectfully your's, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

Which you sent to me, and which are so destructive to the fish caught in gill-nets, on the sea coast and in the creeks of Worcester county.

This animal cannot be termed parasitical, because it does not subsist on living creatures. The Cancer Nugax, is described in the appendix to Phipps's Voyage to the North Pole, and is the animal mentioned in Capt. Parry's last voyage.— It is an inhabitant of Northern Seas, and although the crustaceous creature from Worcester has the same practice of eating the flesh, and DEAR SIR,

I receive your letters with much pleasure, be-that mentioned by Capt. Parry, yet it is a diffe-

name of Oniscus pragustator. Out of the mouths in the cancer genus of which the shrimp is a spe-

I am very respectfully, Your most ob't. servant. D. W. C

Synapuxent, 29th June, 1824.

REMARKS BY DOCTOR J. S. SPENCE.

Vos. 6.-17.

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40 tons burthen through that outlet. It was, I think, in the second winter after this event that the lating to the farmers of the neighborhood, who subjects of this correspondence were first observ- are intelligent, and incapable of misrepresenting ed. They appeared in as great numbers in that season, as they have ever done since. I assure you that I have seen thousands of them drawn in with one small gill-net. Our fishermen at this period apprehended nothing less than that they had billeted themselves upon them for that and perhaps all future years. Instead of this as the warm weather approached they disappeared, and in the month of May, not one was to be seen.

This has been their round from that time to the present, with perhaps the difference of their leaving us in subsequent years at an earlier period. It is singularly surprising that these depredators make war upon us alone, who are in the immediate vicinity of the out let to the ocean. Notwithstanding the sound extends for many miles, both north and south of this place, not one of our vermin, so far as I have been informed, has been seen five miles distant on either side from their immediate path to the sea. The rascals either require the regular kiss of the ocean tide, or like some most distinguished generals, so manage their concerns, as to reserve a safe and speedy retreat. I pretend not to question the correct ness of your correspondents with respect to the name of these creatures, nor the genus to which they refer them; but I must be permitted to observe that so far as our disagreeable acquaintance with them has extended, no fact has occurred in connexion with their habits, which would make them in any degree parasitical. They are suffi-ciently active, judicious, and voracious, to be independent of all protection, save that which is afforded by the waters and their bed. They are never found attached to fish, but for their destruction. They attack all the varieties of fish, which are taken by the nets during the season of their visit. When full, or when the temperature is so low as to render them stiff and inactive, they bury themselves in the sand and await more propitious circumstances for carrying on their war-fare. The greater portion of those I sent you were taken from the sand during a run of low tides, and were first discovered by a small aperture, through which the air was admitted, and escaped. The mode of their attack varies with the subject of it, and their own numbers. The tender skin of the herring is assailed it would seem at the first point with which they come in contact, while the rock or striped bass, and black or hard perch, are entered by the mouth; or if this opening will not readily admit the greedy swarm, they with almost equal facility enter the latter fish at the lower opening, or vent. Not only the dead, but the living, when once securely meshed, are fallen upon and devoured. I have seen these monsters feeding upon them whilst still struggling for existence.

I will add nothing further to this already fa-tiguing note, than the expression of the promise to forward to you as soon as practicable in the ensuing year, a skin, either partially or entirely excavated, with a portion of the agents which have effected the work. You will doubtless submit them to the inspection of your New York correspondent. It is not possible for me to answer the inquiry of that gentleman with regard to the number of our animals which enter the fish, nor the time required for their destruction, as the first constantly varies, and the last depends upon it. We get very few if any fish at that season, except of the species above mentioned.

We are perfectly familiar here with the parasite mentioned by Professor Say. The oniscus progustator. I have seen the mossbankers and

The term fishermen is to be understood as re

J. S. SPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

[The following observations on Sheep, we have been assured are from the pen of a person who has possessed advantages for obtaining a know ledge of the subject of his essay of a very superior Lature. The Essay itself appears to indicate that its author has much practical as well as scientific acquaintance with the nature of that interesting and useful animal, which forms one of the richest gifts of Providence to civilized man. The communication is very acceptable to us, and we have no doubt will be highly valued not only by the agricultural and manufacturing portions of the com-munity, but by those who wish well to the prime pursuits of human industry, although they may not be directly or personally concerned or interested in raising sheep, nor establishing or prosecuting any manufactory in which "The Fleece" forms the staple commodity.]

Ed. N. E. Far.

ESSAY ON SHEEP.

By H. D. GROVE.

Of crossed breeds.

The general rule is that the lamb possesses an equal share of all the properties of each parent. The idea is very erroneous that the size and form are more affected by the one, and the intrinsic qualities of the animal by the other-for although, in the first generations, the resem-blance to the parent Ram may be most apparent, it is nevertheless certain that in subsequent years the distinctive qualities of the Ewe will again appear in the offspring. A pure race has been carefully preserved in Saxony, which has had great influence in improving the native wool by constant crossing with full blood rams. But it is certain that real and durable excellence can only be attained by preserving the pure blood; lambs may be expected, the fourth 12, the fifth and the best proof of this fact is found in Spain 18, and the 6th 22. Supposing that the oldest itself, where the Leonese flocks still continue to produce 25 per cent finer wool than those of Sozia; although the latter are supplied every year with more or less Leonese bucks, and the method of treatment is precisely similar in each.

The improvement produced by crossing naturally progresses most rapidly where the native ewes are of the best quality, although coarse wooled sheep may also be gradually improved upon in the same way; but in all such cases the size and form will be as much affected as the fineness of the wool, and all the attempts made to degenerating; and a further profit results from preserve the original size, while the wool was made finer have eventually failed.

In the selection therefore, of a breed, or of a single ram for the purpose of a cross, regard should be had solely to the fineness and colour of the wool-to the firmness of its adhesion to the skin, and to the general health of the animal-and not at all to the large size; which property will be sure to disappear in the sequel if the wool does not degenerate.

Of the introduction of a pure breed.

The raising of an unmixed breed of sheep su-

portion of our produce now finds its way to New perch, as I think, deprived of a portion of their perior to the original flock is certainly much more Vork and Philadelphia, in shallops of from 20 to fat by these cruel hangers-on. crossing with rams of higher grades bought sin-gly. It requires a considerable capital as well as very great care and attention.

It is seldom that young ewes are to be had at any tolerable price, and many persons who under-take this business are obliged to content themselves with such as cannot yield more than two, or at most three lambs.

A very important circumstance in a purchase of this kind is to inform one's self about the previous mode of feeding to which the sheep have been accustomed, and if any change is necessary, to introduce it gradually. Better feed will have a tendency to improve a flock, but it is dangerous to make even this change too suddenly .- Those who are able and willing to furnish capital for this purpose and devote the necessary attention to the business will nevertheless find themselves very soon repaid for their trouble and expense; since, in addition to the extra price of his wool, the owner of such a flock will very soon be able to dispose of full blood rams, and, as his flock increases, of ewes also; the price of which, if the best are constantly retained, cannot fail gradually to advance.

To make this business productive it is necessary to pay particular attention to the food of the ewes and lambs, and to have the latter dropped early in the season that they may attain their full strength at the proper period to produce their own young. Rams of inferior grades must of course be carefully excluded from the flock, and the ewes must be treated with extraordinary care to ensure long life and prevent premature barrenness. It is still doubtful whether there is an intrinsic difference in this respect between Merino and other sheep, or whether it is merely owing to the extraordinary attention they have received; but the fact is unquestionable that they usually rear healthy lambs at the age of twelve, and sometimes even at the age of fifteen years.

Even if the wool at that age should become a little less fine, the animal must not on this account be discarded, because if the blood remains unmixed this evil will cure itself. If these rules are carefully observed, the increase of a flock of fine blood may be made very considerable as will appear by the following estimate.

Commencing with 12 yearling ewes I estimate that each will bear one lamb the first subsequent season, and as many the second, and that half of these are ewe lambs. The third year 9 ewe lambs may be expected, the fourth 12, the fifth ewes have now become barren, the same progression will give, at the end of sixteen years from the purchase, a flock of 867 ewes of pure blood, and the low estimate of 6 lambs in all from each ewe is so much within bounds as fully to offset the chances of loss from disease or accident, if good care is taken in managing the flock.

The first purchase of ewes of pure blood will obviate the necessity of subsequent purchases of rams from time to time, which is absolutely necessary in a mixed flock to prevent the wool from the sale of the rams which may commence with the fourth or fifth year.

On the selection of sheep for breeding.

The most important point is to be certain of the pedigree of the animal to be bought, and a sheep known to be of pure blood should always be preferred before another of finer fleece and better form, whose ancestry is uncertain. Next in im-portance are the fineness and elasticity of the wool, the evenness of the fleece over the whole body, the absence of hairs-the strong, compact form-and full health. The best sheep are dis-

thick set form, with short legs.

The size of the body is of less consequence than the body at the same age. any of these particulars, having much less influence on the progeny than many people suppose. The thickness of the fleece is mainly affected by not continue through many successive generations without care in this point. There are many other marks of a supposed good ram, such as a large tuft of wool on the forehead, a large, hanging dewlap, much wool on the hinder legs, three rows of wool round the neck, &c. &c .- but

fineness of the wool, and therefore select in preference the largest, heaviest animals rather than those of the finest fleece; but in this case they fail of procuring the genuine merino blood which never reaches to a large stature under any cir-

cumstances.

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During pregnancy the ewes should be better fed than usual, and this feed should be continued till they are furnished with ample pasture. It is of great importance that the lambs should acquire strength enough very soon after birth to support the bad weather which may follow in the spring-and be able to benefit by the early pasturage, by which means they may be sooner weaned, and the fleece of the ewes increased by stopping the flow of milk.

The rams in every flock must of course be kept separate from the ewes and yearlings-the most convenient arrangement is to pasture them with the weathers. One buck is sufficient for about forty ewes. In Spain the proportion is 3 to 100 .-During the season of impregnation they are fed,

morning and evening, with oats.

In the season for dropping lambs the utmost care is necessary, and if the shepherd is not to be entirely depended on, the proprietor should have him constantly overlooked. The birth is com-monly easy but often slow. Ignorant shepherds are very apt on such occasions to be aiding in the birth, which is always useless, and often injurious.

It often happens that ewes will not own their lambs, particularly the first they bear; and in this case I would advise to sprinkling a little salt on the lamb, which induces the ewe to lick it, after which it will generally allow it to suck. If not, the ewe with her lamb should be placed in a sebe tied by the legs till the lamb has been once nourishment for the lambs, and should never be taken from them for other purposes, as is often practised by shepherds. About three or four bruised oats, or oil cakes softened in water, tender hay and well dried red clover, or other similar fodder. In order that the lambs alone may eat their proper fodder, an enclosure is made, through the aperture of which they can pass, while the full grown sheep are excluded.

This previous feeding enables them better to support being weaned at the proper time .-The weaning should take place very gradually

The jodder or hasture of sheep has been found after the most careful experiments to lambs, the next for rams and ewes, and the noorhave no effect on the fineness, and very little on est for the weathers. the quality and quantity of nourishment, and will the elasticity of the wool; but a very important one on the thickness and length and con-

course all important.

The most important circumstance in regard ble to other grasses. all these or any other similar marks I consider as of no sort of consequence, and believe they may all be found on very inferior sheep.

It sometimes happens that wool growers are more desirous of heavy fleeces than of superior more desirous of heavy fleeces than of superior plentiful to scanty feed and vice versa. It is possible to the strength of the sneep is that the supply dry and sweet. It is nourishing only in so far as except a little increase during the time of suck-ling. Even the wool often becomes weak and loose in consequence of sudden changes from plentiful to scanty feed and vice versa. It is perfectly clean straw affords almost no nou-lishment, except a little in the joints;—but it to the strength of the sheep is that the supply therefore essential that the fodder in winter and rishment, except a little in the joints;—but it the pasturage in summer should be provided in aids in digestion and helps at least to fill the sto-such manner as to subject the sneep to no changes of this kind.

allow it to be laid up for another year.

Pasturage.

mer on the meadows, except here and there on they will readily eat. If hay alone is used, at the driest and leanest spots, but it often hap-least two hundred weight is necessary for each pens that they are driven on in the spring, it sheep; and if a few peas and summer straw the grass starts early enough for them to feed are added the supply will be ample for the winsome time and be driven off again four weeks ter.

before the cattle are driven in. The sheep re
Potatoes, turnips, carrots and many other roots ceive no injury in this way, provided there are furnish excellent fodder for sheep; of which it no pools of standing water in the meadow, a., is unnecessary to speak at large, the circumthey do not remain on it too long. Generalac stances of each farm being the best guide as to however, the only pasture they have, is on t their use.

drier and leaner soils; particularly on steep hills, not easily arable nor producing sufficient pastur-whole year, but it is often given in too great quanage for cattle. This kind of pasturage is the best tity and almost forced upon the sheep; which is suited to sheep, and such land can in no way be so always injurious, and often injures the digestion well improved. It often happens however, that so that the best grain will pass through them unsuch high lands are not without swampy and altered. The best mode, where rock salt is to be parate enclosure, (of which several should be sides or in the ravines between the hills; and all ble or in the pasture and let them head as such spots are very dangerous for the sheep.— wish. The usual calculation is from one to two nutricious fodder, particularly with succulent All places where water plants are nourished pounds yearly per head, but I have found that head that the udder may be uncomfortably should be carefully avoided, and more than ever something less than one pound was quite sufficient, and more than this is not given in Saxony during the greatest heat of summer when they cient, and more than this is not given in Saxony are dry from evaporation. They are then more to the best managed flocks. suckled; after which there will be no further dangerous than ever, because deadly vapours are It is very important that sheep should be furdifficulty. The mother's milk is by far the best constantly rising through the dry crust that co-nished with clear water to prevent their drinkvers them, and oftener than any other circum ing from stagnant, muddy pools, which almost alstance create the rot which it is so difficult to con- ways occasions disease. If there is no running quer when once its ravages have begun. It is by stream in their pasture they should be watered weeks after birth, the lambs should be fed with no means during the growing season that this dan- as often as twice a day from a well. ger is most to be feared, for at that period the sheep find sufficient nourishment in dry situations for sheep are dryness, airness, and sufficient and avoid wet spots of their own accord. Merino room. They are very little liable to injury from sheep are doubtless more subject to the rot than cold. Lambs, however, should be protected the coarser breeds, and therefore require parti- from extreme cold for a few weeks after birt cular care in this respect. All such marshy spots should therefore be carefully drained in places where these sheep are to be pastured. Wooded

The best method of washing wool properties to method of washing wool properties to method of washing wool properties. pasturage affords sometimes very good feed-but shearing is to wet the fleece thoroughly on the

tinguished by full and bright eyes, bright red lamb, and after weaning, the lambs should be times very plentiful, is not so nutritious as elsewins about the lachrymal g ands, a broad forehead, short stiff ears, a short, thick neck, broad The ram lambs are cut at three or four weeks jury from the deep shade. The years or head, short stiff ears, a short, thick neck, broad The ram lambs are cut at three or four weeks jury from the deep shade. The young grass on chest, round shoulders, and generally a stout, old, the tails of the ewe lambs are cut off to fields in fallow as well as the fall feed after harwithin about three inches or something less of vest are excellent for sheep, particularly the former.

The best pasture must be reserved for the

The winter feed consists usually of hay and straw only. The best hay is well dried, early sequently on the weight of the fleece. Its effect on the health and increase of a flock is of Clover, Lucerne, &c. if well got in, are prefera-

Straw intended for sheep must also be got in

The stalks of peas and beans are more succu-A sudden increase of food is very injurious, lent, but there is a great difference between such although sheep may be gradually accustomed to as are moved before they are fully ripe, and a very plentiful supply, and generally fully repay the additional expense in the increased case they make very good fodder—though hay is quantity of their wool. The proportion of time preferable. The usual calculation is two or three during which sheep may be postured difference between such as are moved before they are fully ripe, and as are moved before moving. In the former pay the additional expense in the increased case they make very good fodder—though hay is quantity of their wool. The proportion of time preferable. The usual calculation is two or three during which sheep may be postured. during which sheep may be pastured, differs of pounds per day of dry fodder for a full grown course, in different climates. In Saxony, sheep, but many farmers give less than a pound are kept about five months on winter feed, but good farmers lay in a stock for 170 days to pea vines. A flock may be kept alive on this guard against scarcity in case of a backward fodder, but without mixing some grain or at least Spring. The excess is never lost, though late half thrashed straw with it, it is impossible that fall feed or early pasture in the Spring should withstanding the greatest care in other respects withstanding the greatest care in other respects. The most economical method, considering the increased weight of wool which may be produced Sheep are seldom admitted to pasture in sum-by it, is to give the sheep as much dry fodder as

springy places or pools of water either on the had, is to attach pieces here and there in the sta-

Dry fodder should always be put in cribs, and

The best method of washing wool previous to for the benefit of the ewe, as well as of the if the shade is very close, the grass, though some- previous evening by immersing the animal repeatadhering to the wool may be softened and more easily removable on the following day, when the principal washing is to be done. Care must be towls, &c. This is generally believed to be the done and southern states is peculiarly adapted to its taken that the sheep do not swallow any water true Panicum of the ancients, mentioned by Pliduring the process. Three or four days after the my, and others.

Washing, when the wool has been thoroughly In Europe, the stalk of this plant rises to the dried, and after the natural moisture has bugun height of about 3 feet. In Carolina, according to to reappear, the shearing may be commenced.

(To be continued.)

00 FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BOTANICAL SKETCH of the principal gramina useful, or likely to become useful, in husbandry.

No. V.

Panicum. LINN. | Panick grass. (Triandria-Digynia.) | Millet, Gc.

(From PANIS, bread, on account of the use occasionally made of the seed).

calyx is 3 valved-2 of the valves are opposite to be mutic. and equal. The third valve (exterior) is smaller. The corolla consists of 2 valves, cartilaginous, tember. unequal, and persistent. It contains three stamina and a round ovarium surmounted by two styles 2, Panicum miliaceum. with plumose stigmas. The seed is of an oval shape, but rather flat—it falls invested with the valves of the corolla. Oss. The third valve of flower.

The intricacy and difficulties attendant on this genus were adverted to in the last number. These arise not only from the many species included under it, but principally from the almost infinite variations in the features of those species. The flowers exhibit the numerous and diversified modifications of these flowers vary-some being polygamous-some awned-some awnless-and stems and the leaves present other differences. Under the genus panicum are included plants with ligneous stems. The seeds, too, considerably differ. In some species, they are flat, elongated, shining—in other species, round or cylindrical, and transversely wrinkled—in the fanicum hallens, they are triangular. Such being the anomales presented by this immense group, it is not to be wondered at that the accurate observations of modern Botanists should have led them 3. Panicum Laeve. to assume some of the subdivisions of Linnaus as the types of new genera, and to exclude some species, imperfectly determined at first. The inquisitive agriculturist will, at his leisure, investigate this subject in the works of the moderns. I must pass to the description of the most important species of hanicum, after observing, however, that the plants belonging to it delight in southern climates—and, especially, in tropical pegions. In the United States, few species only are found beyond the 40th degree of N. latitude. The genus increases progressively, as we proceed from north to south, until it strikingly pre-dominates. (See Nuttall, Elliot, Muhlenberg, Pursh, Michaux, &c.)

\ Italian Panick. 1. Panicum italicum. LINN. Bengal grass. (with two varieties.) (Millet cultivé. J Millet des oiseaux,

This is an annual plant, a native of India, but markable. The corolla is transversely striated, long since cultivated in Italy, Germany, France, in a most delicate manner. &c. and now well known in the United States .-Its seeds are eminently farinaceous—they yield parts of Africa. Its excellence as a forage has travelling notes, made the following

In Europe, the stalk of this plant rises to the a striking affinity to this plant. height of about 3 feet. In Carolina, according to Elliott, it grows from 2 to 10 feet high. This 4. Panicum altissimum. JACQUIN. Grand panic. stalk is erect, a little compressed. The leaves are lanceolate, large, nerved-smooth in their fruit is ripe, this spike becomes nodding or droop-

flowers are inverted with long setæ or bristlespurple colour-and sometimes of a white colour. Egypt, but also naturalized in the West Indies, The setæ assume the same tints.

In the variety B. (the Panicum Germanicum of Wildenow) the setæ are so short as not to be GENERIC CHARACTERS .- In this genus, the perceived with the naked eye-so that it is said

This plant flowers in July, August, and Sep-

LINN. Millet.

This species of panicum is also annual, and a tain from it a beverage, of which they are very

or more, according to soil and climate; it is erect forms of the spike and of the panicle; and even the and villous, as well as the leaves, which are, besides, long and flat. The orifice of the sheaths is very hairy. The flowers form a panicle, tersometimes the calyx, forming an exception to the minal, loose, and nodding on one side, especially above generic characters, is two valved. The after maturation. The glumes are conspicuously nerved, and accuminate. The seed is round, smooth, and shining.

VARIETIES.

a with white seed. β . . yellow seed. y . . blackish seed. J . . purple flowers.

Panicum Laeve. LAM.
Panicum Polygamum. SWARTZ.
Panicum Jumentorum. PER.

Guinea grass
Herb de Guinée.

The root of this valuable plant, which is perennial, puts out stalks rising to the height of four feet, and to a much greater height, under favourable circumstances. These stems or stalks are erect, glabrous, a little compressed in their lower The leaves are many, long, flat, green, divided by a white nerve, and smooth both on their upper and on their lower surface, but rather ciliated near the orifice of the sheath. The flowers form a terminal, loose, elongated, and ample panicle-the ramifications of which are filiform, and verticillated in the inferior part of the panicle-then in pairs-and, finally, alternate and sparse. The flowers have pedicels-they are oblong—very smooth—mutic—and of a greenish colour. Two very striking additional features distinguish this species. The 3rd valve of the calyx is appressed—short—and particularly re-

edly in a stream of water, in order that the dirt a flour, which is eaten in the same way as pap, caused it to be naturalized in Jamaica, and other

culture.
Obs. The Panicum Hirsutum of Swartz, bears

This PANICUM has by some Botanists been idenlower surface-and hairy at the orifice of the tified with the preceding; but it is larger in alsheath. The flowers form a terminal spike, the most every respect.—The leaves form a remarkaxis of which is villose and angular. When the able exception—they are narrower, &c. This valuable gramen was first observed by Jacquin in Guadaloupe, but it is a native of Abyssinia. As In the variety a, which has a larger spike, the well as the preceding, it is entitled to the particular attention of our agriculturists. The PANIand these flowers are sometimes of a violet or CUM COLORATUM, said to be a native of Spain and and remarkable by its flowers tinged with green and violet, hears a considerable affinity to the two preceding species, and likewise goes under the appellation of Guinea grass.

5. Panicum molle. SWARTZ. & Soft Panick-grass.

This is another valuable Panicum growing abundantly in the meadows of Jamaica. The root is perennial. The culm thick, pubescent, juicygeniculate and procumbent at its base. It puts shape, but rather flat—it falls invested with the valves of the corolla. Obs. The third valve of the calix is considered by some as an abortive flower.

This species of panicum is also annual, and a native of India. Its seed is farinaceous, but not the calix is considered by some as an abortive flower.

This species of panicum is also annual, and a native of India. Its seed is farinaceous, but not the calix is considered by some as an abortive flower. bread, in some countries-and, in other countries, olate-with pubescent sheaths. The joints are used in the same way as rice. The Tartars ob- thick and villose. The spikes paniculate, erect, tain from it a beverage, of which they are very fond; its most common use, however, is to feed poultry.

The stalk of the P. miliaceum is 4 feet high, which I have alluded.) The exterior valve is a coordinate and two flowered (one of those anomalies to which I have alluded.) very small-the interior oval, obtuse, pubescent. In the hermaphrodite flowers, the valves of the corolla are oval—nearly equal—the anthers of a deep purple colour. This is represented as opti-mum pabulum. The Panicum molle described by Elliott, as growing in the vallies of the seaislands, and particularly on Chaplin's island, does not quite accord with the above, and that eminent Botanist terms it "a plant salt and bitter." This may be referred, however, to local influences .-Michaux also found the PANICUM MOLLE in the sedgy meadows of Florida.

My limits now compel me to take a temporary leave of this interesting genus; but I shall revert to it in my next number, as it is far from being exhausted.

As images of peace and friendship are never foreign to agricultural subjects, I beg leave to mention, before I conclude, that the far famed calumet of the Indians is supplied by a variety of the Panicum latifolium, a native of North America. Some degree of poetic interest is, therefore, attached to this plant .- Humanity loves to connect it with the classic Olive branch.

L. H. GIRARDIN.

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EXPENSES AND FACILITIES OF TRA-VELLING IN THE UNITED STATES.

A gentleman who has been for a long time sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia, arising from want of exercise, and sixteen hours her day of sedentary employment; received the kind permission of his superior in office to make an excursion for the benefit of his health :-

Making it known to a friend, then sojourning with him, from Massachusetts-who had recently This panicum is a native of Guinea, and other made an extensive tour-that friend, from his

ITINE	RARY	-For	the	Editor	of t	he	_	
Pittsb	urgh,	back to	B	Boston altimore				

Though the person, for whose guidance it was intended, cannot indulge himself in the pleasure of a jaunt so extensive, it may gratify curiosity, if it does not answer a more valuable purpose, by showing at what expense, and by what facilities, a journey may be made through the most interesting, healthy, and highly cultivated portions of the United States. By valetudinarians, these notes may be turned to practical account.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday or Friday-leaving Baltimore at 5 o'clock, A. M. in boats of low pressure, noble structure, superb accommodations, and, what is more than half the battle, polite and agreeable captains. Arrive at French Town at 12-take stages, 14 miles to New Castle, and arrive at Philadelphia before sunset same afternoon; whole expense,

From the Mansion House Hotel, kept by C. Bailey, Esq. at 6 A. M. in the citizens' coach; quickest and best conveyance-and arrive in New York at 7 P. M. same day,

From New York on Tuesdays or Thursdays, P. M. in Steam Boat Oliver Elsworth (low pressure) to Middletown, diet included.

To Hartford in stage or steam boat, One day at Hartford, say, at most,

To Boston, stage fare 6 50-diet 1 50, Notabene.-It costs \$14 50 from New York to Boston, via, Providence in steam boat direct.

It is now stated that you can go in post coaches between Albany and Boston, via, Northampton for \$5.

Boston or Brighton to Albany, stage \$5 Diet 2 days, say

Albany in canal boat, with diet .- To Utica, passing Schenectady-the Mohawk and its rich borders in view most of the distance, 96 miles,

Utica to Rochester, passing the richest and most pleasant villages in the United States, viz: -Onandagua, Auburn, Manlius, Geneva, Canandaigua, &c. crossing the Cayuga Lake and an extensive bridge, and approaching the borders of the Skenatales, Seneca, and Canandaigua Lakes-in elegant post coaches over fine roads,

Diet, say

One day at Rochester to view the falls, the improvements of the vast water power and the stupendous aqueduct bridge,

From Rochester in stage up Genessee river, 30 miles, to Mr. Wadsworth's, at Geneseo, via, Avon-stage fare and expense,

Back to Avon 8 miles, in stage, to take the Buffaloe line of post coaches, including stage fare and expense to Buffaloe,

Buffaloe to Black Rock, 3 miles, view the basin forming for the entrance of canal, and cross to Waterloo in Upper Canada,

Waterloo, down the Niagara-passing the battle ground of Chippewa to Falls, in an elegant post coach, with the river in view all the distance,

1 75 Stav one day at Falls, From thence to Queen's Town, viewing battle ground of Lundis' Lane, Bridgewater, &c. in a fine post coach,

Cross the Niagara to Lewistown,

From Lewistown to Fort Niaga	75 cts.
Say expense at Lewistown,	1 00
From thence back to the Falls	on
the American side,	75
One day more at Falls,	1 75
Back to Buffaloe in post coach.	, 1
One day at Buffaloe, possib	ly
more if you wait for steam boat,	1
Steam boat (low pressure)	to
Erie, diet included,	5
Erie to Pittsburg-stage fare,	\$5
Diet and lodging at most,	3
	8
From Pittsburg to Bedford, dis	stance 100
miles,	6
At Bedford Springs - days a	t 1 25 per
day,) - 14°
Stage fare from Bedford to I	saitimore,

After leaving Albany, your expenses while 3 50 travelling in stages or stationary, will not exceed \$1 50 per day-including spirits at table.

TRAVELLING FROM BALTIMORE TO SARATOGA SPRINGS.

4 50	SPRINGS.		
1	From Baltimore to Philadelphia,		87
1 50	From Philadelphia to New York,		3
8	Next morning in steam boat from	New	
	York to Albany,		-2
	From Albany to Saratoga,		2
			-
			14

Whole distance from Philadelphia to Saratoga 251 miles, or 3 cts. per mile, Diet about.

Say, \$17 00

GROWTH, POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES. PATERSON, N. J.

24th June, 1824.

merely remark that in 1810 to 12, I presume there duck weaving. were not more than 500 inhabitants in the same district, if so many.

Agricultural implements have in the neighbor-

hood, kept pace with the increased market afforded to Farmers by the demands of the manufac-1 50 turers.

Your very obed't. serv't.

JNO. COLT.

We have understood that Mr. Colt is entitled to the merit of being the first to make Cotton since December, 1821 .- Ed. 1m. Far.

CENSUS OF PATERSON.

3 50 Our readers may recollect, that a short time since, we promised them a census of this village. On reading the notice, the Rev. S Fisher, of this town, very liberally tendered his services, and it is the laborious exertions of this gentleman for several days past that enables us to present to our friends, and the public at large, the follow-

Statement of the number of Dwelling Houses, In hahitants, Schools, &c. &c. in Paterson, June 18, 1824.

Number of dwelling houses now occupied Do, of other buildings, occupied as stores, mechanic shops, school houses, &c.

Do. of houses and shops built and building, 17 but not yet occupied 491 1 75 Total Number of dwelling houses and shops now occupied, which have been built within 4 years 268 2 50 Number of Families in Paterson 816 1 50 Do. of Males 2,391 Do. of Females 2,346 1 50 Total 4,737

Number of children under 17 years of age 2,182 Do of people of colour Number of schools 156 Do. of children instructed in them 395 45 grocery stores-about one half of these sell

little else but spirituous liquors; 11 stores which sell groceries, in connexion with dry goods, hardware, shoes, crockery, &c.; 10 dry good stores; 1 apothecary store; 1 apothecary, oil and paint store; 3 leather stores; 4 cabinet maker's shops; 13 blacksmith shops; 2 reed makers; 1 brush factory; 2 bakers; 1 foundery; 1 cooper's shop; 1 chair maker; 3 turners' shops; 2 tin and brazier's shops; 1 printing office; 1 bank; 1 book store and bindery; 3 saddle and harness makers; 1 tobacconist; 12 shoe factories; 3 watch makers; 1 sizing and drying establishment; 1 bleaching do.; 2 hatters' shops; 4 miliners; 12 taylors; 2 barbers; 3 painters and glaziers; 7 taverns; 1 crockery store; 4 confectionary shops; 5 cookey 50 and beer shops; 5 weaving shops; 2 carpet weavers; 3 wheel wrights; 1 market house, and 4 other meat stalls; 1 hardware store; 2 ovster shops; 1 lottery office; 1 post office; 2 tanners and curriers; 1 tallow chandler; 7 organized 50 churches; 4 church edifices; 3 ordained clergymen located in Paterson; 5 physicians; 3 lawyers; 2 justices; 1 master in chancery; 1 dancing 2 50 master.

Number of Mills generally-

Twelve Cotton Mills, employing 1654 mill hands-17,724 spindles-165 power looms.

Two Duck Mills, belonging to Messrs. John Colt and John Travers, and employing 235 hands -1433 spindles-106 hand looms.

Aggregate amount: 14 mills-1889 hands-Sir :- I take the liberty of enclosing to you a 19,157 spindles-165 power looms and 106 hand statement and census taken in this place; and looms; the latter devoted exclusively to the

Seven of the above mentioned mills have each a machine shop belonging to the establishment, one of which Messrs. Goodwin Rogers & Co.'s, employs no less than sixty-five hands. In point of extent and respectability in the execution of orders, this establishment is equal, we presume, if not superior, to any other in the United States.

About 420 hand looms exclusively devoted, when going, to the weaving of cotton, but at pre-Duck without sizing or dressing—he has made it sent there are only about 300 of them in operation.

One large Turning Mill and Chair Making Shop, employing 25 hands.

One Grist Mill and two Saw Mills.

An extensive Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, employing 25 hands.

Three regular Sabbath Schools, which furnish the means of gratuitous instruction to nearly four hundred children.

As our limits will not permit any lengthy comments on the foregoing facts we must content ourselves, at this time, with offering one or two.

General Remarks .- One of the most convincing ridences of the importance of a legislative encouragement to domestic manufactures, is here even. A population of nearly five thousand souls 51 has within a few years past, risen into social ex-

oumstances, only by the spindle and the loom .-Hundreds of destitute families have flocked into conducted with great caution. our village, under the judicious idea that, as far the greatest proportion of the mill hands are Hellebore, has been very successfully used. If dyspeptic affections-also in certain forms of the children, the services of theirs would be the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla aource of a profitable revenue to themselves and their parents. Their hopes have been realized; found dead in the morning. This plant grows in for an instance here is rare, where the head of a swamps and mountain bogs, and is found all over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and ill conditioned ulcers.

The waters of Schooley's mountain, New-Jerson and mountain bogs, and is found all over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheumatism, scrophula, palsy, and the cut into small pieces and scattered over the pla gout, chronic rheum

Only 8 individuals were confined by serious indisposition in a population of 816 families.

States!

-00 COCK-ROACHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Dear Sir.

A correspondent of yours, in a letter dated Barboursville, 11th June, complains bitterly of the cock roach, which he says would be a fit addition to the plagues of Egypt. This denuncia-tion is not new. Brown in his celebrated Natural History of Jamaica, pronounces it the most loath some insect in America, and Hughes in his History of Barbadoes, compares it to the Harpies of Virgil.

" Diripiuntque dapes, centactuque omnia fædant portunity. Immundo.

seen in Jamaica.

A cock roach which keeps in ships, and is rarely seen on shore, and two other species which in fest houses. The largest kind is very flat and ed that unhappiness springs oftener house. Among the thermal waters, are those of New ereeps into almost any crevice. It lays its eggs and repetion of petty annoyances, and small vexaand repetion of petty annoyances, and small vexations, than from great and overwhelming calamiLebanon, New-York, temperature 72 degrees the state of the state silks. The other species is not so large or troublesome.

Hughes only mentions one kind in Barbadoes, which he describes as of a very dark snuff colour, lays many small brownish eggs.

In Turton's edition of Linnaus, forty-seven different species of blatta are enumerated, several of which are appropriated to our continent, and the West India Islands.

The blatta Orientalis, which is also of American origin, has long since been naturalized in Europe. Besides these, the blatta Occidentalis, Viridis, Pennsylvanica and several others, are said to be indigenous in the western world.

I have seen two kinds in this country-one of a bright brown colour, large and very offensive .-This I have observed in the City of New York, interesting to offer the following summary of the PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY ORand it has been probably imported from the West analysis of the most useful. Indies. The other is black, small, less injurious, and perhaps a native. When Kalm travelled through this country in 1748, he denominated the cock roach which he saw, the blatta orientalis of the West Indies. But it has been seen in remote forests and unsettled regions, and is undoubtedly indigenous as well as exotic.

This insect multiplies rapidly, and as it is said to deposit its ova singly, its progeny is apt to be diffused. It selects the night for its depredations and being a winged insect, it is enabled to extend itself over a large space: and conveyed in merchandize and furniture, or by its own powers, it follows in the train of emigration and, like the rat, pursues man in his remote settlements

Several remedies have been prescribed for the extirpation or expulsion of this noxious animal.

2. The root of the vertarum viride or white family is industrious and economical, but they can the United States. Its vulgar names, are Hete rior to those of Ballston and Saratoga. These enjoy food, raiment and domestic felicity. weed, and Indian Poke. It is so deleterious that waters yield crows are destroyed by boiling Indian corn in a decoction of it, and scattering the grains so pre-So is it we should hope in all parts of the United pared over the fields frequented by them.

3. The most effectual remedy, however, is a vessel called a cock-roach trap, made of coarse earthen ware.

It is of a round form-diameter at the bottom 9 inches-and it tapers upwards until the diameter at the top is about 6 inches. It is about five the digestive organs, and calculous affections-inches high, and from the upper rim there is a particularly in the latter cases. gentle circular descent, say about one inch to the aperture or mouth, which is about four inches across. There is a plug hole near the bottom to let out the molasses with which it must be filled, in order to allure the insect; and hundreds are caught in this way every night. They find the descent easy, but to return is impossible.

In order however, that there may be no mistake, I shall send a trap to you by the first op. drogen. Muriate of soda prevails at Ballston,

With a view to remove this great annoyance I Brown says that three species of the blatta are have been induced to make this communication calculous and hypochondriacal affections-also in consequence, is really of great importance to the diseases or the remedies necessary to remove them, comfort of families; and it has been well observ- Bedford waters have been found excellent restofest houses. The largest kind is very flat and ed that unhappiness springs oftener from a series ratives.

> TO DESTROY COCK-ROACHES - By a gentleman in the South.

> The correspondent in the American Farmer of senic or corrosive sublimate to the human race.

=0= FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MINERAL WATERS.

At a time when the medicinal springs are resorted to by the valetudinary, it may not be un-

Ballston public spring. One gallon of water contains-Muriate of Soda 159 grains Carbonate of soda 9 Carbonate of lime 75 Carbonate of Magnesia Carbonate of Iron 7 also 210 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas.

Saratoga congress spring. Gallon water-Muriate of soda 371 grains Carbonate of soda 16 Carbonate of lime 178 Carbonate of Magnesia 3 Carbonate of iron 6 also

345 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. The other springs at these places contain this office. 1. The sumes of charcoal. But it is well known smaller portions of the same ingredients.

Istence and is now sustained in comfortable circ how deleterious they are to human life. The appropriate Law's spring at Ballston, is a fountain, cumstances, only by the spindle and the loom.—plication of this remedy ought therefore to be which, in addition to the above, contains seven Near Law's spring at Ballston, is a fountain, cubic inches of sulphurretted hydrogen.

The above waters are useful in bilious and

Muriate of soda, Muriate of Magnesia, Carbonate of lime, Sulphate of lime, Carbonate of magnesia, Silex, Carbonated Oxyd of iron.

These waters are chiefly used in diseases of

Bedford.

Analysis shews this water to contain Carbonate of lime, Sulphate of magnesia, Sulphate of lime.

Muriate of magnesia, Carbonated oxyd of iron; also

One of the springs contains sulphurretted bysulphate of magnesia at Bedford.

These waters are useful in hepatic, dyspeptic, on a subject which though apparently of trifling chronic rheumatism. In debility, following acute

> Carolina, temperature 104. These last are eminently useful in chronic rheumatism and palsy. The warm springs in Virginia are well known.

In the territory of Arkansas, springs have been and says that it flies about in the evenings and the 25th inst. may be assured that the common discovered, the remarkably elevated temperature Hollebore root, found on low grounds and near of which render them objects of great curiosity. water courses in Maryland and Virginia, is as They are situated in 84 degrees north latitude, completely destructive to the cock-roach, as ar- on a creek flowing into the Washita river. Sixty fountains are said to exist within the distance of Chip it with a knife, and strew where the four hundred yards along the east side of the The blatta Americana, is said to have made its appearance lately in Europe, and to have been conveyed in raw sugar.

Chip it with a kine, and strew where the load its whith avidity, creek. The temperature, in January 1818, was found to vary, in the different springs, from 104 to 151 degrees In summer the water is hot enough to draw tea or coffee, to cook eggs, and even meat. Vegetables are seen growing in the hottest of the springs, and a peculiar insect is said to live and sport in them. See Am. Month. Mag. also, Amer. Jour. Arts and Sciences.

Georgetown, June 15. H. 00

DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Queen Anne Inspection Warehouse during the quarter, commencing on the 5th day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twentyfour, and ending on the fifth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

	Domestic growth.	of this	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	619			619
Number de- livered.	478			478

WATKINS & HARWOOD, Inspectors. TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, July 7, 1824. True Copy from the original report on file in

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

A SHORT RIDE IN CÆCIL COUNTY.

Sir. On board the Steam Boat United States, Capt Trippe, I amused myself after dinner with writing for your entertainment, if entertainment you exhibition of that propensity to experiment, in ment and a cultivated mind, he had improved his agriculture, which distinguishes modern from past times—as evidenced especially by his profit command of our naval forces on that station for tellis us that Ceres and Bacchus were mortals, able use of living fish to resuscitate dead land.

I embraced the opportunity of being on that shore, to pay my respects to Commodore Jones, of the Navy, and to make a long promised visit their attention in collecting, and bringing home to a venerable patriot of the revolution, who like from abroad, animals and vegetables of various hook, and enjoys otium cum dignitate, in the best taste, on the shores of the Sassafras.

I doubt if any part of the United States presents such smooth and beautiful roads to the traveller as are found on this peninsula. You may journey for a whole day without being incommod ed by a gate or impeded by a single spot of dandown a Jacob staff in some counties at a distance heat and drought. of more than 5 miles from sloop navigation.

probably through the eastern shore generally are; tail than the mule which springs from the ordina-the convenience of farmers to navigable water, ry union of the ass with the mare. I need not say the unbroken smoothness of the roads, the imany thing of his broad tail sheep, and black hogs mense extent and beautiful cultivation of their which I understand are with you. The pecufields of wheat and corn, which constitute the liarities of the hog are fineness in the grain of the chief, and in many instances the sole object of meat, and great aptitude of the animal to keep cultivation. I could not help smiling at the fat. Its size, for which it is not remarkable, is thought of the impression which would be made attained at an early age, and there is every reason those numerous fields of, from one to two hundred fashion of Maryland, and the southern states, acres of corn and wheat in a body!!

For the plough, horses are exclusively usedthese are of rather small light figure, of quick no wagons are used except by millers and manufacturers near Elkton.

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black mulberry or the English mulberry cultivatcharacters of the white mulberry except the co-lour—being quite black. It has the bark, leaf, mulberry, altogether different from our common aware of their existence.

It is, probably, to this species that Ovid refers, in his story of Pyramus and Thisbe, where the simple change of colour is so fancifully accounted

"The berries stained with blood, began to show A dark complexion, and forgot their snow; While, fatten'd with a flowing gore, the root Was doomed forever to a purple fruit.

The prayer which, dying, Thisbe had preferr'd Both Gods and Parents with compassion heard: The whiteness of the mulberry soon fled And rip'ning sadden'd in a dusky red."

It is remarkable with respect to these trees that they ripen in May, and continue as I was inform

six successive months.

to make more minute enquiries of him relative to triot generals of the Roman Commonwealth, who could find in it, a brief sketch of the farm ma-nagement of your friend B F. M. at Wilna Mills; shores of the Mediteranean; in regard to which mies of their country in war, and turned up the intended chiefly, to bring to your notice a striking it was obvious that, with the aid of a good judg- earth in time of peace. The exalted estimation in the last three years.

The country is much indebted, as is already well known, to many officers of the navy for of raising fruits. Cincinnatus, has turned his sword into a pruning kinds, making valuable additions to our present with its for ner condition, but I was assured that stock- and none have more judiciously attended it is in a state of regular and steady meliorationto this great interest of every nation, than Capt. and for proof of this I was referred to fields of clo-Jones.

Besides a great variety of grass, grain, and melon seed, he brought with him a male and female ing all of them signs that a redeeming spirit had Ass, of great size, from Minorca, esteemed the best of their species-a beautiful stallion and tiful, but much abused and exhausted country. gerous or bad road. The unevenness of the sur mare from Tunis, of small size but remarkable face is barely sufficient to drain it, and yet it is for their round body—short loins, fine limbs, tainterlocked in all directions with fine navigable pering muzzle, beautiful black manes, flat shouldcreeks and rivers-so numerous are these that I er laying well back, great activity, enduring have heard it remarked that you could not stick wind, and extraordinary capacity to bear hunger,

He brought too, the first I had ever seen of the The objects which would be most likely to mule race propagated by the Stallion on the Jen-

dition to our "swinish multitude."

like other sailors, he has strong propensities; he Approaching the Bohemia river we met with rate price. The horse, which is beautiful, he served a taste so pure, and so conformable to a species of Mulberry which I had never seen be-talked of altering for his own saddle, which right reason." fore-very different either from our common would be lamentable, after taking the pains to bring him entire to the country. It is probable ed in our gardens. It possesses in fact all the that if his design be not yet executed, the horse might be had for \$300. Besides the things before mentioned, Captain J. has taken great pains to size, shape, and mawkish sweetness, of the white bring home several varieties of trees and vines to in speaking of New-England, remarks, that "as benefit or ornament his country; but I do not here field mulberry, varying as much from it, in chaenumerate these evidences of his thoughtfulness who attain to 70." And I saw mentioned a few racter, as the white mulberry does in colour. In the midst of official duties, for the sake of gaindays since, the great age of some persons in a These mulberries may be common in some parts ing for him that credit which he does not seek, so of our country, but certain it is, I was not before much as for the purpose of noting in your Repositends to throw light on the introduction, or on the sea-coast. In the second society, a parish of probable origin of plants now collected for use, is that town, being detained by the weather one interesting even though it is not quite perfect." It rainy day, I had the curiosity to examine a reneed not now be said in behalf of our officers both of the navy and army, that to serve their country without ostentation, to unite modesty with enter the desire of embellishing and profiting their at Fort Griswold, in the American army, or the country by the transplantation to it of trees and Jersey prison ship, &c. The result exhibited be more natural as well as praiseworthy and in find, as well as I was acquainted with the salunocent? Do they not thereby raise to their me brity of the air, and temperate habits of that

tree, berries at every stage of their growth for our distinguished officers, whose bravery and skill have illustrated their country, thus en-I was particularly gratified in my short stay riching our fields, and adorning our gardens and with Capt. Jones, and lamented the want of time pleasure grounds, who is not reminded of the padeified for having conferred on men immortal plessings, by bestowing on them the knowledge

As I never before saw this district of Marvland, I could not judge of its present by comparison ver-plantations of young orchards-painting and white-washing farm houses and out buildings, begone abroad to revive and fertilize this once beau-

As you know the flights, and season of appearance of birds of my class are very limited, I must here close this epistle. It was my wish to have given a sketch of my visit to GENERAL F. at Rose-Hill; but so many agreeable impressions were crowded there into a short space of time, that I was too much confounded to systematize them. If, hereafter, I can arrange these impressions in make an impression on a stranger to the country, nett .- It was of good size for its age, lively spirit, any sort of order, so as to give you a view of his passing from Eikton to the Sassafras; and so and apparently of smaller ears, and more hair on the farm, and an idea, be it ever so imperfect, of his taste and management, and the various beauties and comforts of his establishment, you may expect to hear from me again : suffice it for the present to say, that when I viewed the character, habits, situation, amusements and predilections of this old soldier, when I saw in his garden, lawns, and pleasure grounds, the plantation by his own hand, of every kind of tree and shrub, from on some of your New England friends, by one of to think, that for making bacon, according to the the "Cedar of Libanus, to the Moss growing on the the southern states," I could not but apply to him the compliment these black hogs will prove a most valuable ad- paid by Lysander, who when Cyrus told him that many of the trees they were looking at had been I understood from Captain Jones, that as his of. planted by himself, the Lacedemonian observed motion, and well adopted to the nature of the soil. ficial duties would deprive him of the anticipated that "the world had reason to extol the happiness Oxen are used chiefly in carts, few mules and pleasure of devoting himself to farming, to which, of Cyrus, whose virtue was eminent as his fortune, and who, in the midst of the greatest affluwould now sell these animals at a fair and mode- ence, splendor, and magnificence, had yet pre-

Your's, WHIP-POOR-WILL. At Home, July 13th, 1824.

COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY.

Dr. Ramsay in his sketch of South Carolina, many of their inhabitants reach 85, as of ours who attain to 70." And I saw mentioned a few grave yard in Connecticut.

Some years ago I was in the town of Groton, tory the history of their introduction to the coun- in that State (Connecticut,) a high, hilly, rocky try. "Every anecdote, says Sir Joseph Banks, that district of country, within a few miles of the gister of the deaths of the inhabitants of that society for 45 years past, not including those which were occasioned by accidents, by diseases prize is their characteristic; but with regard to of foreign climes, or occurred in the slaughter animals not hitherto known, what ambition can a degree of longevity which I little expected to ed in the neighbourhood to put forth and to ripen mories monuments unstained with blood, more region. And I am inclined to think, that the their fruit until frost, so that you see on the same durable than brass or marble? When we see schedule will bear a comparison with tables of mortality in any other part of the world whate-precoil; but there is a species of worm found in ver. Of this, however, I leave the reader to various parts of this state, which conveys a poi

The total number of deaths was 623, of which 100 were of the age of one year and under, leaving

Over one year, Of which were from	523 .70 t	o 80	73
	80 t		65
the second section	60 t	o 100	15
Over		100	1
Over	70		155
	80		82
	90		17
	100		1

This gives 1 of 100 out of 623 births. European registers give but 1 of 3126. (In Charles. ton in 1790, of 8000 inhabitants, 100 were over 70 and 1 over 100.) We all know that a hilly country is favourable to long life. But the different calculations and comparisons, I cannot recollect, not having Price's tables, or any other at hand. Perhaps this hint may invite more in-teresting and useful recollections on the sub-tongue swells to an immoderate size and obstructs by collected every Thursday, for the American teresting and useful recollections on the subject .- A. Y. Statesman.

The importance of the trade with Hayti to the United States may be estimated from the following official facts, of the tonnage employed, and quently the objects of his frantic fury-in a word, Corn, yellow, 38 cts-Do. white, 38 cts-Rye, per the exports to that island, compared with the he exhibits to the life all the detestable passions bus. 41 cts Oats, 25 cts. - B. E. Peas, none--White trade that we have with several nations, for the that rankle in the bosom of a savage, and such is the Beans, none-Whiskey, 28 cts-Apple Brandy, year ending on the 30th September, 1823.

Hayti	Hayti Countries		Tonnage departing, (American,) tone, 37,480			articles exported. Domestic. Foreign. \$1,670,140 708,642		
Russin, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark Spain, Portugal, Italy and Trieste as Turkey, China,	Malt:	, er A	driat	ie por 8ce.	ets,	3,050 9.8 5,502 1,476 6,057 3,818 1,876 9,478	51,535 7,268 151,037 39,783 131,842 48,977 115,994 25,697 4,877 288,373	\$97.199 588 147,191 53,134 85,413 90.951,911 919,618 559,783 4,347,086
						32,159	884,585	7,814,545

quantity of our own goods that all these nations Still. receive, and the tonnage employed is as 37,480 to 32,159; but it must be remembered that the voyage to Hayti is shorter, and, perhaps the number of persons who get a living by the trade with the first, may not much exceed that em ployed in, and subsisted by, the last; but small ing trade, it appears that this island takes more where it had made considerable ravages: of them than Russia, Spain and Portugal, with whom we have "envoys extraordinary, and mi-dissolve it by boiling in one gallon of soft wa- A suitable reward will be given to the finder nisters plenipotentiary" to take care of our trade, ter-if boiled in an iron or tinned vessel, add who will deliver it, or a similar one, to the editor for we have no other business with them, or at half an ounce of copper filings; but if in an un-jof the American Farmer. least, ought not to have. Besides, Hayti furnish- tinned copper vessel, the filings are not necessaes the material of a great part of our commerce in the Mediterranean, which is protected by a common tar, add a small quantity of fresh slaked ser for them on application as above. fleet, and for the privilege of carrying on which stone-lime, sifted pretty fine, beat them well we lately paid tribute to Algiers, &c. These into a paste, which should be then nicely disthings require only to be mentioned, and comment on the importance of a good understanding with Hayti is useless .- Niles' Register.

From the Missourian. THE WORM.

"Outvenoms all the worms of Nile."

Shakspeare.

Who has not heard of the Rattle-snake or Copper head! An unexpected sight of either of these reptiles will make even the lords of creation

even the venom of the rattle-snake is harmless.

To guard our readers against this foe of human kind, is the object of this communication.

This worm varies much in size. It is frequently an inch through, but as it is rarely seen, except answer had been received to this proposition. when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured. It is of a dull lead colour, and generally lives near

Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlements, to the misery and destruction of many to name .- Pet. Int. of our fellow citizens.—I have, therefore, had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produced by the subtle poison which this worm infuses.

The symptoms of its bute are terrible.-The his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows. Sometimes in his being bitten again.

through many a sorrow.

32,159 884,585 7,814,545 Youths of Missouri, would you know the name Tobacco.—Very dull the last week—not more This shews that Hayti consumes twice the of this reptile? It is called the Worm of the than 100 hhds. inspected since last report. Bright

DRY ROT.

We have been favoured by Mr. Baker, of

Take two ounces of white arsenic in powder, Crescite & Multiplicamini. ished, as a preventive, should be dressed with the composition, at least twice, after well drying the first coat-old work, as a curative, when removed and repaired, (such as diseased wainscot) should be perfectly dried by exposition to the air, and then well dressed on its back before it is returned to its place.

Journal Royal Institution, No. 32

ECLIPSE-once More.

The National Intelligencer mentions that a letson of a nature so deadly, that compared with it, ter had been received at Washington from New York, stating that the New York Jockey Club have promised to the Virginians through Mr. WYNN, to run ECLIPSE against any named

We have had within these few days, no oppor-tunity of communicating with Mr. Wynn, and a spring or small stream of water, and bites the therefore can take upon ourselves neither to affirm unfortunate people who are in the habit of going nor deny the truth of the above statement: But, there to drink. The brute creation it never molests. They avoid it with the same instinct that Club, if they are serious in this matter, that teaches the animals of Peru to shun the deadly ECLIPSE WILL BE MET on half-way ground, [why not at Baltimore] for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, at any time they may think proper

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1824.

ty collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

character quickly follows. Sometimes in his Flour, Howard St., \$5 62 wagon price—Do. madness, he attempts the destruction of his near-Susquehannah, \$5 25—Do. Wharf \$5 25—Do. est friends. If the sufferer has a family, his Rye, \$2 a \$2 75-Corn Meal, per. barrel, \$2weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfre- Wheat, white, \$1 to \$1 5-Ditto Red, 95 a 98spell in which his senses are locked, that no soon- 35 cts—Peach do. \$1.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 124—er has the unhappy patient recovered from the No. 2, \$1 874—Ditto Old, No. 1, \$1 50—paroxysm of insanity, occasioned by the bite, than Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 he seeks out the destroyer for the sole purpose of 75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, out of season-Linseed Oil, 65 cents.-Clover Seed, out of I have seen a good old father, his locks as white season-Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushelas snow, his steps slow and trembling, beg in vain Timothy, Do. out of season-Hay, per ton, \$10of his only son to quit the lurking place of the Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 121 cts.—Soap, 7 worm. My heart bled when he turned away, for cts.—Pork, Mess, \$15—Ditto Prime, \$12— I knew the fond hope that his son would be the Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, 9 cts.—Bacon, "staff of his declining years," had supported him 6 a 7 cts.—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.— Feathers, 35 cts.

> yellow tobacco will command good prices—very little in market, except 12 hhds. from Ohio, not yet inspected.

LOST,

Hampstead with some valuable observations on An old Maryland Shilling, with the head of the the above subject, which want of room prevents proprietor on one side, with the legend Cacilius vessels require a greater proportionate number our publishing in detail. He adduces a number DNS TERRÆ MARIÆ on the reverse, his of hands than large ones; and as to the export of instances, in which the following application arms surmounted by a coronet and crest (a Globe of foreign articles, or what is called the carry- effectually prevented the disease, and cured it and Roman Cross) on one side of the arms the letter X, and on the other side II, the legend

tinned copper vessel, the filings are not necessa- Any person being in possession of any of the ry—to a quart of size, and half a pound of early Coins of the State, will meet with a purcha-

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Natural History, correspondence on the nature of the Fish solved with the above solution, gradually adding during the process (by small portions) as much sketch of the principal gramina useful, or likely to become more of the pulverized lime as will give the whole a proper, (rather diluted) body, to be laid on with a painter's brush. New work when finters—Fobacco Report—Short Ride in Casel County—Com-parative Longevity—Importance of the Trade with tayte— The Worm—Dry Rot—Eclipse once more—Prices of Country Produce-Advertisement, &c.

rented every Friday at \$34 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Ballimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing is evented with neatness and despatch—Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURE.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXTRACTS FROM THE READINGS OF A CORRESPONDENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Steam Boat United States, going to French- }

It would appear, Sir, from what I have occasionally seen of your Journal, that you have correspondents in all parts of the country, and that nothing goes amiss with you, which has any con-nexion, however remote, with that most inde-pendent and moral of all employments—AGRI-

lect, and diffuse, throughout the country, a know-under low pressure. ledge of facts, and theories calculated to advance the interests of such a pursuit; and would o'er the land, through the medium of the " AME-

BICAN FARMER."

the quiet of a well furnished house, that you nary means of amusement and occupation, to save yourself from the most uneasy of all predicaments, that of having nothing to do. To be the better understood, I will give you a picture of a portion of the company, as it is just now amplication. tion of the company, as it is just now employed. plished bride, admiring the scenery of the nu- "dainties for ladies—they came so far and cost merous isles that decorate the expanded bosom so dear." of the Chesapeake-she humming, from Moore,

"If I were yonder wave my dear,
"And thou the Isle it clasps around;"}

And he descanting most eloquently on the pleasures and beauties of-this life. The Clerk of the National Legislature is extolling the felicities of agricultural pursuits; while his lady watches with motherly tenderness the friskings of her sweet little daughter. In the cabin Mr. Cheves varieties of trees, and plants, have been importreads Poinsett's notes on Mexico, or throws them by, to converse with affability on various sub- the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thou

"As kind worthy a soul
"As e'er crack'd a bottle or fathom'd a bowl,"

so aptly, by Doctor Johnson, that he appears to variety of gooseberries, while the kinds of apples, seeds, obtained by rubbing a rope with ripe male

fancy himself in the very act of drawing up a pears, plums; &c. &c. have been still more au huge rock-

"He views the tumbling fish, with longing eyes,
"While the line stretches with the unwieldy prize;
"Each motion humours with his steady hands,
"And one slight hair the mighty bulk commands;
"Till tir'd at last, despoil'd of all his strength, "The game athwart the stream unfolds his length;

- "He now with pleasure, views the gaping prize, Gnash his sharp teeth and roll his blood shot eyes;
- "Then draws him to the boat, with artful care
 "And lifts his nostrils in the sick'ning air,
 "Upon the burthen'd stream he floating lies
 "Stretches his quivering fins, and gaping dies."

In the forward cabin is a namesake of yours, a culture. On which Socrates passes this noble encomium. "It is" says he, "an employing experiment the most worthy of the application of man, he must be laying away, in the store house of the most ancient, and the most suitable to his his memory, some such easy and digestible monodoes until the cold weather is past; and was, the most ancient, and the most suitable to his his memory, some such easy and digestible mononature; it is the common nurse of all persons, syllables, as cryptogamia, tetradynamia, monocin every age and condition in life; it is the cia, dodecandria, &c. &c.; and near him stands
source of health, strength, plenty, riches, and a a Frenchman reaping with philosophic coolness did not avail those of which the chaste Psalmist thousand sober delights and honest pleasures; it and confidence, the beard off a chin that exist the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and in short of all virtues both civil and military."

The beard off a chin that existence is the beard off a chin that existence is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and in short of all virtues into the ocean.—Whilst all this is passing, you must remember that we are flying towards spect tree begins to bud, according to Pliny, it I cannot but commend your undertaking to col- Frenchtown, at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, despatches the business in one night, and with

My compagnons de voyage being all employed, most willingly add my feeble rays, to the mass as you have seen, I too must take my book from my carpet bag, and if I find in it any thing to extract which will not appear more outre for a land journal, than your late correspondence with nost willingly add my feeble rays, to the mass my carpet bag, and if I find in it any thing to of light which your correspondents are shedding my carpet bag, and if I find in it any thing to o'er the land through the medium of the "Any extract which will not appear more outré for a You are aware that modern steam boat tra-velling, resembles so much in its conveniencies animals, belonging to the "class of crustacea and order of Isopodes;" why then, I also, may can hardly persuade yourself that you are travel-ling at all; and so slight is the interruption, that with any thing extraordinary, in this time of ex-

Ah-here I have it !- I find it set forth on good On the deck sits an old lady, thumbing away authority, that it was during the reigns of Henry at her needle work, ever and anon, titillating her the VIII. and Elizabeth, that the most valuable olfactories with a pinch of mocabau; at her fruits were introduced into England. At that peback a young lady is running over the pages of a riod so little progress had been made in horticulnovel with breathless impatience to arrive at the ture, that the delicate Queen before mentioned, possesses the peculiar property of breeding no denoument of a most romantic love adventure; was obliged to obtain her salads from Holland; vermin, neither does it harbour any caterpillar novel with breathless impatience to arrive at the ture, that the delicate Queen before mentioned, whilst, a little removed from the rest of the com- and green peas were seldom seen except from except the silk worm. pany, is a newly married Divine, and his accom-that country, being esteemed, says Fuller, as

horticulture since the establishment of the society for the promotion of that art, in 1809—discoveries and fruits which it formerly required ages to diffuse, are now, by the agency of this society, spread throughout the world, with a ravarieties of trees, and plants, have been imported into England from this country-1700 from jects, illuminating all he touches—and then it sands which have been taken there from China, inches long, which, at the would amuse you to hear our good Captain the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of shortened to about an inch. Africa, Asia, and Europe, until the list of cul tivated plants in England is said to contain 120,000 varieties. It has been observed, that since the more general use of fruits, and culinary vegeta-

"And kinds are less material to his theme,
"Which who would learn, as soon may tell the sands,
"Driven by the western wind on Lybian lands,
"Or number, when the blustering Eurus roars,
"The billows beating on Ionian shores."

In regard to the mulberry tree, of which mention is made in a late number of your Journal, by a scribler over the odd signature of Whip-poor-WILL, (a bird whose observations are never made or heard but when all nature is asleep), the author in hand states, that it was first brought from Persia, into Greece and Rome, and was more esteemed by the Romans, even in their most luxso much force that "their breaking forth may be evidently heard." But this vegetable circumspection, this cautious holding back, and then and all other Romances, the better in proportion to the time that has intervened, and the dis-tance of the "far off country" in which they

The transplantation of this tree to England was in 1548, where, at Sion House, the original trees are said to be yet flourishing. Many are now alive and bearing fruit that were planted in the time of James the first, and though silk is not now cultivated in England, the worms are said to thrive there as well as in any other part of the world—so doubtless they would in America, and we have an instance, I think in Rhode Island, of a gentleman displaying himself at a Cattle Show, in a full suit of silk of his own manufacture.

It is observed in Evelyn's Sylva, that this tree

Miller mentions eight varieties of this agreeable fruit. T. A. Knight, Esq. the President of the Horticultural Society of London, illustrious Immense improvements have been made in for his liberality of spirit, as for his science, is said to be the first person who has attempted, in the hot house, to force this excellent fruit, and that great patron and promoter of agriculture, T. W. Coke. Esq., M. P., has two mulberry trees trained to a trellis upon a south wall of his garden. These are about sixteen feet high, and the lateral branches extend nearly 100 feet. The fruit of these afford an abundant succession from July to October; and the fruit is much larger and earlier than that on standard trees-They are pruned twice a year, leaving spurs of two inches long, which, at the winter pruning are

The mulberry must have been of immense value to the Persians and Chinese, in ancient times, when its leaves subsisted the silkworms which enabled them to supply all the known world with expatiating on the pleasures he anticipates in going sixty miles next Saturday, to pass a few 8cc. are no longer prevalent, or have lost hours angling in the sun, on his native fishing shores—so feelingly does he depict the delights of this merciful sport, described, I will not say 400 kinds of strawberries; and others as great a produced, in the plain of Valencia, in Spain, from they are drawn and transplanted.

Silk stockings were first worn by Henry II, and exemplary neighbours. king of France, in 1543.

Elizabeth the first knit silk stockings.

The Alba, or white mulberry, is a native of China.

The Aigra, or black mulberry, of Persia. The Rubra, or red mulberry, of America.

The mulberry tree, seldom producing fruit until it has arrived at a considerable age, has been much against its cultivation; but it is now disco-vered, that by grafting it from the aged trees, from the straw of which the Leghorn bonnet is or, to use a common phrase, putting an old head on young shoulders, it soon becomes fruitful.

—expenses, including breakfast, \$5.50—very moderate.—At this moment the stages have arrived with numerous passengers who left Phila-other wheat, and sowed at the time of sowing his delphia at the same hour that we did Baltimore __ oats. we pass each other in strict review, expecting to by different roads; just as good christian sects go to heaven. Fortunately for us, notwithstanding all our disappointments, we "listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy," under whose magical influence "hope springs eternal in the human ADIEU. breast."

-00 ON THE MANUFACTURING

A few days since, we were applied to by two respectable female friends, to give a pecuniary contribution for the furtherance of the full large. of the more eastern states, proposes to settle in dlesex, Norfolk and Bristol, Massachusetts, there Baltimore, and to teach young females the art of have been manufactured about 300,000 bonnets previous to embarking in the undertaking she bonnet, amounting to \$825,000, employing 25,000

and respectable citizens, at whose instance they bonnets that three years ago would command and may occupy the leisure days and hours of said they applied to us, and measuring our means \$2.75, will not now sell for more than \$1.25." females and children. Thus morality is promoted theirs, it was obvious that if we gave more "The cause of the business being at present at ed, habits of neat industry are instilled, happithan the tenth part of one cent, we should be a stand, is not mentioned; but the real cause is, ness insured and profit obtained, of which, with-chargeable with prodigality, or they with the immense importation of hats and bonnets out such employment, they might be deprived. reverse: we concluded for once to profit by the from Leghorn, at all prices. Mr. Baylies of Considering these arguments, it is really to be example of prudent neighbours, whose fortunes Massachusetts, stated in a recent debate on the wondered at, that our Congress refused to inwere not acquired by giving beyond their means; tariff, that during the last year \$800,000 worth and as many others do, we endeavoured to com were imported. With the view of enabling the hats and bonnets, so as to enable the domestic

under ground; as the young plants come up, in the Eastern States, where this thing was bet- straw, chip, or grass, which at the place whence ter understood, and where the females as well as imported, with the addition of ten per centum, It is now more than 2000 years since wrought males were far more thrifty and industrious than shall have cost less than three dollars. The resilks were first introduced into Greece, from Perhere, the manufacture of straw bonnets had been solution, it appears from the sketch of the de-Heliogabulus was the first Roman that wore a garment all silk.—In the reign of Tiberius men were forbidden by the Senate, from wearing it, as being too effeminate.—The Emperor Aureliance of the manufacture of straw bonnets had been abandoned. That we believed Congress had related to impose any additional duty on the Leg horn manufacture, and finally, that in lieu of the first Roman that wore a horn manufacture, and finally, that in lieu of the first Roman that wore a horn manufacture, and finally, that in lieu of the first Roman that wore a horn wearing it, as being too effeminate.—The Emperor Aureliance of the first Roman that wore a horn wearing it, as being too effeminate.—The Emperor Aureliance of the first Roman that wore a short of the dealer anus, denied his Empress a robe of silk because it was too dear; many of our fine ladies refuse to wear any thing so cheap and common.

The Empress a robe of silk because it was too dear; many of our fine ladies refuse to wear any thing so cheap and common.

The Empress a robe of silk because it was too dear; many of our fine ladies refuse to give them a clear view of the rise, progress, decline, and present condition and needful helps of jority against it is not given in the paper. I sin-In the year 555, some monks who had been in that branch of domestic industry; and moreover cerely regret the loss of the motion, because I India, brought to Constantinople in the hollow of we would cause to be engraved, illustrations of am of the opinion that no manufacture in the Unitheir canes, some eggs of the silk worm; and in the mode of platting the straw, as communicated ted States is more deserving of encouragement time they produced raw silk which was manufactured at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. The Arts in London, for which they gave him their king, for the following obvious and strong reacarliest account of silk being seen in England, is large silver medal—and this would cost us we that of a belt and two silken vests sent by would not say what, but 500 times more in pro-CHARLEMAGNE to Offa, king of Mercia, in 780. portion to our means than some of our wealthy

ng of France, in 1543.

The papers on the subject of this manufacture, Mrs. Montague made and presented to queen were written during the Session of Congress, and were then communicated for publication, when to females and children, a class of people pecuwe had not room to insert them in the Farmer .-They appeared originally in the United States ments, by reason of the influence which their la-Gazette, but without the engravings which will bour may be made to have upon the happiness, now accompany them.

We may here refer the reader to the Ameri-

I regard the manufacture of straw, chip, and of straw platting. grass bonnets and hats, as so important to the people of the United States, that I desire to ofupon Leghorn hats, so as to enable the Ameri-

requires a certain sum to be raised by way of indemnity against the risk of failure. In short, a
capital to be made up, whereon to make the experiment.

Should be more than a short of the many instances, to assist those

Those employed in platting straw, have been enabled to support themselves, and in many instances, to assist those

The main system of American bonnets, nau requires the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets, nau requires a certain sum to be raised by the sale of American bonnets and the s Looking as the guide for what we should of of their immediate friends in destitute circum-require those engaged in it to be concerted in fer, to the amount given by some wealthy stances. The business is now at a stand. The large workshops, but may be carried on at home, and respectable citizens, at whose instance they bonnets that three years ago would command and may occupy the leisure days and hours of females and children. Thus morality is promotpensate by the abundance of advice, and commen datory of the benevolent design, for withholding the Committee on Domestic manufactures proposed to increase the duty from one dollar to three. Mr. Baylies, of the many women and children

berries, and then burying the rope two mohes We told these good ladies that we believed that dollars, upon all Leghorn hats or bonnets of

sons.

1. Whether made from grass or straw, materials of comparatively small value are verted into articles of great value; some of them of very great value.

2. Because the manufactory gives employment liarly deserving the fostering care of all governsafety, and morality of society; and of their inability to avail themselves as men do, of various other trades and employments, when the one by which they can support themselves is cut off.

3. Because the articles which are the produce manufactured-together with a brief description of their labour, would add to the national revenue of the manner of cultivating it, and preparing the by their being exported, and exchanged for Ah! there they let off the steam; we are at straw. Of all those to whom it was given, we others of a foreign growth or manufacture, upon the wharf at French Town-70 miles in 6½ hours know of none who have preserved it, except Ge-the importation of which, duties would be paid.

It appears, by a return made to Parliament, that in the year ending the 5th of April 1823, recognize some acquaintance, while all are speed-ing onward in pursuit of the same fleeting objects,

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bon-there were 176,045 straw hats or bonnets import-ed from America into Britain, and 3512 pounds ed from America into Britain, and 3512 pounds

How many bonnets and straw hats, and what quantity of straw plat had been imported in prefer to them through your paper some remarks on vious years, cannot be ascertained: but we are the subject, in the hope of persuading them to consider it seriously, and that they will use their during each of the five years, was at least equal influence with Congress, to increase the duty to that of the year 1823. On the lowest average, every hat and bonnet exported from the can fabric to become firmly established; an United States, was worth two dollars. The loss event which cannot be expected to take place so long as the present low duty is continued.

United States, was worth two dollars. The loss event which cannot be expected to take place so therefore be easily calculated. There is no pro-In the National Gazette of Philadelphia of 6th bability of the trade ever being renewed for the contribution for the furtherance of the following January last, we find the following extracts—"It people of England having been made acquaint-enterprise. A respectable lady, residing in one is stated, that in the counties of Worcester, Mid-ed with the whole secret of the manufacture, will push it to its utmost possible extent, and fill the Baltimore, and to teach young females the art of have been manufactured about 300,000 bonnets world with it. What goods, therefore, are here-plaiting straw and manufacturing bonnets. But in a year, at an average price of \$2 75 per after imported from England, which might be purchased by the sale of American bonnets, had

ness insured and profit obtained, of which, with-

ed before it attains full maturity.

vol. 1.

It is not certain that the Ticklemouth grass, tion bonnets.

high and justly merited praise, in the abstract of the Agricultural Exhibition of New-England, during the year 1820—published in the American Farmer, vol. 2, page 151:—See also vol. 3, page 159.—Edit. Am. Far.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

-0

ESSAY ON SHEEP. By H. D. GROVE.

[Concluded from page 132.]

On the Disorders of Sheep.

Almost all the disorders which attack sheep are caused by the want, and seldom or never by the excess of activity in the vital organs. The nerves are very susceptible, but seldom act with great force-and whenever they are powerful ly excited, this excitement soon passes off and leaves the animal extremely weak. It follows from this that most of the means required for the cure of diseases among sheep should be cal culated rather to excite than to allay the activi ty of the functions of life-a few of the most common diseases among sheep deserve to be par

The Rot

ticularly noticed.

e

Exhibits itself scarcely at all externally. The blood loses its high colour and tendency to coagulate and becomes watery. The first percep tible symptom therefore is the loss of the brigh red appearance about the eyes : the lips and in side of the mouth also become pale, as well at the skin generally under the wool. The ani-mal continues to feed well and does not grow poor, although the natural vivacity is diminishet and some signs of weakness occur.

who depended upon the manufacture of them as The disease commonly gains strength in the than sny other, until the proper mode of treataness of support; of the poverty to which the winter. Watery swellings are formed, particuloss of their usual employment must inevitably larly under the chin, which are often absorbed reduce them; and of the great value of their and then re-appear. Soon after these the animal merely touching the skin of a healthy animal with retreatance to the same with restrictions. labour to the nation.

Miss Sophia Woodhouse (now Mrs. Wells,) and Miss Sally Hanmer, of Wetherfield, Connecticut, had the merit of shewing at the exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Hartford in exhibits copious collections of water about the labour to the first hand of the labour to the first hand of the labour to t 1820, the first bonnet made in imitation of the chest and entrails, the blood is extremely pale sheep in many other ways so unfavourably. Legiorn hats, from native grass, called in that as well as the flesh. This disorder is unquest it is discovered by the animal's const state Ticklemouth.* We learn from the account tionably caused by feeding in swampy grounds, of the survey of Renssselar County, New York, that its botanical name is Agrostis Alba. It is a sheep. It is increased by damp, foggy weather, scabs are sometimes dry and sometimes moist, common grass of the northern and middle states, while on the other hand, dry warm weather but the excellent *hoa viridis*, or green grass and high pasture, especially where there are which is also a native of the United States, and many aromatic herbs, are sometimes sufficient more lively than before. Afterwards, however, forms the green sward of the middle states would to counteract the first symptoms and effect a the disorder becomes internal, the sheep bedoubtless answer equally well if prepared in a cure. This disorder, however, when it has reach- comes emaciated and dies from weakness and manner similar to that pursued with the Agrosed such a point that a common observer may pain. If the scab is observed at an early perintis Alba. If taken from the field where it sponnotice the symptoms, is probably incurable. At od it may be easily cured or at least prevented taneously grows, it would answer for common a very early stage a cure is possible if the flock from spreading. One of the best remedies is a hats; but for making those of a finer kind, the seed should be collected, and sown very thick early in the Spring. It can be purchased at seed in the seed should be collected, and sown very thick herbs ere abundant, and particularly among judiseased parts, after scratching off the scabs niper bushes, and in bad weather carefully with a comb or other instrument. The decocstores. The grass for bonnets should be collect-housed and well fed. Horse chesnuts are an tion of tobacco mixed with lime-water and oil excellent article for fodder in this case, also a mixture of juniper berries, wormwood, sage, will generally effect a radical cure; another exgentian, angelica root, willow bark and other cellent remedy is a decoction of hellebore mix-* Made at the expense of Stephen Van Rensgentian, angelica root, willow bark and other
sellær, President of the New York Board of Agbitter herbs with a little salt and grain which
riculture. See Memoirs of the Board, page 31, they will eat of their own accord, or if not, it morning before they are driven to pasture. If by weakening the general health. is the Agrostis Alba, but this latter species is the rot makes its appearance in a decided man-called "the American Leghorn Grass" in the ner before the winter sets in, it is useless to at-survey; and their identity is therefore taken for tempt any thing more than to fatten the animal grunted .- At all events the Agrostis Alba will as soon as may be, and sell him to the butcher. answer the purpose of making Leghorn imita- The rot certainly is not infectious, and it very often occurs that only a few sheep are attacked in large flocks; and generally in such cases, if † This first specimen of imitation Leghorn, the shepherd is honest, the disease may be tracfrom a native grass, was spoken of in terms of ed in every case to some swamp or other wet place where these particular sheep may have strayed.

The Mouth and Hoof Distemper.

These complaints seem to have a mutual connexion, since the former, which is the mildest, very often precedes the latter. In the mouth the principal evil to be feared, is that the sheep The best remedy is to bathe the part affected with a strong decoction of sage, mixed with an mixture. The disorder in the hoofs is soon dis covered by lameness, and if this is evidently not produced by any external injury, and especially if several sheep in a flock are attacked at the same time, great care should be taken to obviate the effects of this disorder. The best remedy is a poultice of dough or fat loamy clay which should be applied to the foot by means of a little bag, but not tied hard to the ancle, and kept constantly wet with vinegar, till a swelling appears on the upper side of the foot, or in the cleft of the hoof. This should then be opened with a sharp knife and the dead hoof pared off. The wound must be washed with cold water and sprinkled with dry vitriol. The lame animals should remain carefully separated from the sound ones, and the washing and sprinkling with vitriol, repeated till the cure is effected. This disease is not only contagious but also infactious in the highest degree and oftentimes so violent as to produce caries in the bone after the hoof is destroyed.

The Itch or Scab.

This disorder is dreaded more than any other, and did in fact more damage in many districts the body, then ceases to feed and soon dies.

It is discovered by the animal's constantly rubbing or scratching itself, and making at the should be administered in small quantities in the when the disorder has induced other complaints

The Sheep-Pox.

This disorder is contagious, and propagates itself by exhalation from the sick to the healthy animal, but it has not yet been discovered how far these exhalations may extend. If, however, it appears in a neighbouring flock, care should be taken to mitigate its effects by a general and careful inoculation, since it is certain that the disorder is less violent if taken by inoculation, than in the natural way. The operation is per-fectly simple and easy. The animal is laid on its back and held by two or three men while the operator introduces the matter, from a pustule five or six days old, in two or three places between the legs or on the tail. The lancet should be introduced in a slanting direction unbecome emaciated from the inability to eat. der the skin about the eighth of an inch, and when it is withdrawn, the skin should be pressed down upon it so as to wipe off the matter equal quantity of vinegar and a little honey. and leave it in the wound. A pustule is formed If the blisters continue to spread, half an ounce generally in four days, and reaches its greatest generally in four days, and reaches its greatest of blue vitriol should be added to a quart of this size on the sixth, when a few others generally appear near the first,

Soon after this the usual symptoms of fever and general eruption take place, which last is however, more regular and safe than if the animal had taken the disease without inoculation.

The only care necessary during the progress of the disorder, is to keep the sheep in a cool and airy situation. Internal remedies are not required, but the sores should be often washed with a strong infusion of camomile flowers in which a little blue vitriol has been previously dissolved, and afterwards dressed with a salve made of yolks of eggs and turpentine, mixed with a little powdered charcoal.

The Reeling Sickness

Is never infectious, but generally incurable. Its first symptoms are a weakness in the gait, and a disposition in the animal affected to remain separate from the flock. The head is thrown into an unnatural posture, generally on one side. The animal then begins to turn round, always in one direction,-stumbles and falls repeatedly, sometimes with the head under to this disorder, and very rarely sheep over two years old. The seat of the disorder is always to be discovered on the brain where one or more blisters are formed and filled with a watery secretion.

The origin of this complaint, and of course the proper preventive treatment, remain as yet undiscovered. A cure is sometimes effected by an operation through the skull to let of the wa-

bone which usually indicates the spot affected. country. verse. If it succeeds, however, in only one very great. cure out of five, it seems worth the trial; since perish.

Swelled Paunch.

prefer, especially if they are not accustomed to every additional carat, while the expense of ten days in September. it. Green clover and lucerne have, therefore, maintaining the sheep remains nearly the same. I am satisfied, from s often been observed to bring on this disorder—
but it is nevertheles certain that neither of these
substances are in themselves injurious, since I

ON SUMMER FALLOWS, AND FALLOW
crease of corn, over land which has no sod, I have known sheep accustomed to them eat their fill day after day for months together without suffering any ill consequence. Any young green feed is more likely to be hurtful in this way tain, France, and America, summer fallows have than dry fodder—but only when eaten in excess after long abstinence. If the approach of the swelling is observed by the shepherd in season, it may be prevented by violent friction of ly. These remedies are assisted by a previous sun. dose of lime-water, which should be repeated. S.

for these remedies, an opening must be made in ings, is exposed to the exhausting influence of skunk's cabbage, except that the leaves are narthe paunch with the trochar and sheath-an ope- the sun and winds. ration which cannot easily be described, but may unacquainted with it.

experience is his best guide.

Brookline, 1824.

gratification by those who feel an interest in the parately.

prosperity of this country. It is but little more 1. India prosperity of this country. It is but little more 1. Indian Corn. If the soil is stiff, or the poisonous, and though the ground may partially than fifty years since the merino flocks of Spain sward stubborn, plough late in the fall, and hare extract the poison, neither birds nor squirrels were first introduced into Sayony. So rapid has were first introduced into Saxony. So rapid has row in the spring, before you plant. If a sand will ever disturb a dozen hills. The tar imbeen their increase since, that Saxony in addition or light loam, leave the grass to grow till near pregnates the seed, and protects it from the

Lambs and yearlings only are usually liable United States. Wherever the fine merino sheep of the vegetable matter buried by the prough. of this disorder, and very rarely sheep over of Spain have been introduced, they have been if you have manure to spare, (and you can use you years old. The seat of the disorder is allound to thrive. Their fleeces have ever been to where to better advantage than with this improved in quality, by attentive treatment .-From the usual enterprise and industry, which has distinguished the inhabitants of this country. it will not be deemed too sanguine to hope, that nearly as rapid an increase may take place in the production of the staple article of wool, as has taen place in that of cotton, within the last thirty years; and that many who are now in existence The first step in this case is to examine the may live to see the period when fine wool shall broken, the roots of the grain have a better supskull carefully, in search of a soft spot in the be classed among the great staple exports of this ply of moisture and nutriment beneath it. The

may escape; after which the tube also is with tion of which to the markets of the seaboard, it up, stocks and all, close to the surface, as soon drawn, and a few drops of the essence of myrrh will not be equal to nearly the whole actual value as the ears are thoroughly glazed or seared; applied to the aperture. This operation is in such markets. The relative value of fine bind it in bundles, and stack it in small stacks sometimes successful, but more often the re- wool in comparison with its bulk and weight is off the ground. Proceed immediately to plough,

without some relief the sheep must certainly much confidence on the quality of the wool of The nutriment in the stocks will ripen your corn, When sheep or other ruminating animals eat flocks of the country. There are many merino An extensive and intelligent farmer, Mr. P. R. more than they can digest, the food ferments in the stomach, emitting great quantities of gas which stretch this organ so as to draw together its apertures; the paunch becomes excessively sold in this country at one dollar eighty cents a clear profit. I split the hills, harrow, plough, distended, the lungs oppressed, the breath and per pound, and selected parcels readily command sow the seed, and harrow it in both ways. On pulse obstructed, and the death is very sudden. This effect may be produced by fodder or any kind, but most readily by such as the sheep

CROPS.

[By J. BUEL of Albany.] In the best improved districts of Great Bri-

the back and belly and driving the sheep rapid- it to the influence of a scorching midsummer's plants by birds and squirrels. As I have never

3. That they increase the expense of tillage.

exhibited without any difficulty to any person may be an advantage to a poor soil which has then take out the roots, and add to the liquor unacquainted with it.

nothing to lose, yet it must be injurious to a rich salt petre in the proportion of four ounces to I omit to notice a great variety of other discass of sheep which I have had no opportunity of attending to personally,—and also the whole weeds; and this can be done full as well by series of external injuries to which sheep are crops which require to be hand-hood, particular the nitre may otherwise destroy the vegetating liable,—and in the treatment of which each man's ly maize, the properties of which, as a cleansing principle of the grain. As a further precaution, are purposed in his best could be suffered to steep, as the nitre may otherwise destroy the vegetating principle of the grain. As a further precaution, are purposed in his best could be suffered to steep, as the liquor is seen as a cleaning principle of the grain. As a further precaution, are sufficiently as a cleaning principle of the grain. As a further precaution, are sufficiently as a clean of the liquor is seen as a clean of the proportion of tour ounces to the liquor is seen as a clean of the proportion of the

These may be maize, hotatoes, beans, heas, or prepared, I have not lost twenty hills in four oats. Or, if the ground is a clover ley, it re-years. The germinating process commences bequires neither fallow nor fallow crop. Plough fore the corn is planted, and unless the ground is

crop,) spread it on the sod and plough it under. Plant your corn in hills. The distance will depend upon the kind of seed, and strength of the ground. I plant at three feet each way. Harrow at the first dressing, the more the better, provided you do not disturb the sod; and plough shallow and earth slightly at the second. But exterminate all weeds. By leaving the sod unprocess of decomposition is at its height in Au-The skull is then perforated with a trocar, ac-companied by a tube through which the water produced, the expense attending the transporta-the grain filling. Harvest your corn by cutting and sow your wheat or rye, which in almost every It is common for most farmers to rely with too case can be done in the month of September. their flocks, for want of an opportunity of com- while by cutting thus early, you improve the paring it with the wool produced from the best quality, and double the quantity of cattle food.

I am satisfied, from several year's experience, think 20 per cent. on an average, and the crop is much less liable to be injured by drought. The planting should be as early as the season and soil

will admit.

Failures, and great inconvenience and loss often result from the seed not vegetating, from its destruction by the wire worm and grub, and from 2. That they impoverish the soil, by exposing the depredations committed upon the young suffered in either of these respects, I will state my method of preparing the seed. I collect, in half an hour afterwards, taking care that the lime is good and not previously air-slacked.

If the attack is so violent as to leave no time ing matter of the sod, which, by the cross ploughties are prepared to the first place, a quantity of the roots of the black hellebore, or itch weed, which abounds in image is expressed to the authorise in the sold which, by the cross ploughties are prepared to the first place, a quantity of the roots of the black hellebore, or itch weed, which abounds in image is expressed to the authorise in the first place, a quantity of the roots of the black hellebore, or itch weed, which abounds in its habits, and resembles in its habits. rower, longer, and grow upon the seed stock: Darwin says, that "though a summer fallow these I boil till I obtain a strong decoction. I crop, are unknown in English husbandry, the liquor is again warmed, a gill of tar stirred For summer fallows, substitute FALLOW CROPS. in, and the seed again immersed in it anew. Thus The importation of sheep, selected from the fine flocks of Saxony, must be viewed with much gratification by those who feel an interest in the parately.

In August or early in September, and sow wheat too wet to grow this crop, (and it never pays the upon the sod, harrowing well in the direction of expense of culture, on soils that abound in the furrow. I will speak of the fallow crops seprings, or that are naturally wet and cold,) it gratification by those who feel an interest in the to supplying her own manufactories, now furnishes much of the finest wool, manufactured in Enused to advantage. It compresses the sod, ter the seed is mixed before planting, combine
gland. No country possesses more favourable smothers the growth of grass, and prevents the their fertilizing properties to give vigour and
climate or better pastures for sheep than the escape of the gasses evolved in the fermentation strength to the young plants.

A gentleman in Madison county, who is said the soil in good tilth. The China bean, with a produce much under the best care. My experi-

growth of tops, to protract the ripening of the first furrow, and harrowed in. fourth furrow, long manure being first drawn off they were sown till they were harvested. the land with a rake into the furrow. The ground was afterwards rolled-and harrowed as the the process of cultivation. The produce was inder this plan of culture, with manure produce larger crop. Potatoes, generally, may be dug letween the 15th and 30th September; and the maurity in eight to ten weeks from planting. Thee promise to be valuable for a fallow crop. A pactice has been recommended to me, to prevent the deterioration of this crop, a misfortune which seems to follow planting, successively, seed raised upon the same farm. Two years' experence has tended to satisfy me of its utility. The recommendation is, to select seed of a good size, to ut off and throw away a slice from the seed end and to cut the residue into two, three, or four pices, according to the remaining number of eys. Its utility is based upon the suppo sition, and I may say the fact, that where several stocks now close together, the vegetable will should be sown on an acre. be of a dimputive size; and that the discarded ing in vegetable auvion, and well drained. The seed should not be lanted so deep, nor the plants

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highly beneficial.

3. Beans may be culvated in drills or in hills.

They are a valuable co; and with good care are as profitable as a leat crop. They leave

to have raised the greatest crop of corn ever red eye, is to be preferred. They ripen early, growed in the state, ascribes his success princi and are very productive. I cultivated beans the pally to the circumstance of his having put four last year, in three different ways, viz. in hills, in cultivated, than that of the physiology of vebushels of seed on an acre, instead of six quarts, drills, and sowed broadcast. I need not describe the usual quantity; and pulling up all but the first, which is a well known process. I had requisite number of the most thrifty plants at an acre in drills, which was the best crop I ever that of agriculture; frequently to his annoyance the first dressing of the crop; and that no stalk saw. My management was this: on an acre of from observations too vague, and a defect of eleproduced less than three ears. I do not know light ground, where the clover had been frozen mentary knowledge, the agriculturist conceives, that the facts have been correctly stated to me but I confess they appear to be rational. We scarcely ever notice a hill of corn, without observing a spear more vigorous than the rest, which made with a light plough, at the distance of two in defiance of physical and mathematical truths. maintains its ascendancy, and is always most proli- and a half feet, and the beans thrown along the fic in its return. On the contrary those plants furrows about the 25th May, by the hand, at the which are pale and sickly when young, seldom rate of at least a bushel on the acre. I then in regard to wheat in particular, it is believed, ence warrants me in the belief, that seed taken passed once between the rows, and was followed frost, fly, and other disasters incident to that vafrom a stock which has produced two or three by a light one horse roller, which flattened the luable staple: whereas, on the contrary it is deears, is more prolific than seed from a stock which has produced but one ear.

2. Potatoes, if intended as a fallow crop, should be planted early. If on sward, hills are more

The beans brought me one dollar the bans brought me one dollar the bans brought me one dollar the to any other adverse incident. convenient than drills. The dung should be un- bushel last fall. The third experiment was rotted, and spread previous to ploughing. If likewise upon a piece of ground where the clodunged in the hill, the manure is apt to generate ver had been killed. It was ploughed about the too much heat, to encourage a too luxuriant first of June, the seed sown like peas, upon the crop, and to render it watery and ill flavoured. kept them back, but about 65 rods of ground, on but when from inattention or design, his efforts It is a mistaken notion that the best potatoes which the experiment was made, gave a product grow in a warm dry soil. Ireland and Nova of twelve and a half bushels. The crop was Scotia produce the best in the world. The cli- too ripe when it was harvested, and as it was cut mate in both is comparatively cold, and very with a scythe, I estimated that at about two and damp. I have planted them on a clover ley, by a half bushels were left upon the ground. No dropping the seed six inches apart, in every labour was bestowed upon them from the time we need not inquire; it is sufficient for our pur-

4 and 5. Peas and Oats, are both a pretty sure crop upon a sod. The ground should be ploughas possible. A neat way of putting in either of broad, and six deep, and lay it in an angle of 45 degrees upon the preceding slice. A field thus ploughed, presents a continuity of ridges, five gound is quickly prepared for crop; which should not be put in after the first week in Octo-full into the cavities between the ridges—then full into the cavities between the ridges—then of lood quality for the table, but which come to harrow with a light seed harrow, across the fur rows. The inequalities are thus reduced, the grass upon the edge of the furrow slice perfectly smothered, the seed covered with fine earth, and it comes up with the regularity of a drilled crop. The trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, recommend oats as the best crop upon an inverted sward, and as the first of a six years' rotation; and they recommend that it be cut in to three tons of fodder. In this way, they are unquestionably the most profitable; and when intended to be cut green, five or six bushels

correctly compared to the tips and butts of an ly if the ground is not manured. Upon loams

FROM THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

national wealth and happiness .- Edit.

ON THE DEEP SEEDING OF WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.

getation; hence it follows, that there is no branch of the industry of man, more frequently foiled, than come settled dogmas, with a general currency, in defiance of physical and mathematical truths.

An instance of this delusive obscuration, ocguaged a double mould board plough, which was that deep-seeding places it out of the reach of

> The God of nature has, in this, as in other cases, prescribed laws immutable, which the presumption of man shall not violate with impunity; The drought his skill and judgment may apply these laws to his numerous purposes of profit and enjoyment, are in hostility with them, his calculations and his hopes will inevitably prove fallacious.

Whether by a species of instinct, or to whatever unknown principle we may please to refer it. pose, to know, and all the respectable writers on vegetable physiology bear witness to the fact, that every plant has its natural and respective plants were breaking ground. One ploughing and a slight earthing with the hoe completed ed in the fall, and the seed harrowed in as early earth, at which it will best vegetate and prosper; a grain of wheat as well as others has its plume, these crops is, where stones and roots do not which inclines to the air, its radicle which demore than 400 bushels per acre. Land ploughed deep the preceding fall, would, I have no doubt, broad and six deep and law it in an angle of 45 de substance between the two, which is called the caudex; this caudex of perennial plants is observed to be buried deeply in the ground, but that, of annuals is found near the surface, when planted by the hand of nature, and if accident or design shall place it deeper, the caudex is necessarily elongated by so many additional efforts of the plant, to bring the plume or leaf bud to the vegetating distance, or to that point nearer the surface, which nature, by her laws, had affixed for it, and from which by an easy effort the leaf may be developed to its destined elements this unnatural effort, or rather, this self-exertion, to obey its laws, and preserve its life is found to rotation; and they recommend that it be cut in weaken, and occasionally to destroy the central the milk for fodder. An acre which would yield stem arising from the primitive bud, and to pro-30 bushels, might, if cut in the milk, give two mote a lateral growth of weak and sickly stems which, by good culture and a powerful soil may possibly produce a multiplied crop; but in ordinary land and culture, the consequence must ob-As a general rule, peas and oats constitute the justly remarked, by the destruction of the first slice, which as from three to six eyes, may be best fallow crop, upon cold stiff soils, particular istem, the ears of the lateral or second growth have not time to ripen, and thence become light, ear of seed co, which are rejected as useless, and sands, beans, and, with manure, maize and in respect to the size and plumpness of the grain, because they boduce invariably sickly plants.

The best potatooil is one which is cool, moist, and light, such als afforded by swamps abounddestruction of the central bud produ es a unified second growth of inferior vigour; and Dr. Darearthed so high, as exclude the salutary influence of air and light; but frequent stirrings of the ground, with the plough or cultivator, are ceived, in as much as we fully believe that a or destroy the first stem, will prove injurious, ceived, in as much as we fully believe that a or destroy the first stem, will prove injurious, free interchange of opinion upon questions of unless the crop be too luxuriant or too forward." agriculture, is highly calculated to strengthen a circumstance which it is not my design, at the that important pillar of individual, as well as present to provide against, but rather to provote. From this view of the subject it may be infer-

C.

should be the seeding, and that rich lands only farmer who has any use at all of tools. may sustain and raise to perfection, the multi-plied starvling progeny of deep buried grain which I have no hesitation to assert.

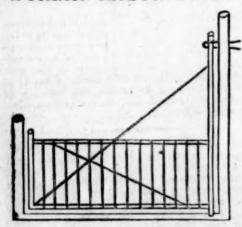
It may be objected that as deep seeding multiplies the branches, so it may be used, even in poor lands, for economy in seed; but it will be held in view, that though by deep seeding, thinby, you may grow as many stems, as by shallow-seeding heavily, yet upon the principles laid down, the stems will be of secondary and sickly growth, and in a soil of moderate powers, will disappoint a most moderate and meagre hope.

From the same principles is necessarily deduced the fallacy of grazing wheat, with sheep and other stock; a practice lately obtaining a very general currency, with a view to destroy the fly; whereby, an uncertain evil is anticipa ted and perhaps not averted by a practice, which must upon known and established principles, generally ensure a diminution of the crop.

I have been induced, Messrs. Editors, to make the above remarks not with a view to appear before the public, in the garb of an outre costume, or affected singularity, but because I hold it to be my duty as an agricultural member of the community, to eradicate what I conceive to be a prevalent and pernicious practice, and to substitute therefor, a theory and practice, which in my thorough conviction, is both true and useful.

I have the honour to be. Your's respectfully,
JOS. E. MUSE. Cambridge, April 2, 1824.

A COMMON GATE FOR A FARM.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DEAR SIR,-

I send you above, a plan of a very simple, though, in my humble opinion, a very good Gate for a common Farmer .- It scarcely needs an explanation, as it is of so simple a construction that a bare inspection of the figure will be sufficient at once to understand it.

The main improvement in this gate over many others of similar construction, is a piece of timber or lathe, reaching from the foot of the front piece of the gate, to near the top of the hind piece; and this hind piece is made to reach much higher than is common, so as about to equal in length, the top or bottom piece of the gate; and thus the grand and universal failure of all large gates, (to swag) is remedied; for you will observe by the plan, that the fore end cannot possibly swag or sink without pulling the top of the hind piece along with it, and it is a very easy matter so to confine this as not to move an inch : you will also discern from the figure that these tinue so for many years, gradually deteriorating, ficies,

The pieces which compose the frame of the gate, should be about three inches, by two and a half—and the cross pieces and supporter (as it might be called) about two and a half inches wide, by one and a half or two inches thickthe pieces composing the frame of the gate are morticed together, the supporter and piece runhole, made in this sill—the bottom end of one ply a hickory or white oak band, which goes This gate may be latched in any way that may suit the contrivance of the maker. This plan of in my neighbourhood, being first adopted by one farmer-he was soon followed by all his neighbours; but so slow are we in discovering and adopting new improvements, however useful and simple their construction, that I believe in many parts of my own county, this plan of a gate is not known. If you think it is worthy of insertion in your valuable paper, you are welcome to

Your obedient servant, JOHN F. CARUTHERS. Rockbridge County, Virginia.

The true principles of gate-hanging have been explained in this Journal vol. 1, page 182. The plan above described, secures no doubt the advan tages there stated-but as the upper and lower pivots of the gate have a perpendicular relation to each other, how is the falling to of the gate regulated ? - Edit. Am. Far.

HOW TO GET

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir,-I feel much pleasure in answering the inquiries Mr. Pursley, in your No. 16, having re peatedly renewed my stock of potatoes by new varieties, obtained in the following manner.

When the vines are done growing and are turning brown, the seed is ripe-then take the balls and string them with a large needle and strong thread, hang them up in a dry place, where they will gradually dry and mature, without danger of injury from frost. In the month of April soak the balls for several hours in water, then squeeze them to separate the seed from the pulp; when washed and dried they are fit for sowing in rows, in a bed well prepared in the garden-they will sprout in a fortnight—they must be attended to like other vegetables-when about two inches high they may be thinned and transplanted into rows, about three or four inches apart; as they increase in size they should be hilled. In the Autumn many of them will be of the size of a walnut, and from that to a pea. In the followthe large ones together—they will in the second season attain to their full size, and will exhibit several varieties of form, and may be then selections of Newcastle, and twelven breadth, 225 miles ed to suit the judgment of the cultivator. I of iron rail-way were confructed above ground, would prefer gathering the balls from potatoes of a good kind. The first crops from seed thus obtained will be very productive, and will con within a space of less an ainety miles of super-

ed, that the weaker the soil, the more shallow gates can be easily constructed by any common until they will again need a renewal by the same process.

> Respectfully yours, Aew Jersey, July 15, 1824.

PRESERVATION OF POTATO APPLES. Wye Mill, July 12th, 1824.

Sir,-My countryman at St. Michaels, seems gnorant of the means of preserving the potato ning in the opposite direction, are let into the ignorant of the means of preserving the potato frame and then nailed; the cross pieces are apple, from frost and rot.—Should you to whom he looks for information, not be acquainted with simply nailed on. The gate posts are two Lo- he looks for information, not be acquainted with cust posts united at bottom by a sill, which is any thing more efficacious than the following, partly buried in the ground, in a small bowl-like please through the medium of your agricultural paper to make it known to him .- Prescription side of the gate turns, as on a hinge, whilst the as follows: let him make a strong pickle or upper end of the same piece is confined by simtherein, and suffer them to remain for 24 hours, through the gate post and is there made fast, then remove them and put them into a sufficient quantity of strong vinegar sufficiently spiced with red pepper, and keep them suspended in the a gate is taken from some gates which are in use chimney during the freezing months; the foregoin my neighbourhood, being first adopted by one ing is an infallible method. Another method not so complex : let the apple when ripe, be split and exposed to the sun, or in the shade in dry weather, till it becomes sufficiently dry, then inclose it in a linen or other bag suspended in a warm place, till wanted for sowing.

I am, sir, respectfully,

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- To MR. J. S. SKINNER.

-0-CANALS.

The following particulars, respecting canals in England and France, will be found of some interest, particularly the fact that our own state will soon contain as many miles of completed internal navigation as the latter extensive and highly populous Kingdom. The extract is from the last number of the Port Folio.—[N. York haper.]

It appears from M. Huerne's work that the

number of canals in the United Kingdoms is one hundred and three, of which ninety-seven are formed in England alone, not including those of which the length does not exceed five miles; we in Scotland, and only one in Ireland. The total extent of these canals for the three kingdons is 25821 miles: i. e. 2471 miles of English catals, 1493 miles in Scotland, and 611 miles in the Dublin and Shannon canal. The sum expeded in these constructions is estimated at mor than £30,000,000 sterling; and in some cases, ne original shares have risen in a few years tofifteen, and even twenty times their original value. In the lines of these canals, forty-eight subtrraneous passages occur, the entire length of shich is not known; but forty of them whose legths are stated, give a total developement of 57,51 yards, or more than thirty two miles. It is deerving of remark, that, of the total length of se English canal, (2471 miles) more than 1400 niles communicate with the grand navigableine between London and Liverpool; the length of this alone being 264 miles; and it is connect in its course with forty-five others, of which he united extent equals 1150 miles.

In speaking of the iron rail-ays, the author states, on the authority of a port, dated 17th August, 1817, of the proceedigs of a society for

Such is the present state of the English navigable canals: not a yard of which existed before the year 1755. Till that time, the idea of canals was whiter, more, and better flour. It does not reridiculed as superfluous and absurd, in a country like England; enjoying as it was said, favourable greater growth; although like all other cerealia lines of coast, and provided with numerous naviit flourishes in proportion to the richness of the lines of coast, and provided with numerous navi-gable rivers. It is well known that the Duke of Bridgewater, by opposing himself to the prevail-It ing opinions and prejudices of his country, first demonstrated the practicability and importance of in Cayuga, it has never been known to suffer such works; and to effect his purpose, on coming of age, he limited himself to a personal expendi ture of £400 per annum; applying the remain-der of his revenue to the construction of the first canal, bearing his name, and which forms an imperishable monument of his genius and patriot ism. This work, completed in 1759, proved the practicability and advantage of the system, and laid the foundation of all that has since been effected in it, so highly to the interest, the convenionce, and the reputation of the country.

Of navigable canals in France, the number is very inconsiderable, there being only six of the first order, and about twenty of inferior dimensions. These six are, the canal of Briare, com-pleted in 1642; that of Languedoc, in 1680: that of Orleans, that of Lorgan, finished in 1723; the Canal du Centre, in 1791; and that of St. Quentin, 1816: the total length of which amounts only to 591,000 metres, or 378 English miles. The se condary canals have a total length of 250 miles, making thus together only 628 miles of navigable canals, in a territory containing 26,700 square French leagues; being quadruple the surface of England, and with a population nearly three times the report of a committee to which had been re-

as great.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Nottingham Inspection Warehouse, during the quarter, commencing on the first Monday in April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, nd ending on the first Monday in July, in the year of eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

1-A-1-1-1	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	97		1	97
Number de- livered.	41			41

THOMAS BADEN, Inspector.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, July 10, 1824. True Copy, from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr W.S. Md.

Editorial Correspondence.

Albany, 10th July, 1824.

I send you a specimen of the celebrated White Flint Wheat, which flourishes in some of the western counties of this State. A considerable quantity of it has been brought to this city for that a bushel is reserved for you.

This wheat has been mentioned in your paper, and has been favourably noticed by the Agricul-Society of the Valley of Virginia. It was known in Cayuga county in 1815, and was brought there from New Jersey. Mr. Watnus' wheat was not sent there until 1818—both may have proceeded from Spain, and may probably have a common

The qualities of this wheat, as represented to me, are pre-eminently good, and I have no doubt the introduction of this plant might be advantageof the correctness of the following statement.

A less quantity of seed is necessary for sowing, quire so much soil as other wheat, and takes a

It produces five bushels an acre more than any other wheat, cateris paribus. Since its adoption mildew, and it is not so much exposed to winter hulling as other wheat in general.

But its most distinguished good quality is its being invulnerable to the Hessian Fly. This is ascribed to the stalk, which is much smaller in the channel, and as thick again as the stalks of wheat in general.

Our most experienced millers and merchants speak of this wheat as superior to any other.

I send you a small specimen of Salt made at Salina, in this state.

July, 1824.
The average crop of straw is quite, or nearly well. The quality of the grain is also inferior to moisture long. One covering will answer two the samples of last season. the samples of last season.

At a meeting of the Board on Thursday last, ferred certain resolutions, deemed extremely important to the interest of agriculture, particularly this section of our county, was received and adopted unanimously, and ordered to be prepared for publication.

We are determined to make one more effort to rouse the strong and useful, but sleeping, energies

of our brother farmers. Extract of a letter dated Taburg, (N. Y.) 4th

July. "We have had an unusually cool Spring and by bursting .- Edit. Am. Far. Summer thus far; our corn (one of the great staples of this county, and in the next, Madison, the "Plus Ultra" over all who have raised this article) is backward. English grain and grass shows well; and the moist weather we have had, will, on the whole, be an advantage to this section of the country, by recruiting our grass lands, nearly run out by the remarkable dry seasons the four years past; in fact, since the Great Eclipse, and spots on the sun, this region of country has been blessed with fine seasons and much abundance, with a market at our doors, owing to the encrease of population in this wooded country, by the constant ingress of settlers, on small farms of 50 to 100 acres.

By the by, let me ask you what your correspondent has done with his Eclipse of the 27th ult. He has disappointed me in accounting for our cool weather; vol. 5, p. 53.—This, with the invisible spots on the sun, would have settled all matsale, by Mr. Elias Manchester, a respectable ters.—I do not see that you have got a model of farmer of Scipio, Cayuga county—and I shall see a true Yankey scraper for the road—and then our system of taxation in this State, is the secret of our roads being as good as they are, and so

6th July, 1824.

MR. EDITOR, In looking over Buchanan's Travels through a part of India, I observed that he speaks of the Ragy (or Cynosums Corocatus) of the Botanists, as being next in importance to the rice crop-as

ould confer a favour by requesting of your botacal friends, to give a complete account of it; hould you procure any seed they would be ac-Agricultural Society.

Your obedient servant.
A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

BOTTLING CIDER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer. SIR,-As the time approaches when those who bottle cider must be taking some precaution to preserve their bottles from bursting, I take the liberty to suggest to your country readers a method, new, cheap and effectual, for preserving both cider and bottles through the heat of summer. In swamps, springy and cold, great quantities of moss are found, which may be ea-sily gathered. With this cover your bottles, set on the ground in the northerly part of the cellar, and with a water-pot drench the moss Extract of a letter dated Talbot County, 17th with cold water once a week, or once perhaps in a fortnight will be sufficient. This I have found from several years' experience, a perfect equal to, our usual average, but there is a very security for the bottles, and much less trouble general complaint of scab—and in some situa- than any other method I have tried or heard of. tions also, both rust and mildew.—The wheat is observed to shatter much less than usual, from the handlings and operations of inning; and cleaner. Moss is easily obtained in the countere is no more certain test that it will not yield try, from low, cold lands, and when wet retains

> Your's respectfully, WILKES ALLEN. Chelmsford, June 1, 1824.

* In this concern, the Editor of the American Farmer has been unfortunate.—He has lost in for-mer years a great proportion of his cider, though buried in sand in the northern part of a cool cellar, and kept moist—and this year he had pre-sented to him by Doctor M'Culloh, a barrel of the best cider he ever tasted, and buried it in salt .- Out of eleven dozen, about eight were lost

To the Editor of the New England Farmer. SIR,—In August last, I inoculated some Pear trees with buds of a large winter pear, obtained from the Williams farm in Chelsea; and now I observe fruit of good size, on several of the shoots, which are wholly the growth of this season. I should like to be informed how such slips of dame Nature are accounted for. A BROOKLINE FARMER.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

A SILVER PITCHER, to cost one hundred dollars, bearing suitable devices and the name of the person who shall obtain the premium, will be given by the Merchants of Blakely, for the best wagon load of Cotton, of not less than six bales, each weighing three hundred and twenty-five lbs. or upwards, which shall be delivered here on or before the 20th December next. On that day the premium will be awarded for the best Cotton in the best order The premium cotton to be ship-ped as such, either to Liverpool, or to a northern manufacturer—at the option of the planter.

The committee of award, to consist of the five

following persons:

William Chase, Thomas Strang, Samuel St. John, Jr. Russell Stebbins, and John Stocking, Jr. Blakely Reporter.

We are informed by a gentleman, that on the ous to the interests of southern agriculture, you farm of Jesse Bennet, Esq. residing in Baltimore the one we have just mentioned.—Balt, Chron.

From the Boston Centinel.

TO THE BUTTER MAKERS IN NEW ENGLAND. The writer of this note could tell a long story about butter, having been 45 years in the trade, united efforts of twenty thousand. He was near-

all the butter-milk; put no more salt to it than He called to him a chief de bataillon, named Chewill make it palatable, for salt has no good effect vardin, for whom he had a particular regard .as to keeping butter sweet; it is working out all "Take (said he to him) a company of grena-

which will contain 20 or 25 lbs.; soak the kegs well in a strong pickle, and then tar them; pack cuted the order, and his death, in fact, arrested the butter solid—not in layers as is too often the the enemy, and saved the French. There is case. This method of packing butter gives you something grand in the judgment of Kleber on a double chance for sale; for being equally handy the character of Chevardin; and on the side of spectfully acquaints the public that he has our for home use, for butter cannot be exported ex- duced by a simple word of confidence. cept in kegs.

der; but the other method is ruinous.

HAYTI.

This island is delightfully situated, abounding life. It presents to the eye the most romantic and beautiful scenery, and while its verdant mountains recal to our minds what we have read of ancient Gilboa, Tabor, Lebanon, Carmel, and Sion, its fertile vallies present us with the rich luxuriance of the vallies of the Israelitish Ca-

The staple productions are coffee, rice, tobacco, indigo, and Indian corn. The forests abound with the best of mahogany, logwood, and fustic; and the pastures are literally covered with flocks and herds.

A yoke of well made oxen, measuring six feet six inches, may be purchased for 17 or \$18; a handsome cow and calf, for \$7; and swine and poultry at the same rate. I'he markets are supplied with a plenty of fresh and salt water fish oysters, lobsters, and turtles. A turtle weighing 80 or 90 lbs. may be purchased for \$2. Through the months of June, July, August, and September, I resided upon the Island, and during this time which is considered the hottest part of the year, and the most unhealthy to strangers, I enjoyed as good health as at any period of my life.

The Haytiens have made great progress in the mechanical arts, which receive liberal encouragement. Gold-smiths, silver-smiths, black-smiths, tailors, boot-makers, painters, cabinet-makers, coopers, tanners, curriers, house-carpenters, shipourpenters, turners, wheel-wrights, tin-workers, sugar-manufacturers, and distillers, would find constant and profitable employment.

MILITARY ANECDOTES.

A new Military work has been published in Flour, Howard St., S5 37 wagon price—Do. Paris. In the chapter on military eloquence, the Susquehannah, none—Do. Wharf \$5 121-Do.

will miss you-you will kill him, and I shall be there to support you." The grenadier felt inspired by the spirit of the oracle, and all succeeded as had been foretold.

When Kleber was in Egypt, he sustained during five hours, with only two thousand men, the but he will make it very short. ly surrounded, was wounded, and had only a nar-Make your butter of sweet cream—work out row defile by which to escape in this extremity. the butter milk, and excluding the air from it diers; stop the enemy at the very desirable object.

Pack your butter in handsome tight kegs my General, replied Chevardin. He gave his watch and his pocket-book to his servant, exe-

returned safe and sound.

CAUTION TO SINGLE LADIES.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN. Ne'er wed with hopes of managing a fool Lest you be wounded by a blunt-edg'd tool, United to a simpleton, you'll find, Folly is obstinate, as well as blind. Some married men, but so so, as to sense, Assume high airs to show their consequence. I've seen full many a stupid, lordly lout, With scarcely wit enough to walk about, Shew desperate valor in domestic war, To prove he's not the fool he's taken for. Since courage is indicative of merit, His fire-side skirmishes display his spirit; And china, crash'd beneath his churlish cane, Evinces power as well as right of reign; And thus makes plain, by dint of brutal force, The poet fibb'd, who said "a man's no horse." Pockets all insults, sneaks away from strife, At home—let's loose his fury on his wife!

The tyrant thus engrafted on the brute, The product is most execrable fruit.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1824.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & SYMINGTON.

county, near the Ivy Factory, that ninety-nine full cars of rye were produced by a single grain, which our informant counted himself. This vegetable phenomenon grows on the lower side of a hill to supply the lands with water. Several grains of type are found on the side of this embankment, which produce from seventy to eighty blades, each abounding with ears, but none so many as there to support you." The grenadier felt into the first interest of the brave General Rye, \$2 a \$2.75—Corn Meal, per. barrel, \$2—therein, \$2—therein, \$2—therein, \$2—therein, \$2—therein, \$3 to 40 cts—Do. white, \$4 to 50—the called Sergeant Pascal, and said, "Grenadier, by the called Sergeant Pascal, and said, "Grenadier, by the lands with water. Several grains of the will cry 'Quivive!' You must not reply, \$5 to 50—therein, son-Linseed Oil, 65 cents .- Clover Seed, out of season-Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel-Timothy, Do. out of season—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 121 cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—Pork, Mess, \$15 50—Ditto Prime, \$12—Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, 9 cts.—Baçon, 6 a 7 cts.-Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.-Feathers, 35 cts.

> Tobacco very dull, except for fine quality; which is selling at high prices.-Very little brought to market for inspection, and the prices generally, same as last report.

The Refrigerator,

for home use, if it does not sell in the market, it Chevardin, what a capacity for self-devotion! hand a complete assortment of the most i aprovcan be inspected, and will be in order for expor- What ascendancy in the one, what submission in ed Refrigerators. Good housewives only can caltation. But when your butter comes to market the other! It is the heroism of Leonidas that dar- culate the many useful and economical purposes in tubs, barrels, boxes, &c. it can be sold only ed to command, and the devotion of Decius pro- to which this contrivance may be applied. The At the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in Egypt, Buo-The custom of selling butter in lumps to the naparte had three aides-du-camp, or officers, kill- fully relied upon for keeping butter, milk, meat, traders is a very bad one; every family should ed in advancing with his orders to the same point, eggs, fruit, wines and liquors of every kind, or first fill a keg, no matter if it does not contain It was necessary to send a fourth. He had no any other article of household consumption, permore than twelve pounds, then sell it to the tra- officers near him but Eugene Beauharnais and fectly cool, fresh and pure. All the above named Lavalette; he called the latter, and without be- articles may be preserved in these machines as ing overheard by the former, said to him, "It long as desirable, perfectly sweet, clean and free faut y aller; je ne veux has y envoyer cet enfant from taint. The Refrigerator may be deposited et le faire tuer si jeune ; sa mère me l'a confiè ; in the cellar, in the garret or in any part of the vous, vous savez ce que c'est que la vie." Lava- house. It does not require to be replenished with with all the necessaries and even the iuxuries of lette set off, and contrary to every expectation ice more than once in two days, and it is attended with another advantage -complete security against every species of vermin, to which it is totally inaccessible, and in winter it will keep any article from freezing that may be deposited in

> Also, another great convenience for the dairy,
> -The NEW INVENTED BUTTER BOX, which has been proved to be the best contrivance for transporting fresh butter to market from any distance by land or water, ever thought of. These butter boxes are so constructed, that any quantity of butter may be brought to market perfectly hard, and in the best condition, and without injury to the form of the prints, withouthe use of ice, in the hottest season. D. RICHARDSON, East Street, nearly opposite Rev. Mr. Nevine Church.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Observations and Extracts from the reading of a Corres-Abroad he dares not treat the meanest man ill, pondent—On the manufacturing of Straw and Grass Bonnets—Essay on Sheep—Saxony Sheep—On Summer Fallows and Fallow erops—On the deep seeding of wheat and other and ratios erops—On the deep seeding of wheat and other grain—A common Gate for a farm—How to get new varieties of Potatoes—Preservation of Potato Apples—Canals—Tobacco Report—Extracts from the Editor's Correspondence, dated Albany, 10th July, 1824; Talbot County, 17th July, 1824; and Taberg, (N. Y.) 4th July—Information requested respecting the Ragy by a South Carolinian—Bottling caler—Inoc dation of Pear Trees—To Agriculturists—Preservable Face Res. To the Ratter Material South Remarkable Ear of Rye-To the Butter Makers in New England-Hayti-Military Anecdotes-Poetry-Advertisement-Prices Current

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Marke and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Bool and Job Printing is executed with neatness and despatch—Order from a distance for PRINTING or HINDING, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore

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AGRICULTURE.

LETTER No. 2-FROM A CORRESPONDENT ON HIS ROAD TO SARATOGA.

Dated Philadelphia, 21st July, 1824.

SIR.

I took leave of you at French Town, promising that if I should meet with any thing worthy of remark in the course of my hurried movements to the North, you should hear from me again.

reflections which spring from a view of the country southward of Baltimore. You observe, with a few creditable exceptions, the same general want of improvement, the same inattention to orfrom sparse population, and the low price of lands; its merit.-A silver medal. the abundance of the necessaries of life, and the case with which these are procured, without the nufactured in the Union. A specimen of at least aid of extraordinary skill, or industry :-still every lover of his country would fain see it so improved and embellished, on the great thoroughfares at least, as that it should not impress the mind of the observing traveller, with unfavourable opi
4. To the maker of the best smooth or bastard habits of its cultivators.

We arrived at New Castle at 1 past two, when without stopping a moment, we embarked with Capt. Jenkins, a polite man, somewhat reserved, but perfectly master of his business; you feel assured that whilst with him, as far as you can rely on a knowledge and sense of propriety, and the exercise of good judgment, you will be exempt from, both uncivil treatment, and from danger-and you must remember that mention is made of the nature and accommodations of publick vehicles and establishments; and of the con duct of those who own and manage them; because, after all, it is on these, that the comfort of travellers chiefly depends; and therefore, to give

New Castle has been recently visited by an extensive conflagration, but by the benevolent other mode.—A silver medal. contributions of other citizens, and the spirit of her own, she has risen, more than Phænix like from her ashes; the houses burned, have been rebuilt, others have been added, and the town improved, in appearance at least.

We arrived in Philadelphia, 125 miles, in thir-teen hours—being more than 9½ miles per hour whole expense \$7, at which none can reasonably

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ER, Edi of Market of Book h-Order

As I have not seen half of them, you must excuse me from attempting to describe the public rican materials for each.—A bronzed medal. institutions of this flat, right-angular city. They are very numerous, and being many of them almost coeval with its existence, do great honour to their illustrious founders, Penn and the immortal FRANKLIN, whose

- quiet memory climbs to heaven,

"Calming the lightning which he thence hath riven."

The institutions especially dedicated to Literature and the Fine Arts, are worthy of all praise, but how vain would be an attempt, even to enu-merate them all, as I write, currente calamo may be imagined, when you are told, that "Philadel-phia in 1824" is now in the press of those enlightened and enterprizing booksellers, Messrs. cotton blankets .- A silver medal.

WATER WORKS.

The former is an association of practical and scientific men, lately organized, whose views have relation to, and whose patronage embraces, objects connected with, the best and most substantial pursuits of society; as you may judge by their constitution and list of premiums—which In crossing from the Chesapeake to the Dela-ware, you are pursued by the same unpleasant pedient to publish; * and even their constitution

> *LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Frankin October, 1824.

> 1. To the maker of the best cast steel who have

nufactured in the Union. A specimen of at least an hundred pounds must be made, no premium ed a limited supply of water at great expense, by will be awarded unless the steel will bear a fair the use of steam power; and the present great comparison with that imported, and be capable of

A silver medal.

5. To the maker of the best rough flat files of

be considered.

cast iron pipes, made in the United States. The wheels and pumps upwards of ten millions of galparticular information in regard to them, is to render a hublick service.

New Castle has been recently visited by an into each other or united as effectually by some 1000 feet long, preserves the communication be-

> best crucibles of earthen ware, or other cheap ma-terial suitable for brass founders. The crucibles clemency of the weather—those now in use are must be made to endure as high a heat as those warmed in winter season by means of two large made of block lead, and to stand at least 7 heats iron stoves, heated to great advantage and econoin a brass founders jurnace. The crucibles to be my with Schuylkill and Lehigh coal. For the precapable of holding at least 10lbs. of metal. One
> dozen crucibles to be exhibited.—A silver medal. negro cloth, not less 100 yards. The quantity and

medal.

16. To the maker of the best flint glass, free from veins and fit for the use of opticians, as dense and transparent as the best now in use; six speci-

A silver medal.

18. To the manufacturer of the best piece of workmen .- A silver medal. satin .- A silver medal.

"FRANKLIN INSTITUTE" and the "FAIR MOUNT may be deemed worthy of being recorded when you have room for it, to serve as a precedent for similar associations.

I went, as is now the custom for strangers, to see the grand arrangements at FAIR MOUNT, whereby this immense city, with her 100,000 inhabitants, is supplied with fresh and wholesome their constitution and list of premiums—which water, and never was I so much gratified with a they offer for distribution, and which I send you view of any artificial works. The combination herewith—such of these as are placed within the of perfect simplicity of design, with immense reach of mechanicks and artizens beyond the power of action, and the natural association of limits of the state, you may perhaps think it ex-them, in the "minds eye," with the incalculable blessings which they daily pour, over a popula-tion so numerous and so condensed, excites the most agreeable emotions: and prompt a ready lin Institute at their first exhibition to be held homage to the GENIUS OF PHILOSOPHY, which presides over this magnificent enterprize, teaching how a cultivated intellect, studious of her other things, which contribute so essentially to manufactured the same in any state of the Union, laws, and skilled in the combination of her printhe comfort of those farmers, who know in what a specimen of at least 10lbs. in bars of one half inch ciples, may overcome natural obstacles and the comfort of those farmers, who know in what true comfort consists. It is vain, however, to repine at a state of things resulting, necessarily, from sparse population, and the low price of lands; its merit.—A silver medal. prolong, and bless, existence itself.

water works which are found to be far more economical, were commenced in 1819, by Captain the observing traveller, with unfavourable opinions in regard to its natural fertility and the habits of its cultivators.

4. To the maker of the best smooth or bastard Ariel Cooley, under an appropriation of 350,000 dollars, by the city authorities. He contracted habits of its cultivators. arches and the race, and to make the excavation of the race from a solid rock for the sum of common steel, no less than 12 inches long. One \$150,000, and died when he had nearly complet-

dozen of files to be exhibited.—A bronze medal.

N. B. The same person cannot obtain the premium on No. 4 & 5, quality of steel in each will the dam is twelve hundred and four feet, the considered.
6. To the person who shall discover the best head arches, one hundred and four feet, making brocess of refining copper, specimen of the refined the whole dam, about sixteen hundred feet, and metal must be exhibited; not less than 50lbs, backing the water up the river, to the distance of weight, and the process repeated before a commit-six miles. The water power thus created as aptee of the institution if required.—A silver medal, pears by a report of the committee, is calculated 9. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of to be equal to raise into the reservoir, by eight

tween the upper and lower side of the dam; the 10. To the person who shall manufacture the forcing pumps and forebay chambers are arched

11, 12, 13. To the manufacturer of the best piece will be taken into consideration.—A silver hottery of red, white and china ware from Ame-medal.

rican materials for each.—A bronzed medal.

14 To the maker of the best smiths' anvil, steel sheep skin gloves from leather dressed in the faced, not weighing less than 70lbs.—A silver United States. The gloves to be made in Pennsylvania.—A silver medal.

28. To the inventor of the best machines for making wrought nails.—A silver medal.
29. To the author of the best treatise (whether

mens to be produced & of an inch thick and not less in manuscript or printed) on the construction of than six inches wide.—A silver medal.

17. To the manufacturer of the best piece of work regard will be had to procuring the greatest broad clith, not less than 5 yards to be exhibited. effect with the water employed. It is important also that the style should be intelligible to common

30. To the author of the best discertation (whe 19. To the manufacturer of the best pair of ther printed or manuscript) explaining the causes of accidents in steam boilers, and the means of CARRY & LEA, which will make a large volume! 20. To best piece of cotton goods, from United avoiding them. The dissertation must contain Of the many useful establishments that would, States' spun yarn, of numbers not under sixty.— more information than is now before the public; I think, attract your particular regard and admiration, I have time only to glance at two. The Vol. 0.—19.

first is 15 feet in diameter-15 feet long, and works under one foot head and 7 feet fall-this was put in operation in July 1822, and raises 1 million of gallons to the reservoir in 24 hours. with a stroke of the pump of 41 feet, a diameter of sixteen inches, and the wheel making eleven and a half revolutions in a minute. The second wheel is 15 feet long and 16 diameter-works under one foot head and seven and a half feet fall, makes 13 revolutions in a minute with a four and half stroke of the pump, and raises 1 1-3 millions of gallons in 24 hours. The third wheel is the same size as the second, works under the same equal quantity, thus making the whole supply upwheels in 24 hours.

to a pitman, connected with the piston, at the be discovered in them, nor were the smallest fi- gree of perfection, should attend Mr. Coke's anend of the slides. They are fed under a natural brils blackened by charcoal, though this must nual sheep shearing, at Holkham. head of water from the forebays of the water have been the case had the charcoal been absorbwheel, and are calculated for a 6 feet stroke .-They are double forcing pumps, and are connected, each of them, to an iron main of sixteen in- carbonaceous matter; and if this cannot be intro- This manure is transient in its effects, and does ches diameter, which is carried along the bottom duced into the organs of plants except in a state not last for more than a single crop, which is easiof the race to the rock at the foot of Fair Mount, of solution, there is every reason to suppose, that ly accounted for from the large quantity of water, and thence up the bank into the reservoir. At other substances less essential will be in the same or the elements of water, it contains. It decays the end of the pipe is a stop cock which is closed for any purpose when necessary. The shortest of these mains is 284 feet long. The reservoir next the bank is 139 by 316 feet, 12 feet deep and constant with the transfer of the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down that plants introduced into strong fresh solutions and dissolve away. He has seen large heaps of sugar, mucilage, tanning principle, jelly, and entirely destroyed in less than two years, nothing the substance of the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down mosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down and dissolve away. He has seen large heaps of the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down and dissolve away. He has seen large heaps of the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down and dissolve away. He has seen large heaps of the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down and dissolve away. He has seen large heaps of the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere, and seems, as it were, to melt down the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere are the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere are the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere are the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere are the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere are the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere are the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere are the pipe is a stop cock which is closed to the atmosphere are the pipe is a stop cock which tains 3 millions of gallons, connected by two other substances, died; but that plants lived in remaining but a little black fibrous matter. pipes of 20 inches diameter with the old reservoir the same solutions after they had fermented .-

426,330 dollars.

With such reservoirs, ready to pour their floods through a thousand sluices over every part of the City, it will be easy hereafter to arrest the most alarming conflagrations.

With such resources and an army to ply them, even the flames of Moscow, "sublimest of volcanoes," might have been quenched, and the political world would have presented a far different

"But where is he, the modern, mightier far,
Who, born no king, made monarchs draw his car:
The new Sesostris, whose unharnessed kings
Freed from the bit, believe themselves with wings,
And spurn the dust o'er which they crawled of late,
Chained to the chariot of the chieftain's state? Yes! where is he, the Champion and the Child Of all that's great or little, wise or wild? Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones-Whose table, earth—whose dice were human bones."

MANURES.

Animal and vegetable matters introduced into sumed in forming its sap and organized parts. the soil, to accelerate vegetation, and increase the production of crops. They have been used ter soluble in water, it is evident that their fersince the earliest periods of agriculture. But the mentation or putrefaction should be prevented as of their fertilizing powers; and in the state of manner in which manures act, the best modes much as possible; and the only cases in which powder they might be used in the drill husbandof applying them, and their relative value and these processes can be useful, are when the mairy, and delivered with the seed in the same mandurability, were little understood till the great nure consists principally of vegetable or animal ner as rape-cake.

sent there are only three wheels erected. The chemist, who gave new lustre to the whole scifibre. The circumstances necessary for the pufirst in diameter 15 feet long, and once, turned his mind to this, its darkest, but trefaction of animal substances, are similar to nost important application. I conceive it will be es of Sir H. Davy, by inserting the following short abstract from his Agricultural Chemistry.

The pores in the fibres of the roots of plants are so small, that it is with difficulty they can be tact of air, and kept as cool as possible. discovered by the microscope; it is not therefore procured by washing gunpowder, and dissipating death. head and fall, makes 13 revolutions in a minute the sulphur by heat, was placed in a phial conthe sulphur by heat, was placed in a phial con-taining pure water, in which a plant of pepper- a manure, contains a large quantity of mucilage, with a 5 feet stroke of the pump, and raises 12 taining pure water, in which a plant of pepper- a manure, contains a large quantity of mucilage, million of gallons in 24 hours. It is not doubted mint was growing: the roots of the plant were some albuminous matter, and a small quantity of that the second wheel can be made to raise an pretty generally in contact with the charcoal .- oil. This manure should be used recent, and wards of four millions of gallons from these three May 1805; the growth of the plant was very vi-forms an excellent dressing for turnip crops; and The pumps are placed horizontally and are of the phial; the roots were cut through in dif- the soil at the same time with the seed. Whoworked by a crank on the water wheel, attached ferent parts; but no carbonaceous matter could ever wishes to see this practice in its highest deed in a solid form.

which contains four millions of gallons.

At that time, he supposed that fermentation was as fresh as it can be procured; and the practical necessary to prepare the food of plants; but he results of this mode of applying it are exactly conafterwards found, that the deleterious effect of formable to the theory of its operation. ty-six feet above the highest ground in the city. the recent vegetable solutions, was owing to their when straw is made to rement, it becomes a being too concentrated; in consequence of which more manageable manure; but there is likewise, the vegetable organs were probably clogged with on the whole, a great loss of nutritive matter. the recent vegetable solutions, was owing to their When straw is made to ferment, it becomes a 150,000 dollars paid for mill seats, amount to the vegetable organs were probably clogged with on the whole, a great loss of nutritive matter.—
426,330 dollars. The committee close their report, by remarking, justly, that the uses and importance of this water it is impossible sufficiently to value; neither can you, by any thing short of actual inspection one two hundredth part of solid vegetable or ani- soil. be fully impressed with the simple grandeur of his public enterprise.

Lord Meadowbank states, that one part of dung this public enterprise.

Lord Meadowbank states, that one part of dung this public enterprise. that of the astringent matter. He watered some into a state in which it is fitted to be applied to spots of grass in a garden with the different solu- land; but of course the quantity must vary actions separately, and a spot with common water; cording to the nature of the dung and of the peat, the grass watered with solutions of jelly, sugar, and mucilage, grew most vigorously; and that ed with the peat, the fermentation will be more watered with the solution of the tanning principle readily effected.

matters capable of being dissolved by water, or ga-seous substances capable of being absorbed by the fluids in the leaves of vegetables; but such parts of state it is applied; but it cannot be ploughed in ject in the application of manure, should be to tirely laid before harvest. make it afford as much soluble matter as possible gradual manner, so that it may be entirely con-

those required for the fermentation of vegetadoing a service to society to aid the diffusion of ble substances; a temperature above the freezing the light springing from the invaluable research-point, the presence of water, and the presence of oxygen, at least in the first stage of the process.

To prevent manures from decomposing, they should be preserved dry, defended from the con-

All green succulent plants contain saccharine probable, that solid substances can pass into or mucilaginous matter, with woody fibre, and hem from the soil. He tried an experiment on readily ferment. They cannot therefore, if inthis subject; some impalpable powdered charcoal, tended for manure, be used too soon after their

Rape cake, which is used with great success as The experiment was made in the beginning of kept as dry as possible before it is applied. It gorous during a fortnight, when it was taken out is most economically applied by being thrown into

Sea-weeds, consisting of different species of fuci, alga, and conferva, are much used as a ma-No substance is more necessary to plants than nure on the sea coasts of Britain and Ireland .-

The best farmers in the west of England use it

grew better than that watered with common water. Manures, from animal substances, in general, Vegetable and animal substances deposited in require no chemical preparation to fit them for aspect, giving no occasion to the immortal poet the soil, as is shewn by universal experience, are the soil. The great object of the farmer is to to say of a congenial spirit they can only nourish the plant by affording solid per state of division, and to prevent their too ra-

> them as are rendered gaseous, and that pass into the too fresh, though the quantity should be limited. atmosphere, must produce a comparatively small Mr Young records an experiment, in which her? effect, for gases soon become diffused through rings spread over a field, and ploughed in for the mass of the surrounding air. The great ob- wheat, produced so rank a crop, that it was en-

> Bones are much used as a manure in the neighto the roots of the plant; and that in a slow and bourhood of London. After being broken, and boiled for grease, they are sold to the farmer .-The more divided they are, the more powerful are their effects. The expense of grinding them in a mill would probably be repaid by the increase

is destroyed; it should consequently be used as fresh as possible; but if not mixed with solid matter, it should be diluted with water, as when pure it contains too large a quantity of animal tle danger of much aëriform matter flying off. If matter to form a proper fluid nourishment for absorption by the roots of plants.

Putrid urine abounds in ammoniacal salts; and though less active than fresh urine, is a very

powerful manure.

Amongst excrementitious solid substances used as manures, one of the most powerful is the dung of birds that feed on animal food, particularly the dung of sea birds. The guano, which is used to situation in which it is kept is of importance. It herein alleged. This circumstance which has a great extent in South America, and which is should, if possible, be defended from the sun. To appeared to me so singular, if not familiar with the manure that fertilizes the sterile plains of Peru, is a production of this kind.

It contains a fourth part of its weight of uric of a wall. acid, partly saturated with ammonia, and partly with pot ash; some phosphoric acid combined with the bases, and likewise with lime. Small quanti-ties of sulphate and muriate of pot ash, a little This is a very powerful manure. fatty matter, and some quartzose sand.

Aight-soil, it is well known, is a very powerful

manure, and very liable to decompose.

The disagreeable smell of night-soil may be destroyed by mixing it with quick lime; and if exposed to the atmosphere in thin layers strewed over with quicklime in fine weather, it speedily dries, is easily pulverized, and in this state may be used in the same manner as rape-cake, and delivered into the turrow with the seed.

The Chinese, who have more practical knowledge of the use and application of manure than any other people existing, mix their night soil with one-third of its weight of a fat marle, make it into cakes, and dry it by exposure to the sun. These cakes, we are informed by the French missionaries, have no disagreeable smell, and form a common article of commerce of the emburying them in the soil, where they are fitted to house. The dangers of the spring afforded pire.

order as to fertilizing power.

If the pure dung of cattle is to be used as manure, like the other species of dung which have been mentioned, there seems no reason why it noxious quality in unfermenting dung; but it seems and to man."-Ure's Dict. Chemistry. to be rather the result of an excess of food furnished to the plants.

A slight incipient fermentation is undoubtedly of use in the dunghill; for by means of it a disposition is brought on in the woody fibre to decay and dissolve, when it is carried to the land, or DEAR SIR, ploughed into the soil; and woody fibre is always in great excess in the refuse of the farm.

that it should be carried too far.

tirely given up the system formerly adopted on Devon. The same that you, in company with roy, near Boston, published some years since in his farm, of applying fermented dung; and he has General Iredell, of North Carolina, saw a few "the American Farmer." The reasoning that

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over, and cooled by exposure to air.

If a thermometer plunged into the dung does not rise to above 100 degrees of Fahr. there is litthe temperature is higher, the dung should be immediately spread abroad.

When a piece of paper moistened in muriatic cow, just after having her first calf. acid, held over the steams arising from a dunghill, gives dense fumes, it is a certain test that the decomposition is going too far, for this indicates that volatile alkali is disengaged.

When dung is to be preserved for any time, the preserve it under sheds would be of great use; or some of your readers, may at least not be new. to make the site of a dunghill on the north side To such I would address the enquiry-whether

Soot, which is principally formed from the combustion of pit coal, or coal generally, contains premature and unnatural supply? The servant likewise substances derived from animal matters.

thrown into the ground with the seed, and re-peculiarity to which I have drawn your attenquires no preparation. Lime should never be ap-tion. The udder (which always has been of a plied with animal manures, unless they are too preternatural size) for some months has become rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious so enlarged, that it induced me to fear that my effluvia. It is injurious when mixed with any plan of rearing a fure Devon from her, had been common dung, and tends to render the extractive frustrated by the officiousness of some little vamatter insoluble.

manures from organized substances," says this leave the matter to hazard, and the occurrences

happy order in which it is arranged. tend to resolve organized forms into chemical con- the course usually pursued-the size, shape, ge-After night-soil, higeons' dung comes next, in become the food of vegetables. I'he fermenta-satisfactory proof that the further we recede tion and putrefaction of organized substances in the from the old, the nearer we approach the right free atmosphere, are noxious processes; beneath way to rear calves. the surface of the ground they are salutary operations. In this case the food of plants is prepared where it can be used; and that which would of- and during the whole of the last summer, con-

> =0= TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

> > Baltimore, July 21st, 1824.

mentation at all before the manure is used, than never had a calf-or any acquaintance with a bull the cured hay. at it should be carried too far.

Within the last seven years Mr. Coke has enthat exhibits this short of nature is a full bred course, was from a communication of Mr. Pomefound, that his crops have been since as good as weeks since; and was purchased with the mother, it contained, well satisfied me of its propriety, they ever were, and that his manure goes nearly an imported Devon, the 13th of May, 1823; then and contrary to general advice it was adopted. twice as far.

In cases when farm-yard dung cannot be immeliarity just related was considered so singular and and practised by perhaps the most judicious fartation of it should be prevented very carefully. | incredible, that I resolved to have the fact sup- mer and experimentalist of Baltimore county-is The surface should be defended as much as ported by additional testimony, and for this pur- it necessary to say that I allude to Henry Thomppossible from the oxygen of the atmosphere; a pose several gentlemen were invited to see that son, Esq.—The present year this heifer has been compact marle, or a tenacious clay, offers the best there was no delusion. As the circumstance in-permitted to range in a luxuriant pasture; of protection against the air; and before the dung is troduced by our notice is an exception to general course is the first time she has been included in covered over, or, as it were, sealed up, it should and received rules in such cases, it is best that the use of green food. Can this unsolluted sup-

During the putrefaction of urine, the greatest be dried as much as possible. If the dung is found the relation of it should be accompanied with part of the soluble animal matter that it contains at any time to heat strongly, it should be turned the names of those, who by observation are acquainted with its correctness.

> The gentlemen that witnessed this curious occurrence were, Thomas Kell, George Williams, Cumberland D. Williams, and W.F. Redding, Esquires. The udder of this heifer is about the size as that of a very ordinary three year old

The entire quantity of milk extracted at four successive experiments that I witnessed, would not, it is supposed, exceed a gill and a half .-These experiments were not urged farther, nor with any other motive than to establish the fact would it be best to abstain wholly from milking this animal, or occasionally relieve nature of this who has had charge of her, states that some days before a visit paid to Mr. Patterson's Devon It is well fitted to be used in the dry state, bull, (being on the 12th inst.) he discovered the gabond libertine. To guard against such an event "The doctrine of the proper application of contrary to my own judgment, I resolved not to eloquent writer, "offers an illustration of an important part of the economy of nature, and of the had happened to disconcert my plans. Having introduced "Ruby" to your notice, I will state The death and decay of animal substances the plan adopted in rearing her, has varied from

should be made to ferment except in the soil; or fend the senses and injure the health, if exposed, is fined in a dark stable—at first supplied with fresh if suffered to ferment, it should be only in a very converted by gradual processes into forms of beau-milk; in a few days succeeded by milk, clover-slight degree. The grass in the neighbourhood ty and of usefulness; the fetid gas is rendered a tea, oil-cake, jelly and bran mixed. The proof recently voided dung is always coarse and dark- constituent of the aroma of the flower, and what portions of the three last ingredients increasing, green : some persons have attributed this to a might be poison, becomes nourishment to animals and diminishing the former as she became habituated to them. Subsequently as the warm weather advanced, it became difficult to preserve this preparation sweet, a portion of these were suspended, and her fare for the residue of the year was skimmed milk, with a portion of bran, dry clover hay of the preceding year's curing, given frequently in small quantities; on this she Yesterday was exhibited "an effect without a soon fed with the same avidity as at any time cause," a phenomenon so extraordinary, that it during the winter. She was never permitted to Too great a degree of fermentation is, however, is thought worthy of being recorded in your re- have access to any green food, any further than very prejudicial to the composite manure in the gister. The fact to which I allude is this :-- a to ascertain whether it would be acceptable, and dunghill; it is better that there should be no fer- heifer sixteen months old now gives milk that has found that she placed a decided preference on

is now no restraint?

I submit these facts to the curious and the fearned, for their digestion and solution.

And believe me to be,

Very respectfully your obt. servt.

JOHN B. MORRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Taburg, July 18, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

I perceive an "important discovery" by the Middleborough (I believe) boy, of milking cows by straws or tubes, is going the rounds, and as I have tried the experiment on my cows to their injury, I think it my duty through your useful paper to say, that although I succeeded in drawing off their milk, with perfect ease, and without any apparent pain, yet I found on the day following, that inflammation had taken place in their udders, the milk was clotted, unfit to use, and the quantity diminished one half; and although it is now ten days since I tried the experiment, they have not yet got over it, or come to their

The weather has continued cool, and it is much feured our corn crop will fail. English grain and grass abundant.

With respect, your obt. servt. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Brooke Grove, 7th mo. 24th, 1824.

DEAR FRIEND,

I have seen in the last Farmer which has come to hand, the root of Hellebore recommended to destroy roaches. I believe it effectual, but think it necessary that those who use it should be cautioned to be careful that children, poultry, &c. be prevented from access to it, as it would be equally destructive to them. I have known one instance of 15 chickens being killed by picking up a few shreds of the root that remained after the roaches had fed on it.

In haste and with respect, thy friend, ROGER BROOKE.

THE TOKAY WINE.

Among these hills are waters surrounded by tive throng. lava. The famous vineyards of Tallia, Mada, In about a Tolesma, Liska, and others, known by the name of Tokay, are situated in this county. The wines of Tokay, are situated in this county. The wines sound of music, proceeded to the spacious and of Tallia are preferred even to those of Tokay, airy hall at Peck's Hotel, which was tastefully in ordinary seasons the content winds about december of the content winds. In ordinary seasons the canton yields about decorated with garlands and festoons, composed 240,000 cimers, (casks.) The Hungarians are so of the rarest and richest flowers of the season. At the last celebration, this apartment was in a Virgil, and the Colisseum. The association of the rarest and richest flowers of the season. Virgil, and the Colisseum. The association of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants exhibited, was the Greated with garlands and festoons, composed of the rare plants and other plants are plants. planted in Illyria; others maintain that they are

Tallia-Mada wine to be presented to them. They the association, by which it appeared, that among by one of the young ladies, and a poetical chant,

when he tasted it, loudly proclaimed its pre-emi-nerce over all the wine in the world.

But the Tokay wine was not then made acthe saccharine property, dry before the rest, Joseph Bloodgood, of Flushing, and Dr. J. Van and chrystalize, as it were, by the heat of the sun; but the least moisture spoils them. The branch as resident members. vintagers therefore, gather the first ripe grapes, and after they have been carefully dried, extract from them an essence which tastes like honey, and in appearance resembles molasses. By mix garians assert that gold is found in the grapes; periments of Chaptal

CELEBRATION AT FLUSHING, OF THE

BIRTH-DAY OF LINNÆUS,

By the New York branch of the Linnwan Society of Paris; 24th May, 1824, as reported for the New York Statesman.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the second celebration of the birth day of Linnaus, by the of natural science in our country, in its best form, New York Branch of the Linnaan Society of chastened by a regard to the precepts and exam-Paris, took place this day at the village of Flush- ple of the illustrious sage, whose birth-day was ing. At 8 o'clock in the morning, the President to be commemorated by festive rites. Dr. Pascaand members of the Society, accompanied by a lis, President of the New York Branch, then gave numerous and respectable party of ladies and a succinct account of the transactions of the pagentlemen, comprising much of the beauty, taste, and fashion of the city, embarked on board the new and elegant boat Linnaus. Among the dis

At the conclusion of the exercises in the hall, and fashion of the city, embarked on board the new and elegant boat Linnaus. Among the dis tinguished strangers, who joined the party, were Swedish Consul, and Le Ray de Chaumont .-The Rev Mr. Penneveyre, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Rev. C. Jones, Rev. Mr. Brientnall, and several other clergymen of this city, were also present.

The boat left the wharf, with her banners in-scribed with the name of Linnzus, waving in the wind, and to the tune of Clinton's Grand Canal March, by a full and excellent band of music, woods, and waters, wore the brilliancy and mild smiling countenances and light hearts of the fes-

ply of milk be imputed to her being carefully all acknowledged its superiority; and the Pope other transactions it was, on motion of Mr. Clinkept from green food, in the use of which there when he tasted it, loudly proclaimed its pre-emi-ton, unanimously resolved, that Mr. Elliott, a ton, unanimously resolved, that Mr. Elliott, a distinguished naturalist of South Carolina, Professor Silliman, of Yale College, and Dr. Hosack, cording to the present method. It has been of this city, be recommended as honorary mem-observed, that the grapes which contain most of bers of the Parent Society at Paris; and that Dr.

> The Secretary also read a note from Mr. Jefferson, dated the 17th instant, addressed to Doctors Mitchill and Pascalis, in his own hand writing, in which, after reciprocating their kind reing this essence with the common wine of the Canton, the real Tokay wine is produced. Of this wine there are two kinds; the Ausbruch, his happiest manner, and with great force and and the Masklass. The former contains twice beauty:—"It would certainly be a great enjoyarment to be present and to participate with his worthy disciples of the society of New York, at but a naturalist has discovered that what they their celebration of his birth: as that prospect, mistake for gold is the egg of a small insect, however, recedes from my view, another advances round which the sugar chrystalizes, and acquires with steady and not distant steps, that of meeting a gold colour. This does not, however, disprove the great naturalist himself, and of assuring him the existence of gold in invisible particles in certain in person of the veneration and affection with vegetables, a fact which is evident from the ex- which his memory is cultivated here: in the mean time I must be contented with testifying to you my cordial concurrence in these sentiments, and to add those of my great respect and consideration for the society and for yourselves."

An extract of a letter was likewise read from Judge Davis of Boston, an honorary member, in which he regretted his inability to participate in the pleasures of the day, and in those exercises which have a tendency to promote the cultivation

the company formed in procession, and moved Mr. Worthington, late Governor of Ohio, the to the Linnaan Garden, at the entrance of which they were politely received and welcomed by the proprietors, the Messrs. Princes, who conducted them through walks, bordered with trees, shrubs, and flowers of every variety, and beneath triumphal arches hung with wreaths, to an arbour in the highest part of these extensive grounds. A temporary rostrum, sufficiently spacious to accommodate the members of the socie-As but little is known respecting the vineyards who enlivened the passage up the sound with a ty, was erected expressly for the occasion. Here of Tokay, or the process by which the wine is number of national airs. We never witnessed a a variety of interesting exercises took place, inmade, the following particulars may not prove more serene and charming day. Skies, fields, terspersed with music from the band, stationed among the shrubbery of the garden. Dr. Akerly The county of Wemplen is formed by a chain ness of May, and were in fine keeping with the pronounced a brief, classical, and appropriate of hills in front of the Carpathian Mountains. smiling countenances and light hearts of the fese eulogy on Linnaus, a copy of which we shall endeavour to publish hereafter. He was followed In about an hour and a half, the boat arrived by Dr. Mitchill, who gave a botanical disquisition at Flushing, and the party, debarking to the on the plants of the Alps, specimens of which were before him, accompanied with biographical sketches of Haller, and other eminent naturalists. descended from the vines which the Romans nished with all the appurtenances, to render it a ry, and with the classic ruins of Italy, rendered neat and commodious assembly-room, which will his remarks not only instructive and amusing, but the vines of Formæ, celebrated by Horace. But it is needless to trace the grapes of Tokay to this high origin; for their real merit is indisputable. At Trentes, in 1552 the prelates of Italy were all boasting of the wines of their respective countries. George Drascowich, Archbishop of Tokay to the day, which were opened with a concise and appropriate address, explanatory of the objects of their botanical character. I. Clizbe, Esquire, of the inspiration of poetry. The day of the inspiration of poetry and the day witten for the occasion by Mr. J. R. Sutermeister, of Kinyston Liter country. A fine bust of Lines. loega, maintained that Hungary produced the the day.

of Kingston, Ulster county. A fine bust of Linbest. At this the prelate laughed. The Hun
The Secretary, Dr. Elijah Mead, then read næus, copied from a coin, by an artist of this city, arian Archbishop then ordered some of the extracts from the minutes of the last meeting of was crowned with a splendid chaplet of flowers,

composed for the ceremony of the coronation by another young lady of the company, was re-

After the exercises had closed, the party separated into groups, and amused themselves until mas Worthington, the late Governor of the state the hour for dinner; some in promenading of Ohio;" which was echoed with applause. through the alleys and alcoves of the garden, overshadowed by trees, and in one place by a the bust of Linnaus, was drunk after she had re-beautiful copse of the magnolia grandiflora, in tired, and a compliment to "mine excellent host," full bloom; and others in walking about the vil- concluded the dinner. lage; and catching the rural prospects, which at several points it presents. At three o'clock, the which, we understand, was attended by a numecompany, greatly augmented by the arrival of rous and fashionable party, who amused themthe second boat from the city, and the whole selves with cotillions during the evening. No progress. amounting to the number of about five hundred accident occurred to diminish the pleasures of the his goodness, to give his blessing, with the mani- with this delightful excursion. festation of his bounty; and when the flowers of and the shades of night set in, to grant an admittance to that Eden, with songs of everlasting joy in the heart, where the flowers never wither, and to that table, which shall never be removed." vivial board, enlivened at intervals with favour- its celebration. ite airs by the band. After the cloth was rehear

memory of Linnæus.

dent of the Linnaan Society of Paris.

tanise.

the America Linnæus.

e

d

vilized world.

brate.

New-York.

by Dr. Ives. The memory Benj. the father of American Medical any. Fy Dr. Ives. The memory

health was drunk with six cheers, and the band coveries, and to darken it by barbarous nomenclastruck up the Grand Canal March.

One of the company gave-" Our guest, Tho-

The festivities of the day were closed by a ball,

ercises.

though disfigured by the interpolations of fiction. a frivolous display, or as ostentatious pageantry.

By Mr. Gah, the Swedish Consul. The Ame- After a long night of Gothic darkness, the rays The votaries of science in all parts of the ci-By the Vice-Pesident of the New-York Horfable. The transcendent merits of Linnaus con benighted world.

ticultural Society The interesting and beau-sist not only in enlarging the sphere of Natural

tiful system of egetable physiology, which Science, but in devising a system by which an obsuitably filled by some who are present, who owes its origin to be penetration and wisdom ject could be recognized from the description, and have made greater advances in science, and who of the same of Lindau whose high day we called in averaging all known substances, whether any have reflected honour on their country, by their

the soil into which it is trasplanted, is not inferior to that which nourished parent stock.

By John Low, Esq. The Quercus of New posed to the system on the ground that it offerwither its leaves, and the inside a mole to undermine its roots; but it will farish, rooted in old arrangements. Another class, allured by the affections of all who respect tents and virtue. glory which surrounded him and desirous of establishing equalifing a superior claims to celebrity. Benj. Barton, tablishing equalif not superior claims to celebrity partments of Zoology prepare for the fortunate any. has gone on to multiply theories and systems, to investigator! The boundless regions of Botany

After the President of the day had retired his degrade the science by nominal and spurious distures. A third class has with a profound reverence for its great master, endeavoured to correct his errors, to supply his deficiencies and to push his discoveries and improvements to the utmost The health of the young lady, who crowned verge of practicability. The result of these vathe bust of Linnaus, was drunk after she had rethe whole, been very propitious, but such great confusion has notwithstanding occurred, another Lineæus is required to extricate the student and the enquirer from the perplexities which surround their walks, and bewilder their

Some of the most distinguished savans of France, sat down to a dinner served up in handsome style, celebration; and every one, who is susceptible sensible of these embarrassments and difficulties, by Mr. Peck, in a spacious saloon, constructed of deriving enjoyment from the charms of nature, and desirous of concentrating their powers in a purposely for the celebration. The Rev. Mr. from rural scenery, from the treasures of science common focus for the promotion of science, have Breintnall, of this city, after the guests were seat and literature, from taste and sentiment, from established a Linnxan Society, of which the iled, invoked "that all-gracious Being, who clothes the smiles of beauty, and the innocent recreations lustrious La Cepede is President. The name, the lilies of the field, and crowns the earth with of the mind, must have returned highly gratified which they have adopted, evinces their preference for the system of Linnzus. They have already published interesting works, have sent enlife shall have faded, the day of festivity passed, Substance of the remarks by Mr. Clinton, Presi-lightened apostles into different parts of the globe, dent of the day, at the commencement of the ex- to communicate and to acquire information, and they have established scientific colonies in both It is perhaps proper, and it certainly cannot be hemispheres. The society now convened, is a deemed exceptionable, to introduce the proceed-branch of the institution of Paris. Several dis-Taste, pleasure, and festivity reigned at the con- ings of this day by an exposition of the causes of tinguished devotees of science now present, are members, and Mr. Jefferson is an honorary asso-This day is the anniversary of the birth-day of ciate, and has taken a warm interest in its prosmoved, the following, among other sentiments Linnaus, one of those illustrious men who have perity. In order that due homage might be renwere drunk, accompanied by remarks from some enlightened the world Natural Science, which dered to the memory of Linnaus; that the most of the gentlemen, which we could not distinctly comprises a description and investigation of all the animated incentives might be applied to the admaterial substances that exist, whether in an or-vancement of knowledge, and that the road to the By the President of the day. The immortal ganic or inorganic shape, has, from the earliest temple of natural science, might be adorned with periods, engaged the attention, and employed the the offerings of genius, brightened by the smiles By Dr. Mitchill. The Ladies-the patronesses faculties of philosophers. Some of the most of beauty, and cheered by the panegyrics of of the arts and sciences, and governesses of the beautiful and sublime images and illustrations in worth, the natal day of the Philosopher of Sweden, men all the world over.

holy writ, are derived from this source: and was selected for a grand celebration, which should By Dr. Pascalis. Count De la Cepede, Presi-Solomon who is pronounced to be wiser than all unite innocent amusement and solid instruction, men, spoke of "trees from the cedar tree that is and produce impressions propitious to the pro-By Dr. Akerly. Thiebaut de Berneaud, perpetual Scretary of the Parent Society.

By Dr. Mead, Sec'y. Desfontaines—The distinguished Naturalist, and late Vice-President of the second parent lastitution; may his fame be as lasting as Atlas, of whose summit he delighted to be-near Naturalist of Greece was Aristotle, and of parent institution. And, as the object is please as the last of the natural sciences. With this view we out of the wall: He spake also of beasts and have now assembled; and if any of the ceremotic parent lastitution; may his fame be as lasting pal objects of natural History. The most emit be understood that the ritual is prescribed by the next Plint The weeks of the latter parent lastitution. And, as the object is to please By Dr. Torey. The memory of Muhlenburg, larly are a treasure of useful information, al-

rican guardian of the memory of Linnaus ; equal- of knowledge again gladdened the earth : an in- vilized world, are now crowning the tomb of Linly entitled to the gratitude of his admiring counquiring spirit went forth, and vast collections of næus with the laurels of glory, and offering up trymen, and to be grateful estimation of the ci-useful information were made; but they were for thanks to the source of all light, for having dea long time in a state of chaos and mingled with voted such a master spirit to the illumination of a

of the sage of Ups, whose birth-day we cele- in arranging all known substances, whether ani- have reflected honour on their country, by their mate or inanimate, in their appropriate classes, acquisitions and investigations. But I have been By Gov. Worthington, of Ohio. The state of orders, genera, and species. From that period, induced to appear in it, not from any ambitious Natural History assumed its due rank in the aspiration after distinction, or any idle devotion Natural History assumed its due rank in the aspiration after distinction, or any idle devotion scale of usefulness and estimation; discovery has to show, but from the suggestion of my associates, now a free all independent common-been heaped upon discovery; and every region of wealth, represented at his festival by her late Governor, Thomas Workington.

By Dr. Brown. The Lw. York Branch of the Linnæan Society of Paris—A scion of a luxuriant plant.—May its growth exibit to the world, that human works, is not without its imperfections; have been devoted to natural science; and to increase the cabinets of ratural science. The Systema Naturæ of Linnæan, like all other pursuits of an active life, and from the studies into which it is translated is not info.

garlands of glory. Researches into the mineral kingdom, will produce treasures of renown more valuable than the gold of Ophir or the diamonds of Golconda. The genius of philosophy has not yet penetrated the depths of geology—nor proceeded far beyond the alphabet or the horn-book Theory has followed theory, and speculation has supplanted speculation. The imagination has been consulted more than the judgment and the airy castles of hypothesis have dazzled the fancy without enlightening the understanding. After a vast accumulation of facts, and perhaps a long afflux of time, some Bacqn or Linnaus will rise up and change it from romance into science. Chemistry sprang from the crucible of the alchemist, like Pallas, from the head of Jove; and even the er roneous movements of scientific investigation, will finally contribute, by a heaven-directed im-pulse, to the cause of useful knowledge.

With these animating prospects, with these exalted inducements, let us proceed to the duties of the day, ever bearing in mind, that science is honour, and that knowledge is power-and that all their ways are ways of pleasantness, and all their paths are peace.

Abstract of the transactions of the Linnæan So-ciety of Paris, with remarks by Dr Pascalis.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- On a former anniversary of the birth-day of the illustrious Linnaus, the celebration of which was graced by a respectable assemblage of our fellow-citizens, I ascertained in the mosses, their roots, stems, for investigation, because the ulva palustris was dety of Paris, the urgent motives that impelled the liage and organs of fructification, of which he signated as a swamp or marsh plant, while it is learned of Europe to unite themselves, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the study of the natural sciences. To this intent they have in all mosses, and presents only five variations which cannot thrive in low humid meadows, but upheld and recommended to the world the system or characteristic differences; consequently, five prefers hills and dry plains. It therefore seemof Linnaus, as a most satisfactory and trustwor- classes, which are subdivided into forty five ge- ed almost futile to seek a proper fodder among thy guide, easily susceptible of amendment where nera, receive all known mosses. His splendid aquatic vegetation; but M. Thiebaut, guding his defective in particular parts, and in its general work on this subject has been published by order research by the general character of the Graoutline inimitably perfect, simple, and comprehensive. It was calculated, that to forward the is in our possession. aims of a society, having for its object the acquisition of knowledge and the extension of information, would be a welcome duty to all who were ascertain the nature and properties of the deligil, Pliny, Varro, &c. it appears that the ulva called on to assist. The Linnxan Society, there- quescent or melting plant, Iremella Nostoc of was limosa, growing in muddy grand; levis, of fore, enlists into its ranks, from every civilized Linnxus. It is often found in summer, after rain, delicate and light foliage; virids, of a bright nation, the observers of nature, whether distin- on the gravel walks in gardens; it presents a green colour; glauca, garnished with an ear of a guished as enterprising explorers, or learned collators of her productions, or philanthropic and pelly, in which a number of long, slender, artipleasant in texture; fluminea and falustris, philosophical inquirers into her arcana. By the combined efforts of such a society, advances will appears as the weather grows dry, leaving only arributes, where it may be cally athin and appearently inorganic membrane, which are productions or philanthropic and pelly, in which a number of long, slender, artipleasant in texture; fluminea and falustris, growing on the brink of running water or in appears as the weather grows dry, leaving only athin and appearently inorganic membrane, which are all peculiar to the Festure fluitans at this are accomplished. in any one nation, could hope to accomplish.

to contribute, with honour and credit.

and islands of the Euxine. Those countries, so chymists and Cabalists defined it a manna from It is raised in the north of Europe, to make rich long under the semi-barbarian power of the heaven, a secretion of the stars; Stellaram pur-gruel. Besides emplying it for fodder, the an-Crescent, have never, until now, been botanically explored since the days of Hippocretes, and fellower of the flower of the leaf of heaven; Cælifos Cæli-derns. The ulva pustris is therefore the Festival Crescian botanical power of the stars of the Greeian botanical power of the leaf of heaven; Cælifos Cæli-derns. The ulva pustris is therefore the Festival Crescian botanical power of the leaf of heaven; Cælifos Cæli-derns. of the Grecian botanist Theophrastus, save partially, by that great patriarch of the natural since his time, some have ranked it with the sciences. Tournefort; he who at the risk of his Alga among plants, others with the Polypi among already excited auntion in this part of the world, animals, until the following facts have been come and measures have been taken to ascertain whe-The interesting task has now been accomplished by M. Dumont D'Urville, of the French Navy; in less than two years he has carried his researches through more than thirty-six islands and districts. Fortunately, M. D'Urville was perfectly acquainted with the names and descriptions of shape and affects the form of different Lichens; pastures. Seval other instructive reports at-

will furnish on every exploration chaplets and the plants recorded in Grecian literature; and as it metamorphoses itself, it assumes polypous therefore in arranging them under their technical heads, he has affixed to each its own Hellenic denomination, such as it is given in ancient classical writers. M. D'Urville has also discovered varieties of hydrophytes, one fourth of which are

Another achievement of the Linnaan Society in the first year of its existence, is a complete and clear system of classification for the mosses However humble that kind of vegetation may be deemed, however superfluous the attention be stowed on it may appear to an idle or superficial spectator, it has nevertheless attracted the patient and sedulous inquiry of Linnæus, Dillenius, Hedwig, Bridel, De Candolle, Schwaegrichen, Micheli, Vaillant, Adamson, Hill, Meese, Schre ber, Haller, and many others, who by their investigations gradually rendered it evident that mosses possessed a system of fructification simi lar to all other plants, as discovered by Linnaus t was left to Palissot de Beauvais to classify hem. In mentioning the name of Beauvais, I cannot help remarking that by a singular coincidence, he like Plumier, Feuille, Magnol, Michaux, &c. all celebrated botanists, though natives of order the Museum at Philadelphia in the year might be referred.

There was a serious objection in the way of this the help of magnifying glasses, he has given no less than 700 magnified delineations, well known, that such affect, with violent dis-The organ of fructification called the cup, exists eases, the fleecy and tender animal in question,

however, on being soaked with water, nearly re- seu natans, which is termed by the English man-It now devolves on me to give you some account of the transactions of the Parent Institution, for the year that has elapsed since I last addressed you; from which you will perceive what acquisitions have in that time been obtained; to which valuable stock it would be easy for this country the state of the perceive what acquisitions have in that time been obtained; to which you will perceive what acquisitions have in that time been obtained; to which you will perceive what acquisitions have in that time been obtained; to which you will perceive what acquisitions have in that time been obtained; to which you will be easy for this country that the perceive what acquisitions have in that time been obtained; to which you will be constribute, with hopour and credit. say, that at least ten writers of eminence since early times of Rome by he hardy and indigent The first on the list is a full and extensive Paracelsus have recognized it. Magnol called it, Romans. Its seed, smalland millet-like, furnish-flora of the Greek Archipelago, and the shores Muscus fugax mambranaccus pinguis. The Al- es an aliment to the poolin Sweden and Poland.

filaments endued with spontaneous and rapid motions in every direction from the right to the spiral line; when macerated for eight days in water, it resolves itself into a mass of globular in the Bosphorus more than forty species and animalcules; and when submitted to chemical analysis, it gives water, mucus, a gummy substance, a portion of greasy matter, and a small proportion of carbonate and phosphate of lime, and muriate and sulphate of potass. The Tremalla Nostor, is accounted the link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

I hasten to mention another important essay elating to a new article of fodder for sheep.

Our colleague, the indefatigable Thiebaut de Berneaud, some time since, discovered, through his familiar acquaintance with ancient classical authors, that many of them often adverted to a certain plant as peculiarly the best for the nourishment of that precious animal, so useful to man. The Hebrews called it, achu, the Greeks, tipha, and the Latins, ulva palastris. Among those three nations, large flocks of sheep were considered an invaluable treasure; and they devoted to them great care, changing their pasturage with the seasons. They managed them attentively not only for the flesh, but for their fleece, which, Europe, perfected in this country their acquire- with the addition of gold and the Tyrian dye, ments in their favourite science. As it is a satis- composed even the priestly vestments and the faction to trace where the footsteps have trod of regal mantle. As the ulva palustris was so highthe man of signal celebrity, I may mention that ly esteemed by them, it was a desideratum to asit was Beauvais who first arranged in scientific certain to what known plant its qualities and name

of the Linnaan Society of Paris, and, of course, minea, that of being the natural and saie food of is in our possession.

Parent Society; but lest I should encroach on the him, whose authority is courted, even by the highhours you may wish to devote to rural festivities, est candidates for fame.

I shall only enumerate their titles. There is a Ladies and gentlemen, the zealous efforts of a disquisition on the nutrition of plants, and the few in religion, in politics, in philanthropy, or particular functions of the pith and neck of the any of the moral virtues, can create a public spiof the lectures of Theophrastus, who lived 350 man to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe: for a years before the Christian era; it gives his sysknowledge is attained by which we become posthe grape by the Greeks, and their various pro- casion, that such a public spirit has happily per- and manufactured state, have been deposited in cesses of making wine. They preceded the vaded a great section of our most respectable ci- the Repository of the Society. Romans in this; but both nations had different tizens.

modes, which still exist through France, Italy,

and the South of Germany. While the Parent society have done so much to extend the empire of useful truths in Botany and Husband y, our fellow citizens, who have twice attended our invitation to this festival, and kindly encouraged our exercises with their prehave contributed in any degree to these advances Cattle without milk: in knowledge, and the practical application of the pendent on each other.

Among our Linnaan members, their fellowcitizens will recognise the author of the excel-lent Geology of New York and the Hudson; that of the Flora of this and the adjacent states, others and the Gold Medal was accordingly adjudged to England, paying an import duty of 17 shillings of the annals of the Lyceum, and him to whom Mr. Budd .- London Magazine. we are indebted for the botanical history of America, as read before the Historical Society of New-

root, which will be highly acceptable to agricul- rit in a community that will extend to every memturists and horticulturists. Another is a disser-turists and horticulturists. Another is a disser-tation on the absorbents of the roots, and on the works of nature, and by the study of its producelementary substances, to them susceptible of tions, there arises in the mind another moral ex- Arts of London, for the year 1822. absorption. Another is a handsome exposition cellence, which is most congenial to the duties of belief, that the flower was the seat of fecunda- industry can convert to our use and comfort. It

The rest of this communication, being of a local character, is omitted.

(To be continued.)

=0= REARING BLACK CATTLE WITHOUT MILK.

To the Agricultural Board of Trustees .- I lay

In two or three days after they have calved, I ready given this country a deserved repute by and two-thirds of oats, ground together very fine; that portion entrusted to us will not be allowed to it into the quantity of water (mentioned below);

to have made their garden the standard of the which I have now in my possession, having sold fabrics. progress among us, of botanical knowledge, and off the others, as they became of a proper age;

Another with a trifle of expense.

I am, gentlemen, your most humble servant, WM. BUDD.

This account was deemed fully satisfactory,

the library of every American lover of nature, has Jersey about sixty thousand acres of land belong- farmer residing at Weathersfield, in the State of left no department of its kingdom unexplored or ing to that state, which is covered with salt water, Connecticut, stating that she had manufactured

test the success of the first year's labours of the both at home and abroad, are alike tributary to On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets, A0. 2.

The conduct of the British government and people, in cases of a competition of any of their manufactures with a foreign one, is so different from that of the United States, and particularly in the case of the bonnets, that it ought to be known. The following account is given from the 40th vol. of the Transactions of the Society of

NEW MATERIAL FOR STRAW PLAT.

The large silver medal and twenty guineas, tems and opinions on the physiology of plants, sessed of invaluable treasures, of food, clothing, were this Session given to Miss Sophia Woodfrom which it appears that he entertained the materia medica, and all possible materials that house (Mrs. Wells,) of Weathersfield, in Connecvicut, United States, for a new Material for Straw tion. Another is an account of the cultivation of is a subject of congratulation to notice, on this oc- Plat. Samples of the Grass in its raw, bleached

During the late war the importation of hats and similar articles for female wear, manufactured of the fine straw grown for this purpose, and known in the market by the name of Leghorn plat, was almost entirely put a stop to. The consequence of this was, an extraordinary degree of encouragement to our domestic manufacture of plaited straw, and a proportional degree sence, may justly inquire whether we ourselves before you the following method of rearing Black of ease and comfort hence derived, by the agricultural labourers of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire, by the wives and chilnatural sciences. They may ask this, more espe- take the calves from the cows, and put them in a dren of whom this profitable occupation was cially, as so many botanists and philosophical ob- house by themselves; I then give them a kind of chiefly engrossed. Competition naturally led to servers, whether natives or foreigners, have al- water gruel, composed of barley about one-third, an improvement of the fabric by splitting the straw, which had heretofore been used entire, their scientific labours. It is humbly hoped that I then sift the mixture through a fine seive; put and by more accurate selection of the straw itself, and more effectual methods of bleaching. At degenerate: the honour of membership conferred and boil it half an hour-when I take it off the the conclusion, however, of the war, the trade of by the Parent Society, summons us to exertion, fire, and let it remain till it is milk-warm—I then and must excite our emulation with those abroad, give each calf about a quart in the morning, and confraternity with worthy associates at home, the same quantity in the evening, and increase it and call our attention to what remains to be ac- as the calf grows older. It requires very little being much slenderer than that of English growth, complished on this side the Atlantic. In the trouble to make them drink it. After the calves may be employed entire for the finest articles, on mean while we may congratulate ourselves on be- have had this diet for about a week or ten days, which account the plat is rendered more even, ing able to hold the anniversary of our patron- I tie up a bundle of hay, and put it in the middle pliable, and durable then that of sevel for the finest articles, on bespirit in so interesting a spot as this, in the midst of the house, which they will by degrees, come made from split straw; it is also greatly superior of so splendid a collection of plants,—an estab- to eat. I also put a little of the meal (above in colour. A further advantage is that the spiral lishment, which is the work of three generations mentioned) into a small trough for them, to eat coil of Leghorn plat of which a hat or bonnet is of the same family, and which, by the number occasionally; which I find of great service to formed, admits of being joined by knitting the adand selection of its specimens, surpasses, every them. I keep them in this manner, till they are jacent edges together instead of overlapping and other in the United States; for the oldest, that of proper age to turn out to grass; before which, sewing them, as must necessarily be the case of the brothers Bartram, and the garden of Wil- they must be at least two months old. There- with the English plat: on account of which difliam Hamilton, in Philadelphia, were by no fore, the sooner I get them in the spring the betmeans equally select and extensive. Our variater. ble climate, which from season to season, goes through a range of ninety thermometrical de-with three gallons of water, is sufficient for and depressions, and require, besides, a considegrees, affords this spot incalculable advantages for twelve calves in the morning, and the same quan-rable greater quantity of plat. These real rearing, seasoning, and nauralizing trees and shrubs from every other clime and zone. Of these advantages, the proprietors have so skill-fully availed themselves, that they may be said fully availed themselves are available full av

Another cause also, has operated in producing agricultural improvements, both so mutually de- and by the same method calves may be reared the depression of this manufacture, namely, the greater cheapness of labour on the continent in comparison with England. The best Hertfordshire straw may be, and actually is sent to Switzerland, where it is platted, is then returned to per lb. and may after all, be sold at 25 per cent. cheaper than plat made in this country.

Such being the state of things the society re-York, in 1813. Our colleague the author of this last performance, which should obtain a place in Brunswick Times asserts, that there is in New from Miss Sophia Woodhouse, the daughter of a unscrutinized; his unceasing labours and extensive contributions, already compose so large a
collection of writings and specimens, that they
seem almost beyond the reach of memory. The
would in three years produce to the value of from
the unitating that she had manufactured
some bonnets in imitation of Leghorn, from the
some bonnets of grass growing spontaneously
in that part of the United States, and popularly
seem almost beyond the reach of memory. The
would in three years produce to the value of from
known by the name of Ticklemoth. The communication was accompanied by a bonnet of her ma-

tire grass. The bonnet being submitted to the the bonnet in a situation in which it will be pe-manures must be subjected to experiment, before inspection of the principal dealers in such ar- netrated by the smoke; the bonnet is now finish- he can avail himself of the advantages which ticles, was declared by all of them to be superior ed by pressing, for which purpose, I have used they possess, before he can be certain of pro-even to Leghorn in the fineness of the material only a common smoothing iron. The only caution ducing any particular effect by their means. The and the beauty of its colour; and that the intro-necessary in this operation is, not to have the necessity of analysis to the farmer is evident from duction of the straw to this country either by im-portation or by growing it here, would probably iron heated so much as to scorch the grass. portation or by growing it here, would probably be of public advantage, by supplying a raw material superior to any other, and which probably may be manufactured to great advantage in those parts of Great Britain and Ireland where labour is cheap.

The reward mentioned at the head of this are house, on conditions which should put the Society of our country, to the valuable properties of a ticle was, in consequence, voted to Miss Woodhouse, on conditions which should put the Society in possession of some seed of the grass, and also description of turnip which I purchased last fall of the process employed by the candidate to under the denomination of the "White Norfolk." the process employed by the candidate to bleach the straw. Both these conditions have been complied with; the seed received has been distributed during the summer of the present year to various persons in Great Britain and Ireland, and has germinated very successfully, both under cover and in the open air. In the latter probably perennial; and if it endures our Winters, will in all likelihood prove a valuable pasture grass.

The treatment of the stems for the purpose of manufacture, is thus described in the words of Miss Woodhouse herself:

Veathers field, (Conn.) Dec. 20, 1821.

I regret that the proper season for cutting the cation from London. The small quantity which I had previously gathered, I transmit herewith to the Society. Part of it is prepared for plaiting. It may be considered as a specimen of the usual fineness of the grass, as it has not had a straw, coarse or fine, selected from it.

I am able to give no account of the method of cultivation, having never known it cultivated in this country. It grows spontaneously and abundantly in our meadows. It is more common in and introduced clover.

I am able to procure but little of the seed. of it has been preserved.

until the leaves which sheath the stem come off. dertakings. I then bleach it, but for this purpose I have used Chemistry will teach him also how to improve no other apparatus than what every farmer's the cultivated parts of his estate; and by transash until it can be tasted; in this solution I mois- his fields may be rendered more productive. ten the grass, and then set it in an upright posi-tion in the bottom of a cask; I then burn brim-that of the waters which rise upon, or flow stone in the cask by means of a small heated ketthrough them; by which means he will discover
tle or dish of coals, and close the cask at the top
with blankets so as to confine the smoke. This
fumigation I continue until the grass moistened riculturist.

Fine yellow to account great demand, selling
from \$30 to \$45—common and middling dull and
not much in market.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER. by the solution of pearl-ash, &c., becomes dry, which will require about two hours. During this operation, the kettle will generally require to be re-heated, or the coals to be replenished once or twice. The grass is now ready for plaiting. After this is performed, and the bonnet is sewed to gether, I fumigate it again with brimsone in the limitage of the soils on different parts of his farm, but try as connected with Agriculture—Prices Current, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

In my communication to you of the 28th ult. I hastily called the attention of the agriculturists magnesia. But, as the Earl of Dundonald has The facts as there set forth, can be attested by tial pyrites, as the magnesia will unite with the many of my neighbours and acquaintances, who acid of that salt and form sulphate of magnesia, had occasion to observe the crop in its various (Epsom salt,) which greatly promotes vegetation. stages. I will now only add, that the product Besides, a knowledge of the first principles of the fir there mentioned was from 51b. of seed—which of chemistry will teach him when to use lime hot itself will prove beyond any doubt its value, if from the kiln, and when slacked; how to prosituation it has thrown up a thick mat of long and samely with a view to use the seed for mote the putrefactive process in his composts, situation it has thrown up a thick mat of long and crushing. It might be advantageously sowed and at what period to check it, so as to prevent with timethy during any part of August or the

The mode I adopt is, to prepare the ground allows the timothy to shoot up handsomely, and furnish a good crop by the end of July or first and respectable."-Parke's Chemical Essays. grass had elapsed before I received the communi- week in August. I calculate on cutting from the same ground that produced the turnip seed, at least 11 tons of hay. The weight of the seed is 55 a 57 lbs. per bushel.

D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

Lexington, 24th July, 1824.

D() < ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY.

AS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

Were I addressing myself to the father of a fields that have not been highly manured, but family, I would say,—is your son born in oputhat are rather reduced in strength and richness lence,—is he an heir to an extensive domain; of soil; in a few fields it has been observed, that make him an analytical chemist, and you enable gypsum and manure have destroyed this grass him to appreciate the real value of his estate, and to turn every acre of it to the best account. As Has he a barren tract of country, which has been it has never been sown in this country, very little unproductive from generation to generation; he it has been preserved.

Will then carefully explore it for hidden trea-sures, and will probably not explore in vain. By lowing manner:- I have cut it in the fields from analysing the minerals which he discovers, he the time of its flowering until the seed is nearly will ascertain with facility and exactness what matured; that part only is used, which is be-proportion of metal they contain, and which of tween the upper joint and the top or panicle; them may be worked to advantage. Thus he on this I pour boiling water, and then dry it in will operate on sure grounds, and be prevented the Sun; this operation I repeat once or twice, or from engaging in expensive and unprofitable un-

house furnishes. In the first place, I prepare porting and transposing the different soils, he some soap and water, in which I dissolve pearl will soon learn some method by which each of

nufacture, and a few dried specimens of the en-|same manner as before, being careful to place the peat, the marle, the lime, and the other a knowledge of the circumstance, that some kind of lime is really injurious, and would render land which had been hitherto very productive, actual-

> I allude here to the magnesian limestone, which is common in many districts in England, particularly at Breedon in Leicestershire, where remarked, such lime will be extremely useful on what are called sour soils, or such as contain

with timothy, during any part of August or the the fertilizing particles becoming effete, and of first week of September. in the properties of marle, lime, peat, wood harrow in the whole, with a heavy harrow. The of soil. A knowledge of the chemical properties turnip seed coming off early in the following June, of bodies will thus give a new character to the agriculturist, and render his employment rational

> >0 ERROR.—In the second column, page 137, last No. of the American Farmer—for lat-canda, read lati-canda.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1824.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard St., \$5 50 wagon price—Do Susquehannah, none—Do. Wharf \$5 25-—Do kye, \$2 a \$2 75-Corn Meal, per. barrel, \$2-Wheat, white, 98 to 103 cts-Ditto Red, 95 cts.-Wheat, white, 98 to 103 cts—Ditto Red, 95 cts.—Corn, 34 cents—Ditto, white 33 cents—Rye, per bus. 41 cts—Oats, 25 cts.—B. E. Peas, none—White Beans, none—Whiskey, 28 cts—Apple Brandy, 35 cts—Peach do. \$1.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 12½—No. 2, \$1 87½—Ditto Old, No. 1, \$1 50—Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, out of season—Linseed Oil 65 cents—Clayer Seed out of son-Linseed Oil, 65 cents .- Clover Seed, out of season-Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel-Timothy, Do. out of season-Hay, per ton, \$10-Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 12½ cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—Pork, Mess, \$15 50—Ditto Prime, \$12—Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, 9 cts.—Bacon, 6 a 7 cts.-Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.-Feathers, 35 cts.

Fine yellow tohacco in great demand, selling

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.



CELEBRATION AT NEW YORK OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF LINNÆUS, 24th May, 1824 .- (Continued from our last No.)

Eulogium on Linnæus, by Dr. Akerly.

Ladies and Gentlemen-You are assembled on the present occasion by invitation of the Linnzan Society, to participate in the felicities of a day, Solomon was extensively acquainted with natural sessed by those who only glance over systematic set apart for a rural treat, a fete champetre in which the young and the old, the gay and the serious may unite with pleasure and satisfaction.

The greatness of Linnzus consisted in his enwith arrangement, and such is the condition of The time and the place are auspicious for the exercises with which you are about to be entertained. The society hath drawn you from the noise and bustle of our commercial metropolis, (the city of New York) that you may the better enjoy yourselves with the beauties of the surrounding country, and the delightful village of Flushing. Here you will be refreshed with the vernal gale gently wafted over the flowers of May, which have expanded into fragrance from the warmth of an approaching sun and the genial enjoyment of his creatures.

a great man, whose memory is revered, and whose

name will not be soon forgotten.

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Ianuion of remisgreatest magnitude; and none have excelled him tigations of another great man, hath since been longed to Pennant. The latter, however, geneversary of his birth-day; and it is one of the versary of his birth-day; and it is one of the agreeable events of my life, that, on this occasion, investigated all the subjects of natural history it hath fallen to my lot to be his eulogist.

sey of Homer, give evidence of the greatness of their author. The Æneid of Virgil, will convey to future generations the grandeur of his conceptions, and the greatness of his mind: his fame will survive the frail monument which covers his ment and description. Arrangement, his system of botany, particularly distinguished as the most perfect, and he must be consistent, his system of botany, particularly distinguished as the greatness of the most perfect, and he must be consistent, his system, contains twenty-four classes, and these classes are also subdivided into orders, genera, and species.

Natural history consists of two parts, arrangement and description. Arrangement is useful to not may be easily examined by the student of the most perfect, and he must be consistent. and in war, in the cabinet and in the field, by land and by sea, as well as in the arts and sciences.—
and thus to form a just idea of the symmetry and In the latter, our Franklin induced the thunder harmony which prevail throughout.

"The Paren from the clouds, and turned it away innocuous, Description belongs to individual objects or (Eripuit cœlo fulmen.) Our late and lamented particular species, and is engaged in the detail of will descend to posterity with the great men of to arrangement, inasmuch as the latter is engaged province of Smoland; and died in 1778, in the the age. Solomon was a great man, not so much in tracing the resemblance between natural ob
Vol. 6.—20.

trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even contrary, description limits itself to the narrow unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: confines of a single thing. It is possible for a he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes." (1st Kings, ch. 4, v. 33.) From this record, it would appear, that

The time and the place are auspicious for the larged and comprehensive view of all the objects those untutored observers, who, with much curi-

which have expanded into fragrance from the warmth of an approaching sun and the genial showers of April. In the language of the Aborigines, this then is the season of blossoms. Here you will see trees and shrubs and plants, putting forth flowers and foliage abounding in variety, forth flowers and beauty. To the proprietor of this noble establishment, (Mr. Wm. Prince,) we are indebted for the liberty of celebrating the day in this garden, where the beauties of nature are col his garden, where the beauties of nature are col animate. To these numerous subjects did Linnalected and exposed to the admiring gaze of the us apply himself, and from his profound view of beholder. Here the young and the gay may re-the works of creation he produced his Systema joice amidst the treasures of Flora, while the Naturæ (or system of Nature) which collects and aged and the serious will contemplate the benignity of the Creator, in providing so much for the organization. He attempted also to arrange inanimate and inorganic matter by producing a sys-But why, it may be asked, are we assembled tem of mineralogy founded upon the crystalline on this day, (24th May) in preference to another? figures of bodies. In this, however, he failed, Because it is the anniversary of the birth-day of and Bergman who was his cotemporary demonstrated that a true knowledge of minerals was only to be obtained by means of chemistry. The Greatness is a relative term; when applied to multiplicity of the pursuits of Linnaus prevented inanimate objects, it has reference to magnitude; him from making a thorough investigation of the when to intellect, it relates to the capacity of the mind to conceive, to arrange, and to execute great undertakings. In this sense of the word, Linnz-tempt however, to found a system upon the crystallography. Which has since been than a narrator at large, yet he was not deficient in the necessary qualifications to produce correct descriptions. The Count de Buffon, who was his us was a great man. His mind was capable of alline forms of minerals, is a proof that his cotemporary, despised system, but is celebrated conceiving, arranging, and executing. He did penetrating mind discovered something peculiar as the entertaining and elegant model of descriptions, arrange, and execute a work of the in their crystals, which by the subsequent investive writing, a quality which also eminently be-

more thoroughly, and elucidated them more cor-There are numerous methods of exercising the understanding, and there are various ways in which the human mind can develope the greatwhich the human mind can develope the greats since his decease, additions and improvements; species. He did the same with plants, and his ness of its conceptions. The Illiad and the Odysbut as a whole, his plan of arrangement, his system of botany, particularly distinguished as

remains; and Virgil will be known long after his assist the memory, by grouping together such ob-nature, who must be led to admire the wisdom tomb shall be overrun with weeds. Demosthenes jects as have natural and resembling features, and and design of the Supreme Being; and instead of and Cicero were great in the Forum, while Alex-thus methodising the whole works of creation. uniting with the Epicurians of ancient or modern ander and Casar were great in the field of battle. This systematic arrangement introduces light to times, in attributing all things to chance, he must Greatness of mind hath been displayed in peace the subject, and enables the investigator of nature, unite with Thompson in strains of devotion, and

fellow citizen, Robert Fulton, executed the greatthose qualities which belong severally to each, this system of nature, and many other works on
ness of his conceptions, by applying the power of and whereby every one is distinguished from natural history, was a native of Sweden. He was
steam to the propulsion of vessels, and his name another. Description is therefore the counterpart born in 1707, in the village of Rashoolt, in the

from the fact of his being a sovereign, as from jects; and description is employed in pointing out their differences. Arrangement takes a wide and It is recorded in holy writ, that "He spake of general view of the whole subject, while on the

naturalist. Brisson has attempted to improve his ornithology, or history of birds-Count de la Cepede to new model his arrangement of amphibious animals-Sir Thomas Pennant, to alter, in some respects, his Ichthyology, or history of fishes -and Professor Fabricius, to arrange the insect tribes, in a manner widely different from that of the Swedish naturalist. In botany too, the natural orders of Jussieu, and other innovations, have been made without destroying the merit of the Linnxan system, which, to those who have ex-amined it, gives evidence of the greatness of

the mind that conceived it.

Although Linnaus was more of a systematist the former pursued none, though he attempted to establish one upon the sagacity of animals in a descending series from man.

"These are thy works, Almighty Father, Parent of Good."

The great man to whom we are indebted for

to celebrate his birth-day, and hold him up to the selves here to-day. admiration of our countrymen, and the respect of the civilized world.

Dr. Mitchill's Communication to the New York Branch of the Linnæan Society.

MR. PRESIDENT-The arrival a few days ago of a collection of Helvetic and Italian plants from Berne in Switzerland, through my correspondent the famous Brunner, and my fellow citizen, the enterprising Wagner, enables me to present you some of the vegetable productions of those coun tries. The whole herbarium amounting to several hundreds of species, is here on the table; but instead of opening and displaying them all to your view, a task of days and a study for months, I shall enumerate a moderate number that are remarkable for their localities, and show a few that are memorable for their association, or some other circumstance.

Berne, you recollect, is the name of a city and a Canton, situated among or near the highest mountains in Europe; and associated with that distinguished region, the Canton de Vaud. Within its precincts, the Institute of Pestalozzi at Buckse'e, attempted an improved organization of primary schools; and the establishment of Fellenberg at Hofwyl, taught the method of deriving from the soil, the greatest amount of produce with the smallest expense, time and labour.

From the terrace of the Cathedral, the stupendous Alps arrest the eye On a clear evening, they appear with their utmost magnificence and splendour. The milder scenery consists of romantic mountains, craggy rocks, gloomy forests, verdant meads, and the chequered works of agriculture.

I shall suppose we are making excursions hence to several places; and along the banks of torrents, I pick up the changeable saxifrage; from the road side, a purplish grass; and from an enclosure, the famous Bear-grape; and gather from their respective stations around, the picturesque anemone; the mountain-cress; and the deep blue linaria; while the Bartsia, the Arabis, and the Ophrys invite cropping, that they may be embalmed for this exhibition.

The ravines and glens of the Vallais, as visited, enough, the spartium, the ononis, the Delphinium, to have shot from the top of his son's head the ap and the Veronica associate themselves into a bouquet for a similar purpose.

Mount Sempronius sends from his frigid summit, the hardy Luzula, and from his shaggy sides, the yellow revedu, the swarthy cytisus, the hairy fern, and a number of his verdant occupants.

The Col de Balme begs you to look at his Rumex; and the heighths of Savoy intreat your favourable notice of their Statice.

Who has not heard of the elevated and towring ridge of the Great Saint Bernard? But who, until now, ever knew that he furnished liberal and elegant supplies to a "fete champetre et botani-Two species of Carex, two of Juneus, and one of Trichodium, show that he supports grass es, plants of the utmost importance to man and beast; and a Senecio, a Sisymbrium and a Pedicularis, prove that he sustains other plants remarkable for their foliage and flowers.

Nor are we yet at the end of our trips. Here ed upon the lofty Hahnenmoos, on the 4th day of literary and biblical collections.

gacy of inestimable value to succeeding genera- July, the anniversary of fredonian independence-Linnzan Society have here, and thus determined their connections on Mount Jura, to show them-

One expedition more and I shall have done .ropean land? His fearful and difficult elevation has been approached by a Macneven and a Van be examined without fatigue or cost, without authorized to represent the rest. Here they all are-I meditate a pause-but the anhthous liver thus interrupt me in the face of this respectable meaning, I seem to hear them utter these words,) impromptuary, my recollections and feelings :-

of the trophies contained in their arsenal, as well as of the imposing number, fine condition, and ple placed there by Governor Grisler, and by that means saved his life; and by the same act laid the foundation of the Helvetic revolution.

"Haller was born in this city, during the year 1709. The accounts of his display of genius, and aptitude to acquire knowledge, are as remarka-ble as perhaps any upon record. Before five years of age, he was accustomed to write down all the new words he had heard during the day. Soon after, he formed for his own use, rules in gram mar, arithmetic, and other sciences, and at nine had composed for the same purpose a Greek and Hebrew Lexicon, a Chaldean Grammar, and a Historical Dictionary, from Bayle and Moreri, containing more than two thousand lives. At ten he wrote a satire in Latin verse against his tutor, a man of provoking harshness and severity; and he early commenced the practice, which he continued through life, of always reading with a pen

"Having after the death of his father decided 1822. This charming little umbilliferous vegeta- on the medical profession, the reason he gave for Such was the illustrious man, whose likeness ble, comes skipping to you from the Col des Fours, it was, that he thereby might gratify his desire to ou see depicted in the bust before you; and the Pine and the Rhododendron have broken study the works of nature in creation without restraint. He studied in Tubingen, under Duvernoy and Camerarius; in Leyden under Boerhaave, Albinus and Ruysch; in England he was How can I be silent of Mount Blanc, who elevates noticed by Sloane, Douglas, and Cheselden; in his front nearer to the skies than any other Eu- France he studied anatomy under Le Dran; and at Basle mathematics under Bernouilla. Here, where the Bauhins, John and Caspar had resided, Rensselaer. Beyond the narratives of these and and where Stahalin lived, he projected the plan other intrepid and intelligent visitors, something of his great work on the Botany of Switzerland. remains to be told. More than a hundred plants from Chevoz and Ferret, two of his most distinguished vallies, are now before you. They may mountai ous tracts of Vallais, Savoy and Berne. These he published at Gottingen, in 1742, under danger from precipitation into icy chasms, or from the title of the Enumeratio methodica Sterpium interment under snowy avalanches.—Nymphs of Helveticarum indigenarum, in a large folio vo-Flora! or in other words, lovers of Botany! ex-amine, (as the politicians say) what the budget tion to Frederick, Prince of Wales. He did not contains. Take under your observance, the ar-however survey these scenes with the eye of a ticle or items one by one, and report from a fair naturalist only; they roused in him the spirit of sample of a part, the opinion you entertain of the whole. From this ground, the anthericum, the other compositions written in his twenty-first uvularia, the antirrhinum, the ranunculus, the year, exalted his name high in the ranks of Geranthyllis, the osmonda, the primula or primrose, man literature. He is considered as one of the and the astragalus, appear as a select committee, first who proved to the Germans the richness, sublimity and harmony of their poetical language. Some of his publications on botany and anatomy, swort, and the higmy willow, seize me by the having gained him considerable and merited reskirt, and command me to listen. Their embo-putation abroad, King George II. of England, indied spirits, though unseen by you, are clothed vited him to the Professorship of Botany, Auato-in human forms. What is your will say I, cryp-my and Surgery in the University of Gottingen, togamic and phanerogamous creatures, that you in his Electorate of Hanover. There his career was marked by industry, ability, usefulness, and and fashionable company? They utter, (or I am renown. After seventeen years service, in that so rapt, that as far as I can comprehend their capacity, he returned to Berne, where he became a magistrate, a member of the Council of two say something, director of the destinies, that hundred, a superintendent of the salt-works; and becomes the magnitude of Haller's character, or was employed in various situations, academic, you shall be frowned upon by posterity; inasmuch forensic, political and economical. His health as you neglect this illustrious man, your succes and resources held out until the year 1777, when sors shall cover you with oblivion." Mercy on he died at the age of 68, leaving the fame of one and resources held out until the year 1777, when me! answer I, as I wish to be remembered, let of the best informed men in Europe. His acme remember others;" and thus I vent, like an quaintance with books was wonderful; his memory prodigious. The writings and compilations he "In speaking of Berne, I should be inexcussible has left, are rich and honourable monuments of if I omitted the name of Albert Haller, one of its most distinguished citizens, and one of the most illustrious men of his age. The Bernese are proud ing him incidentally, and not writing his life.— Yet, if I should make an additional remark, it would be that Haller is more worthy of the imihave sent their Artemesia, their Celtis, and their orderly distribution of the arms and wallke tation of young men, who aspire to literary, pro-Centaury, to grace the present festival, and as stores. They show with exultation the statue of these were not rare, numerous or beautiful William Tell, who with an arrow, is reported examples the world affords."

Charming is the prospect of Italy when viewed from the Alps; more interesting is the exhibition it makes from the nearer and humbler Appenines. Piedmont, fertile in plants, offers you as specimens of her ample and diversified herbarium, the saxifrage, and the Sysimbryum. They invite your attention to the south.

Let me beg your indulgence, while I pluck a few flowers, as I travel along. See here the elegant gnaphalium stachas, from the mountains; the pretty dianthus atrorubens, or purple pink, which grew by its side; and the neat achillea agerata, or single-stemmed milfoil, plucked from the same neighbourhood. Observe, I entreat you, how beautiful they all appear in death!

Tuscany is under an alluring cultivation. You shall be gratified by a sight of a few of its productions as we go. The Thrasymene lake offers you a tall acquatic grass; and the Alban lake, a specious flower detuce. The garden of the Grand in his hand, making extracts of every thing me. specious flower detuce. The garden of the Grand morable in the work, and adding his own opinion Duke furnishes the wild chervil, or charophyllum you see the Nardus and the Gnaphalium gather of it. This was the foundation of his immense aromaticum; from an adjoining field came the variegated thietle, I show you; and from the ready known by their useful labours, researches licacy, and to pluck a twig from its stock. ready known by their useful labours, researches licacy, and to pluck a twig from its stock.

Let us next suppose ourselves at Naples, and Be not impatient, good friends, if I devote a ries filled with the rarities and elegancies of art, that we have surveyed the volcano of Vesuvius, breath or two more to classic ground. On land-

These I display to you mere- proach. decorate our path.

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at Rome, of its edifices, and ruins; of its antiquities, and the latter wearing the near aspect of the form of a serpent, landed in Italy. The senate ties, and the productions of modern art and genius, the naturalist has, nevertheless, many objects to attract him. Behold here the nettle, which the naturalist has nevertheless, many objects to attract him. Behold here the nettle, which the naturalist has nevertheless, and the nettle, which the naturalist has nevertheless, many objects to attract him. Behold here the nettle, which the naturalist has nevertheless, and the near aspect of the form of a serpent, landed in Italy. The senate of Rome, during the prevalence of a plague, after the naturalist has nevertheless, many objects the natural senate of Roman opulence and the natural senate of Roman opulence o springs up among the rubbish; the coronilla, growing in milder soils; the germander, of the dry grounds. The asyris and the nigello, solicit your observance as natives of the "Eternal City." It is a comfort, that where animals die, and especially many aborders of the policy many aborders are residued in our next.)

Survey the scenery of the commissioners to fetch him from Epidaurus. On his arrival, the epidemic distemper instantly ceased; and on the presumption that he had chosen this spot for his abode, a temple was erected to Putcoli; near it is the entry into the famous grotto. Of this, Mr. Addison says, that if a man (To be concluded in our next.) sight.
If this vast ruin was anciently an amphitheatre.

where the people assembled to behold the com bats of gladiators, wild beasts, and other exhibi-

should now be a soil for plants!

The styrax officinalis, or medicinal storax, before you, grew at Tibur, a beautiful shrub, as you know from its leaves and blossoms, and is indigenous in Palestine; it is one of the most agreeable of the odoriferous resins, fit to be exhibited to the greatest advantage in languors and debilities of the nervous system; and this flowering branch of minerva's olive, once flourished at Albano, though the tree was originally imported from Egypt -Its immature fruit, affords us tasteful preserves and from the ripe, is procured oil, of invaluable use in food and medicine.

Let us take the fashionable excursion to Tivoli, and observe what the fields produce. The hawk weed, the gallic filago, the Italian mellot, the bell flowered lint, the slender conyza, and the thorny spurge, all join to court your regard; starting, as it were, from their respective situations and on reviving, rewarded him with ten sesterces himself, the art of platting according to the Legfor the purpose of being associated with the snow for every verse of that description? Can it be a horn method, he then taught it to other persons an elegant portion of the present display.

If such is the treat this excursion affords, may

dwarfish wheat, of which the beautiful damsels in the contiguous cottages manufacture the far-famed and highly prized bonnets of straw. I say nothing of the society of Georgophilists, as they are alticage and the every research and the contiguous cottages manufacture the far-famed cynosyrus with an echinated spike, now meets my suppose, that any person present can be unmoved, while I exhibit this delicate and elegant plant, of the society of Georgophilists, as they are alticage and tempts me to offer rudeness to its de
(the graumatic leptophylla) taken from the spot

by the Medicean family that gave a Queen to the Isle of Capræa, the ruins of Baiæ, the Grotto ing at Ostia, where the Tiber discharges its France, and a Pope to the Western Church.— del Cano, and tasted the famous wine called floods into the Tyrrhene sea, the cyperaceous Yet I, perhaps, ought to show the fossil tooth of lachryma christi; what then? Why, I beseech grasses attract the eye; while along the shores Yet I, perhaps, ought to show the fossil tooth of lachryma christi; what then? Why, I beseeth grasses attract the eye; while along the shores an African elephant, dug up in this region; a you to see what the common herd of travellers appear the holygonum, the caucalis, and the overlook, the fumaria from its castle—and the cock's foot; and a little further up is the bull's crossing the Rhone and the Po, was marching into the heart of Italy.

You need not be told, that, in ancient days, this castle—and the power is further up the bank, the scurvy grass.—You need not be told, that, in ancient days, this castle—and the power is further up the bank, the scurvy grass.—You need not be told, that, in ancient days, this As we walk along the shore of the sea at Leg-politon onion, is furnished by the upland; and horn, let us notice the bull rush, the daphne, the clover, and the sage, and the scorpiurus, ships. Though now neglected, a medal is pre-crithnum, the sparge, and marsh-rosemay, that

Though travellers, in general, discourse, when having much the aspect of our candleberry-myr-

cially, man abandons or perishes, vegetables ger-minate with wild and native luxuriance. You must fancy a vast rock undermined from one end have before you the silvery worm-wood, a bladed to the other, and a highway running through it, On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bongrass, and an aspiring lotas; the first from the about as long and as broad as the mall in St. James' ruins, the second from uncultivated spots, and Park. The common people of Naples believe ruins, the second from uncultivated spots, and Park. The common people of Naples believe the third from the upland woods; and here gaze, this subterranean passage to have been made by Transactions of the Society of Arts of London, while I show the specimen of the bird foot, magic, and that Virgil was the magician; who is from the Colisseum itself! which also has furin greater repute for having made the grotto than nished the Hare-tail, and flax, now offered to your the Æneid. There is something highly congenial to moral sentiment, in the association produced by beholding the relics or other memorials of distant or departed excellence. Let cold critics say what they please, this piece of rough cement, brings interesting ideas to mind. Who that sees tions; or, if it was a circus, where plays and other brings interesting ideas to mind. Who that sees shows were held, for the entertainment of the it, is unwilling to remember that he wrote his Buthronging multitudes; what alteration has taken colics in three years, at Mantua or Cremona, by place, that its frequented and trodden arena the persuasion of Asimus Pollio; that the Georgics cost him seven years of exertion at Naples; and that his great epic poem was completed in eleven years, partly in Sicily, and partly iu Campania? who will be loth to recollect the remark of Cice ro, on hearing the eclogues recited, that the author might be considered, "Magnæ Spes altera Romæ?" or the distich of Propertius, on perusing (the Italian straw being much fitter for the pur-

Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Graii Nescio quid majus nascitur Iliade.

or the occurrence that Octavia, the sister of Augustus, on hearing the recital of the verses in the ad valorem on the straw. In consequence of sixth book, containing the words

Tu Marcellus, eris, &c.

be his successor, that she actually fainted away? of Mr. Parry. Mr. Parry began by acquiring, drop, and the lucerne, that in like manner, leap matter of indifference, to know that as he was with such success, that he has now above seventy from their stations at Tibur, to assist in forming making a journey to Greece and Asia, he met the people, women and children, constantly employwith Cæsar, his patron and friend, to Italy? that successful exertions, the society conferred on Mr. it not be expected, that a ride over the campagnia having been taken sick at Megara, he notwith Parry the honorary medal above mentioned, on di Roma, will afford something besides crops of standing came by sea to Brundusium, where, in a condition of his disclosing to the society the par-wheat and herds of swine, within the region of few days he breathed his last, in the fifty-second ticulars of the mode of plaiting according to the

banks of the Arno is derived the brilliant but the dotted lavatere? I cannot be deceived in Naples, where he had lived a long time in the

stout piers broke the fury of the waves, and a ly as samples of that vegetable growth, which the learned society for promoting arts and sciences, existing there, has regarded with botanical exactness.

Permit me to offer you two plants from Monte pharos or light-house directed mariners the course they ought to steer. And here is the bay in a soft air and a delightful location. These are the Pistachio and the Passerina; the former years before the Christian era, where, 291 are the Pistachio and the Passerina; the former years before the Christian era, where, 291 are the Pistachio and the Passerina; the former years before the Christian era, where the pharos or light-house directed mariners the pharos or light-house directed mariners the pharos or light-house directed mariners the course they ought to steer. And here is the place, I mean an island in the Tiber, where, 291 are the Pistachio and the Passerina; the former years before the Christian era, where the pharos or light-house directed mariners the pharos or light-house directed mariners the pharos or light-house directed mariners the course they ought to steer. And here is the pharos or light-house directed mariners the pharos or light-hous and Junius were consuls, the God Æsculapius, in

nets .- No. 3.

afford additional proofs of the vigilance of the British, in protecting their Manufactures.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.

LEGHORN PLAT.

The Large Silver Medal was this Session given to Mr. John Parry, Little Mitchell Street, Bartholomew Square, for the Manufacture of Leghorn Plat from Straw imported from Italy,-Specimens of the Straw and of the Plat made therefrom, have been placed in the Society's

Repository.

pose than that grown in England,) the legislature has imposed the duty of £3 per doz, on imported hats, a lighter duty of 17 shillings a lb. on the plat not made up, and a st ll smaller one of 5 per cent. this, Mr. Bigg, a straw manufacturer, imported some time ago a considerable quantity of prepared was so deeply touched and affected with their straw from Leghorn, with a view of attempting allusion to her beloved, promising and deceased its manufacture in this country, but not succeedson, nephew to Octavius, and designed by him to ing to his wish he placed the straw in the hands Emperor at Athens, and was induced to return, ed in the manufacture. For these spirited and the Malaria? O yes; if I mistake not, I see there year of his age? and that, pursuant to his own Italian method. This they did in order that by the thorny paliurus frequent enough. Is not that particular request, his bones were conveyed to giving the same a place in their Transactions,

they might communicate them generally to those and produce a continuation of the same interruptin the agricultural districts, by contributing to the function is imperceptible on either side; the junction is imperceptible on either side; the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but and improvement of a manufacture at uniting thread being in every part covered by contributing to the junction is imperceptible on either side; the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as seperated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are represented as separated on a contract of the passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are passing within them; the loops are really adjacent but are pass dustry without the imposition of any hurtful degree of bodily labour.

The following is Mr. Parry's communication: -

> Mitchell Street, Bartholomew Square, March 18th, 1822.

SIR :- Agreeably with the conditions of the Society of Arts as contained in your letter of the 22nd ult. I have sent a sample of the Italian straw as imported; and a specimen of the same made into plat in Great Britain. And as a proof that such plat will answer for the same purpose as the foreign productions, I have sent another piece equally as well knitted together, and in the same manner as such articles are made, as are commonly described by 'Leghorn hats.'

The process is to cut the ears off the straw with a knife, and to size (sort or select) them as to length and thickness. To cut off a sufficient proportion of the red and white ends so as to preserve as much as possible, an uniformity of colour. To take thirteen straws and tie them toon the right is to be turned down by the finger the top of 10. and thumb of the right hand, and brought up under two straws, over two, and under two, and seven straws will then be placed on the left side of the angle. Then the finger and thumb of the left hand is to turn down the seventh, or outermost straw on the left side, and to bring it up under two straws, over two, and under two, and seven straws will again be placed on the right side of the angle, and so on alternately, doubling and platting the outermost seventh straw from side to side, until it becomes too short to cross over so as to double on the other side of the angle :then to take another straw, and put it under the short end, at the point of the angle (middle of the plat;) and by another straw coming under and over the joined one, from both sides of the folds in the edge of each piece alternately, as angle in the operation of platting, it will become above described. The needle is pushed on two fastened; the short end being then left out under-or three folds at once, till nearly the whole of it neath the plat, and the newly fastened straw taking its place on that side of the angle to which the short one was directed; and so continue, repeating the joining, doubling and platting, until a piece of twenty yards long (more or less,) is completed. See fig. 5.

The short ends which are left in the act of joining are to be cut off with scissors, and the article will be then the same as the specimen herewith sent for the use of the public.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. JOHN PARRY.

A. AIKEN, Esq., Sec., &c. &c.

Mr. Parry's communication relates merely to the manufacture of straw into plat, but, as the method of knitting or sewing the straw together, according to the Italian mode, is not generally known, the Society instituted an inquiry into this

particular. This part of the business is done principally by Italian jewesses resident in London, and is described in the following figures.

Fig. 1 is a piece of plat of twice the real size, showing the way in which the plat itself is form-

Fig. 2 presents two portions of plat four times the real size, partly knitted together, showing how the edges of one, fold over the edges of the other,

interested in obtaining employment for the poor ed line that characterizes the plat itself, so that

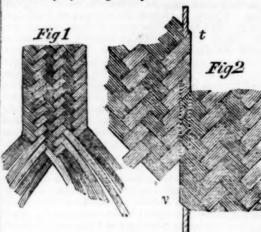


Fig. 3 shows two pieces that are knitted, but have been subsequently drawn a little asunder, gether at one end, then to divide them into a right in order to show more clearly the passage of the angle, placing six straws on the left side, and thread. It is first inserted under the straw 1. seven on the right. The seventh or outermost then under straws 2, 3; 4, &c. till it comes out at

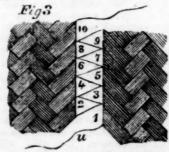


Fig. 4 shows two pieces of plat of the real size with the needle in the act of passing through the in the manner of a bodkin, leaving its place to be taken by the thread. If the edges are not thrust sufficiently close, the needle will miss some of the folds, and the junction though not visibly imperfect is really so. Sometimes, for expedition, only every other fold is threaded, which, however, is an injury to the work, as in this case it requires coarser thread to make the junction secure, and

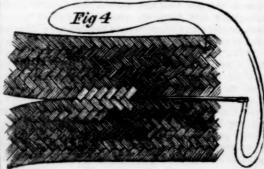
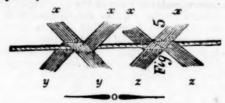


Fig. 5 shows the relative position of three loops x y z (x x being repeated,) with the thread trary direction from that in Fig. 3 for the sake of



WHEAT.

The great value of this grain, constituting, as it does, the staple of so large a portion of the agriculturists of the United States, and the material of one of our most important exports, will justify the space occupied by the following papers. It is important, as well to the natural history, of all plants, trees, grasses, grains, &c. as to the cause of justice in respect to the individuals concerned, that a correct account be preserved of the importation of such things into our country.-The introduction of a single fruit into a country, has justly immortalized the name of the individual by whose agency and public spirit it has been done, and so far as the American Farmer may hereafter be relied on as authority in such cases, it is our duty to record all material facts as we receive them, although they may sometimes prove uninteresting to the mere practical reader .- Ed. Am. Far.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y. June 29th, 1824.

SIR: - About four weeks since I accidentally saw at the house of an acquaintance, the first number of the sixth vol. of the "American Farmer," of March 26, 1824, edited by you, containing an address of Hugh Holmes, President of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, (I presume in Virginia,) delivered on the 6th of March last.

In that address Mr. Holmes refers to a communication received from Elkanah Watson, Esq. or three folds at once, till nearly the whole of it formerly of Berkshire, in Massachusetts, but now is concealed in the folds, it is then drawn through of the city of Albany in this state. in which Mr. of the city of Albany in this state, in which Mr. Watson alludes to a wheat imported by him from Spain in 1818, called "hard white wheat," and which he says " is now successfully cultivated in some of the western counties of the State of New-York." In Mr. Watson's communication to Mr. Holmes he did not intend to state any facts but such as he believed to be true, but he has either deceived himself or been deceived by others-no therefore, small elevated lines appear on the wheat has ever been successfully cultivated in surface of the plat, indicating the place of the this part of the state, from samples imported by thread and injuring the evenness of its surface, a Mr. Watson-experiments have been made upon defect which detracts from its beauty, and the whole, and all have proved to be inferior.—
But there is a wheat called the "white flint wheat," that was introduced into this country in 1812, from the State of Pennsylvania, which is considered by our farmers as a great aquisition, and is now cultivated largely in this and the neighbouring counties,-It succeeds well in inferior soil; is not affected by the rust; and in a great measure resists the Hessian Fly, though not en-tirely—nor does any variety of the triticum do so effectually.

I send you a small sample of the white flint, any quantity of which might be obtained from this county for seed the ensuing fall by the way of the Canal. If your people wish to try the ex-periment, they might write to Jesse Buel, Esq. of Albany, and I am sure it would give him great pleasure to render good to his agricultural bre-thren in any part of the world—and it would give me great delight to be in any manner useful to my native State, (Maryland.)

I will send by the mail that takes this forward to

you two papers containing some statements relating to this wheat. Yours sincerely

J. L. RICHARDSON.

From the Cayuga Republican.

The following letter was sent us by Ira Hopkins, may be of service to the public:

Mr. SKINNER,

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I have thought best to send you the best account remarkably well. ground or root, where the fly lodges in other wheat. There were several small pieces in my neighbourhood last season, and not one of them were injured by the fly, when many fields of the spectable farmer near Levana, in this county, has a neighbour of Mr. S. Yours, and not one of them were injured by the fly, when many fields of the spectable farmer near Levana, in this county, has a neighbour of Mr. S. Yours, and not one of them were injured and some enclosed the spectable farmer near Levana, in this county, has a neighbour of Mr. S. Yours, and the state of other kinds of wheat were injured, and some en-tirely destroyed. The white flint wheat grows remarkably rank, and in most soils three pecks of seed is sufficient for the acre; it yields from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and weighs from 60 to 64 pounds to the bushel; it is apt to lodge in heavy storms, but the berry does not spoil or sprout, as other wheat generally does, it ripens sooner.

Various reports have been circulated as to the origin of this wheat; I have taken some pains in this and the adjoining counties, to come at the truth. I find a new wheat was discovered in the neighbourhood of Rome, a few years ago, which from the introduction of this now highly prized resists the fly; it is commonly called the swamp variety of white wheat. Mr. Sebolt was an humand not so soft as the wheat in Cayuga Co. and on comparing the berry is not as white nor as heavy as the flint wheat. I have ascertained to my satisfaction, that our county is indebted to Elkanah the former of agricultural societies in this and other states. In the summer of 1818, Mr. Watson attended our agricultural society, at Auburn, and left with us a number of kinds of wheat which and left with us a number of kinds of wheat which it was said he imported from Spain, which was farm in Scipio, that fall. In 1815, Mr. Coe prodistributed through our county, and I have no doubt from this fact, that this wheat is one of the left with us and one of the 17 varieties. kinds he left with us, and one of the 17 varieties mentioned in the back of Mr. Watson's book, and which he imported from the south of Spain at ed patriot and Farmer's friend.

Brutus, May 14, 1824.

The subscriber having cultivated the above wheat, and being acquainted with the main fact. stated above, concurs in the opinion expressed relative to the said wheat; and from further obsergrowth, is the sandy or loamy kind. B. TUTTLE.

IRA HOPKINS.

Auburn, May 18, 1824.

The following letter is from the pen of a distin- but have arrived at very different results. Id

mentioned in the letter, merit the commenda- I found no facts, to warrant his deductions; and a tions it has received, any information respect- very superficial inquiry would have undeceived ing its origin and its growth in this country, must be interesting to our agricultural readers .- Ed. Rep.

Auburn, June 8th, 1824.

JOHN H. BEACH, Esq.

Dear Sir-In answer to your note of this morning, requesting of me a communication of all the facts in my knowledge of the time when, and by whom the White Flint Wheat was introduced Esq. a respectable farmer of this county, which into this country, as also, my opinion of its comparative value with other wheat now generally cultivated in this county, has been duly re-

told me that he saw it cultivated in the state of New-Jersey, about two miles east of the Delaware River, near East Town, thirty seven years since; and Mr. Joel Coe, now of Springport, a farmer of known worth and integrity, has assured the state of Connecticut, in the years 1777 and 1778; and that in 1779 he removed to the state of New-Jersey, and never saw the wheat again, until he obtained a sample for seed in 1815.

This community are indebted to Mr. Henry Sebolt, late of Scipio, for all the benefits derived variety of white wheat. Mr. Sebolt was an humwheat; it has a white berry, and the stalk is solid, ble, obscure German, from the state of Pennsylvania, but a man of great personal worth, and considerable enterprise. In the summer of 1812 he went to the city of Washington to procure a ty for the last two years.

vation, is satisfied that the soil best adapted to its on the subject of the white flint wheat, and of which

him. He was an active member of the Agricultural Society of Cayuga county, in 1818, and could, from inquiry, if not from recollection, very easily have ascertained to whom the wheat mentioned in his communication had been distributed, how cultivated, and with what success; per-haps he has done so; but the public are favoured by him, with no facts, except the allegation that In the summer of 1818, Mr. Watson attended our Agricultural Society, at Auburn, and left with us a number of kinds of wheat, which it was said he imported from Spain, which was distributed through our county, and I have no doubt from this fact, that this wheat is one of the kinds Sir:—I am frequently asked about the quality ceived, and I do not feel at liberty to conceal any from this fact, that this wheat is one of the kinds of the new White Flint Wheat, which has been fact relating to that inquiry, which has come to he left with us, and one of the seventeen variecultivated in this county for two or three years my knowledge well authenticated. I regret, ties mention in the back of Mr. Watson's book, past, with great success. I have this year about five acres of it, which looks uncommonly well; I the comparative value of the white flint wheat think from appearance, it will yield about one from actual experiments, not having myself yet may have convinced my have con think from appearance, the harvested any of that grain, but hope in a few hend no other person. Mr. David Thomas, of same time. To satisfy the public anxiety on this subject, having now growing about 25 acres, which looks cultural Society in 1818, and from him I have ascertained the fact, that he cultivated every varieof it I can give, as it will prove a great benefit to our country, for two reasons: the first is, that it those who have cultivated it for several years, amounting in all to the number of seven-is proof against the Hessian Fly. Although the past in this county, is not a Spanish wheat of mothers and found them in his opinion, inferior to straw is uncommonly soft, yet it is a singular dern introduction into this country. Mr. Jehiel those in common use, and he has not since refact, that it is solid five or six inches above the Clark, a very intelligent agriculturist of this vi-newed the experiment. The information of the

J. L. RICHARDSON. 00

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

me that he cultivated the same kind of wheat in BOTANICAL SKETCH of the principal gramina useful, or likely to become useful, in husbandry. No. VI.

> 6. Panicum dactylon. LIN. Cumberland Cynodon dactylon. RICH. PERSOON grass. Bermuda Digitaria dactylon. { Muhl. Ell. &c. grass. Creeping panic grass. Chiendent pied Paspalum dactylon. DECAN. 8cc. 8cc. de poule.

This plant is here placed under the genus hapatent for some invention of his, and on his return nicum, because mentioned under the generic and Watson, Esq. the great friend of agriculture, and home he called on his brother in-law, by the name specific names given to it by Linnaus, in most of Miller, who then resided on the Schuylkill, practical works on the grasses. By subsequent near Pots Grove, about 42 miles above Philadel-botanists, it has been variously named, as may be phia, and from him obtained about a quart of inferred from the above synonimy, which I have

wheat to the present time, and on several ac-fibrous radicles. The shoots are numerous, erect, counts prefers it to other wheat-he thinks it in furnished with leaves in a double row, and more a great measure exempt from the rust, and the or less regularly arranged. The leaves are slightconsiderable expense. I think we ought to call it ravages of the Hessian Fly. Benjamin Olney, ly villous, sometimes glabrous. The orifice of the Watson Wheat, in honour of that distinguishseed into his neighbourhood, has himself culti- are generally four in number-three of them tervated it with great success, and has supplied in a minal, rising from the same point-another shortgreat measure all demands for seed in this coun-er, originating at a different point-sometimes for the last two years.

On the subject of the communication of Ira two inches long, linear, and internally villose at Hopkins, Esq. of Brutus, to Mr. Skinner, editor their base. The flowers are sessile, oval, rather of the Cayuga Republican, dated May 18th, 1824, acuminate, imbricated. The calvx is two valved; a circumstance evidently separating this plant you also request my opinion, I wish to say but from the genus funicum—the valves are unequal, little. We appear to have been in pursuit of the spreading, lanceolate. The larger valve expands same object, namely; the time and manner of into the form of a bractea. The anthers are of a the introduction of that wheat into this county light, the stigmas of a dark purple.

The excellence of this plant for pasturage is guished agriculturist; and if the sort of wheat rumour might have led me to his conclusions, but evinced by two circumstances. It is preferred by rich soil, its extirpation is so difficult as almost to defy all the skill, industry, and perseverance of farmers. More will be said about this tenacity, when treating of the genus Digitaria.

7. Panicum viride. Lin. Green Panic.

This panic is annual-it grows abundantly in the fields. Its culm is about 11 foot high, and has branches in its lower part. The leaves are nar-row, and generally six inches long—flat or plane, and rather rough. The spike is terminal—of a which have induced the formation of new genera, his neighbour's; and that, either by a visible and greenish colour-composed of flowers, two of and other changes, by modern botanists. which are contained in each fascicle of sette .-These setæ are smooth.—The seeds are nerved.

S. Panicum sanguinale. Lin. Crab grass.
Paspalum sanguinale. Lam. Crop grass.
Digitaria sanguinalis. Kall. (not the only grass of that name.)

This plant has been properly separated from the genus Panicum, but it is here left under it, on

account of an intended reference.

The root is fibrous, putting out one or more na, the calyx contains more than one flower. stems decumbent at their base, but soon assur-

the three above species, however, shew that ject immediately under consideration.

and to be afterwards described.

I shall, at the conclusion of this sketch, give an date, and to fertilize. ample list of those botanical publications which works on other branches of science intimately agriculturists. connected with the improvement and dignity of an art which, situated as we are, must constitute the broad and imperishable foundation of our na- The notice of the public is invited to the followtional prosperity .- I now pass to the genus.

Agrostis. { Bent Grass. 34ris. 2cywis.

Obs. The generic name Agrostis, comes from a Greek word signifying field, because most species of this genus grow in the open fields. Generic characters. The Calyx is 2 valved-

The flowers are generally small; in every spesometimes ramose-their height varies, but is

generally small.

A pubescence investing the base of the seed, or rather the valves of the corolla, seems to assimilate some species of Agrostis to the genus Arun Calamagrostis.

Avena, by a dorsal and twisted awn-but, in Ave-

fluitans, commonly called Manne de Prusse— afford to sheep and other domestic animals, rich and permanent pastures—the erect part of the By the first section of this act it is provided Many other species of Panicum promise to be stem only being eaten by them, and the lower and that all enclosures, by fences or otherwise, shall useful in husbandry, and, on this account, deserve decumbent part quickly putting out other stems, be five feet high, and from the first of May till the attention of the inquisitive and enlightened at the several joints, and thus renewing, for agriculturist. But enough has been said to excite these animals, the plentiful and salubrious ban curiosity and interest concerning this important quet—and affording to the "Lord of the creation," ties thereafter named. genus. My object is solely to point out and to man, delightful grass plats and lawns for invigo- It would be an insult to common sense, to dedelineate the prominent genera and species of rating sports, or contemplative walks. The ge-monstrate, that neither the words, nor the intengramineous plants. Whoever possesses taste and nus Agrostis offers another incalculable advantage, tion of this law, impair the rights of the agriardour for such enquiries, must resort to the works of the best writers on general, or local botany.— delight in loose, sandy soils, which they seem to self evident, that it was designed to defend and I have already mentioned a few such works-but have been intended by nature to fix, to consoli- protect his interests, against a licentious horde of

L. H. G.

ject of Enclosures; it is a subject worthy of wholly unfounded. attention, inasmuch as it appears to be very

FOR THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE. Gentlemen-As considerable inconvenience re-ling might be shot.

stock of every description to all other grasses—|flowered-valves acute.—Corolla, 2 valved-the sults throughout the county, and more especially and it grows luxuriantly in every kind of soil valves shorter than those of the calyx-unequal in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, from a very It possesses an additional advantage—that of binding the loosest and most barren sandy tracts. But when it has once taken possession of close, maturity, by the corolla.

—sometimes awned—sometimes awnless—stig-general misconception of the laws of the state of Maryland which regulate enclosures, I take the liberty to offer, through your paper, a concise liberty to offer, through your paper, a concise view of the subject, for the benefit of those who cies, they assume the form of a panicle-with may not have the means of correcting their erroslender, delicate, and spreading branches, pre- neous impressions on this subject, which might, senting a pyramidal appearance—and often tinged and frequently has perhaps, lead to a trespass on with red. The stems are sometimes simple-their neighbour's property, from a false notion of

rights and privileges.

By the laws of England as laid down by Black-The genus agrostis appears natural, when re-gard is had only to the habitus totus of the several on another's soil, the law entitles a trespass by material fence, or by an ideal invisible boundary, existing only in the contemplation of the law; and every such entry or breach of a man's close, carries along with it, some damage or other; even do; but the plants belonging to the latter genus the treading down, and bruising the herbage is a are comparatively larger. Their calyx is many damage, and a legal cause of action: also id. p. flowered and awnless. Hence it has been thought 211, a man is answerable for trespass and damanecessary to form the new intermediate genus ges, if by his negligent keeping, his cattle stray upon the land of another, though without his Some species seem connected with the genus consent or knowledge; hence it appears that an enclosure is contemplated by the law, rather with a view to a man's confining his own cattle I might mention some other irregularities tend- within his own boundaries, so as to avoid their ing to shew the extreme difficulty of distributing annoyance of his neighbours, than, as a necessagent—geniculate—smooth—rather compressed—ing to shew the extreme difficulty of distributing annoyance of his neighbours, than, as a necessa-and from one to three feet high. The sheaths and arranging plants into groups, all the indiviare hairy—tinged with purple with an obtuse and duals of which are perfectly conformable to any of others. The same by adoption, is the munimultifid membrane. The leaves are plane, soft, assumed generic type. The creative power of cipal law of Maryland, except so far as it may pubescent—sometimes very long. The spikes are linear—4 or 6 together. The flowers are dispos- riety of modifications. The original plan is evi- that of 1715, c. 31, is the only solitary act, which ed in pairs-one sessile-the other pedicellate. dently the same-but still there is such a count- has ever made any material alteration in the mu The valves of the calyx are tinged with purple-less multitude of combinations as to elude the nicipal laws of Maryland on this subject, from sometimes glabrous—sometimes pubescent.

This is stated by Elliott to be an excellent grass for hay. The experiments made by Sinclair on ral method of Jussicu. But I return to the sub-lete and inapplicable; but grant it otherwise:— By the title and preamble of this act which has their nutritive powers are inconsiderable. (VIDE Appendix to H. Davy's agricultural chemistry.)

Schreber describes the Panicum Sanguinale as the manna grass. The natives of Poland, Li

The natives of Poland, Li

In general, the species of the genus Agrostis given rise to so much error, it is obvious that it was intended, not to impair, but to guard and luxuriant vegetation of elevated neighbours would protect agricultural rights and interests: the title choke their humble, but useful growth—as we is in these words—"An act ascertaining the thuania, &c. collect it in great abundance, caresometimes see in society, the modest industry of height of fences, and to prevent the evil occasionfully separate it from the husks, boil it with milk
or wine, when it forms a very palatable food. I ing encroachments of overgrown wealth. Many have seen a nearly similar account given of the of these species are even so fine and so slender as dress the great evil accruing to this province, by use made by the Prussians of the seed of Festuca not to bear the scythe well—but, in return, they the multiplicity of useless horses, that run in the

marauders, horse-rangers and hog-rangers, fugi-In my next number, I shall describe the most tives from justice, and insolvents, whose occupadeserve a place, in the Libraries to be formed by interesting species of this genus—among which tion it was, to retrieve their prostrate condition.

Agricultural Societies, among the most approved the Agrostis Stolonifera, the celebrated form of the result of general worthlessness, out of the well earned goods of others, the result of honest labour, and frugality; and the construction assigned to this law by many, countrymen and townsmen, whereby its spirit is perverted, to ing view of the laws of Maryland, on the sub. extend the privileges of horse-rangers, &c. is

* The other sections of the law go to provide generally misunderstood, and is unquestionably against the contumely and pertinacity of the one of very general interest to the community rangers, (generically speaking) to prevent the repetition of their offences, by authorising, that after notice twice given, the horses, &c. trespass0

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The last section provides, that it shall not be lawful, for any person, not having land of his own, nor renting a plantation to keep breeding mares; founded, no doubt, upon this *plausible hytothesis*, that without the means, themselves, of raising horses, the task might devolve upon their unwilling neighbours, which, the law deem ed unjust, and therefore prohibited: the same principle, it is presumed, would hold against the of war. hog-rangers, who far out-strip the horse-rangers of the last century, in the extent of their pretensions: most seriously, it is accredited by many good and pious neighbours, that hogs have, if not the physical power, at least a kind of privilege of ubiquity, conceded by the laws of the state; or

Yours respectfully, JOS. E. MUSE.

Gambridge, March 23.

Natural History.

· OVIS LATI-CAUDA; OR BROAD TAIL SHEEP.

Albany, 10th July, 1824.

DEAR SIR .- I feel gratified with your interesting letter, and particularly to learn that you intend to visit this region the commencement of ga Springs and I hope to see you at my house in this place.

eaudata, some of which animals you have obtained by the public spirit of Capt. Jones, exhibits a ject to which they relate. most particular point for the discussion of naturalkind. Travellers have denominated them Barbary sheep, and it has been made a question I have no doubt but that they are only a variety, but it is in your power to settle this point by letting your ram associate with the common ewe.

The redundance or excess of fat, which in our you suggest, cannot be surmounted, then the advantages of this importation will be lost.

and that the keeper sometimes assists; but nature ty portions of the blood with which they were must have prescribed the union without the aid of turgid. man. This animal could not have been so antient, so numerous, and so extended, if extraordinary means for its continuance were indispensable.

May not the difficulty of communication be dime to say more on this subject, please to ask for minished by the falling off of the fleece? may not such information as you desire. the female assume a change of position or prostrate herself as the female Lama does? may not many of the females be destitute of tails, as in some varieties they are destitute of horns?

I am your's, very truly, DE WITT CLINTON.

J. S. SEINNER, Esq.

NOTE .- [What is here said of the difficulties of propagation is in reply to the observations of that by a kind of unintelligible custom of forbear- the Editor who communicated the fact, that beance, they may range where they please; this sides the apparent physical difficulty, not to say notion is so absurd that I should fancy I was vio- impossibility of sexual intercourse, none of the lating the character of your paper, were I to full blood which he has seen have been known to argue its refutation; the immutable principles of succeed, though there has been no deficiency of justice, as well as of law flatly contradict it, propensity or efforts to gratify it. Hence occurs and the worthy citizen, upon a single glance, will the question, how has the race been preserved? If the presence and assistance of the shepherd be indispensible, dame nature must have been in a very speculative mood to create these animals and leave their power of propagating their spe cies to depend on a circumstance so precarious !!] Ed. Am. Far.

- DI GAPES IN CHICKENS,

Occasioned by double headed worms, which accompany this communication, together with a brazen wire screw, with which they are easily extracted.

SYNAPUXENT, 16th June, 1824. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Dear Sir-The enclosed papers will apprise you that your inquiry, when I last had the pleais place. Sure of seeing you, was not correctly understood. Your account of the ovis lati-cauda or lati- I shall be pleased to hear from you when additional light shall have been thrown upon the sub-

ists. This animal is noticed by Aristotle, who thirst for information which characterises you, I says that their tails are a cubit or twenty-two increases broad. Pliny in the eighth book of his Natural History, mentions that "in Syria sheep have tails a cubit long, and they bear most wool of four chickens in great distress with the instrument of the wind pipes of four chickens in great distress with the pipes of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the during the distress with the instrument of the pipes of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the during the during the system of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the during the during the system of the pipes of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the during the during the system of the pipes of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the during the system of the pipe of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the system of the pipe of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the system of the pipe of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the system of the pipe of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the system of the pipe of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Warehouse, during the system of the pipe of have tails a cubit long, and they bear most wool of four chickens in great distress with the gapes. The broad tailed sheep are common in Syria, Egypt, and Barbary; and Buffon says, that this race is much more diffused than the ordinary distribution of the wind pipes. The ingenious neighbour who invented the instrument, was kind enough, after he had operathis race is much more diffused than the ordinary distribution of the wind pipes. I now enclose it for your inspection. I declare to you that I have seldom been more surprised, whether they are a distinct species or a variety, than at the facility with which this brazen screw was introduced into the wind pipe—the struggles of the subject ceasing as soon as its point had fairly passed the chink, (rima glottidis if you prefer it,) the almost undisturbed respiration, this office. sheep settles about the kidnies, appears to descend whilst it was suffered to remain projecting from upon the vertebra of the tail in the Barbary sheep, the mouth for a minute, without other support which generally weigh from 10 to 50lb. and are esteemed a great delicacy. Some are said to be so ponderous that the sheepherds sometimes put taken out. You will perceive at first view that boards with small wheels under their tails in or many of these monsters have two fimbriated, and der to prevent injury. This animal is also re all a pointed extremity. The gentleman who markable for the fineness of its wool The fine extracted them assured me that "those which shawls of Tibet are made of it—and in this respect your sheep may be a great benefit to the mutilated, as he had seen none in all his previous ask permission to make a few observations on that country, but if the obstacle to propagation, which operations without it." It is by these fimbriated subject, without wishing to enter into controversy black like extremities, that their sustenance is with any, but rather to promote enquiry. obtained. Committed to a small portion of timpid It is said that there is a great difficulty in the water they manifested all the signs of life, and timber in June are not conclusive. From thirty same respect as to the Lama of South America, occasionally threw out from the pointed extremi years personal observation, I find it depends, in

PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR-DER OF THE STATE.

But I must stop lest I fall into the error of the pedant who attempted to teach Hannibal the art during the quarter commencing on the 5th day of April, 1824, and ending on the 5th day of July, 1824.

	Domestic growth-	Growth not of this state.	Ite-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	98			98
Number de- livered.	91			91

JOHN C. MOORE, Inspector.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, July 22, 1824.

True Copy, from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and deli-vered from Upper Marlboro' Inspection Warehouse during the quarter, commencing on the 1st day of April, and ending on the fifth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.	
Number in- spected.	471		6	477	
Number de- livered.	223			223	

SCOTT & BERRY, Inspectors.
TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, July 17, 1824. True Copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and de-

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total-
Number in- spected.	53			53
Number de- livered.	55			55

JOSHUA NAYLOR, Inspector. TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, July 17, 1824. True Copy from the original report on file in

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W.S. Md

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER. BEST TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

SIR,-Learning from a late number of your paper, that the month of June is the most proper

The arguments adduced in favour of felling a great measure, on the quality of the timber -I should say a word or two of the modus ope- than that which is older and more ripe; and serandi, but really fear that this, written in great condly it depends much on the use it is put to haste will be too late for the mail. If you wish We will suppose timber of the same quality

endeavour to determine what time for felling and and does it leave it in any particular month? has son-Linseed Oil, 65 cents.-Clover Seed, out of what kind of timber is best for the use desired, any method been discovered, to destroy this mis-And from the many observations I have made chievous insect except by cutting it from the tree? Timothy, Do. out of season-Hay, per ton, \$10from both, I am satisfied and ready to say, with the writer is confident that if any person possess- Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 121 cts.—Soap, 7 out hesitation, that September is the best time, although I believe, that if the bark of timber so doing, he will confer a great benefit on all the tree or injury to the wood, and then let stand until September, the timber would be stronger to the tree or injury to the wood, and then let stand until September, the timber would be stronger to the tree or injury to the wood, and then let stand until September, the timber would be stronger to the work of th and more durable. I have seen this done to elm, walnut, and maple. (I have made use of the common name of timber without giving their class, order or genus, because we should be less liable to mistake.) All these are considered of the most perishable kinds that are made use of one year. I have seen timber that was cut in September that the sap was perfectly sound and bright two years afterwards. I have used white maple for hoops to buckets that was cut in September that lasted 21 years in constant use, the first ten years for water, the remainder for feeding of swine. I have one now that was hooped with maple that was blown down in the September gale 1815, which is perfectly sound. I have one other that I put but one maple hoop on of the same kind, the others were of walnut cut in the times, once with walnut, once with white ash, Duke refused.—London Paper. sound now. Many reasons may be offered why September is the best time for felling of timber, Yours, &c.

PHINEAS STEVENS.

Andover, June 4, 1824.

THE BOKER IN APPLE TREES.

SIR,-If you think the following, worthy a place in your useful paper, you will confer a favour on one of your readers, by inserting it. AGRICOLA.

Having been recently employed, in the examifor the purpose of exterminating that destructive insect, known by the name of the "Borer," I was surprised to find it apparently in so many different stages of existence. I discovered first, a small substance on the bark of the tree, scarcely possessing the power of motion; second a small grub, or worm between the bark and wood, generally, very near the surface of the earth; third, a larger worm completely incased in the wood of the tree, from one to four inches from the surface of the earth; fourth, an insect about one inch and an half in length, with many legs, and apparently a pair of wings, from four to six inches from the surface of the earth, and near the inside of the bark of the tree. I indulge the hope that Rye, \$2 a \$2.75-Corn Meal, per. barrel, \$2some of the correspondents of the New England Wheat, white, 98 to 103 cts-Ditto Red, 95 cts.-

years about two thousand pounds has been the maximum for the reputed best colt of the year. Five thousand guineas were offered and refused for the celebrated Smolensko, before he went to Epsom. In the Newmarket Oct. meeting, 1805, a bay colt by Pipato sold for 15.000 guineas. A for timber. All of them proved to be more firm a lasting. I have seen white oak timber felled a bay colt by Pipato sold for 15,000 guineas. A lasting. I have seen white oak timber felled by lasting the sold sold by Benjagbarough. chesnut two year old colt by Beningborough, a in February and March, the sap of the wood was bay two year old colt by Volunteer, and a brown perished September on one side of the logs. I three year old filly, Orange Girl by Sir Peter, have seen wood, cut in May and June, in which sold for 15,000 guineas each. Lord Fitz Wilmore than the sap of the wood was perished in liam refused 3,000 guineas for Sir Paul, by Sir Pe- HAM SHORT HORN BULL," called CHAMPION. ter, out of Pearl by Tandem. About half a cen- This celebrated Bull, was ordered by Mr. Skintury since, Lord Grosvenor offered Mr. Piggott ner from his friend, Mr. Champion, of Blyth, in 10,000 for Shark, as the horse was leading off the Nottinghamshire, England, in the spring of 1822. course at Newmarket, to be taken out of train-Mr. Champion says in his letter to Mr. Skinner, ing. It was reported that O'Kelly refused nearly "the Bull I consider a magnificent animal. He double the sum for his Eclipse, replying to the will not be two years old till the 10th of August, offer, that "all Bedford Level would not purchase 1822. I have no doubt, he will grow to a large Eclipse." To go half a century further back, a size, and his points are extraordinary; his breast report has been handed down from father to son, is uncommonly prominent; his shoulders are that a Welsh sportsman offered the duke of De-neatly formed, and well, in which is considered a winter; the latter I have had to replace three in crowns and half crowns, which the Noble bosom, or neck vein is consequently very full, as

but one general reason must suffice for this time. the death of the highly celebrated hunter Hookey tered fully into his merits, but I trust you will When I have more leisure it may be that I will Walker, the property of Captain William Healey. think I have not said more than the bull deserves.' discuss it at greater length. The one reason I The performances of this horse, as an hunter, "He was got by Warrior, for whose dam I shall now offer is, the timber is more ripe in Sephave been very extraordinary. He has been paid Mr. Robert Colling, 200 guineas, his dam tember than at any other time. I have thought known to leap thirty-five five barred gates in one was by Blvth Comet, whose dam I bought at Mr. that making these suggestions at this time, might day, with his owner; and in the grand steeple Charles Colling's sale for 170 guineas. Blyth induce some to try the experiment this season of chase, near Newcastle, he leapt the great Burn Comet, was also the sire of the Ox, in my group removing the bark from trees designed for tim- of nine yards deep water, and won the match gal- of animals, which you have, and he was bred in lantly, which was for 200 sovereigns. On the banks were stationed men with ropes, for the preservation of the daring rider, Capt. Wm. Healey, who, accomplished this unequalled task in own brother to my Cow Crimson, for which I the presence of thousands.

the 6th of June, the present year; averaging a ling's and Coats' best blood."
growth of more than 14 inches per day.—ProviThis Bull and two Heifers which were imnation of a considerable number of apple trees, growth of more than 14 inches per day.—Providence Journal.

ERRATA in No. 18.—Page 183, first column, the * refer to the † in the note. The † refers to the * in the note.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1824.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard St., \$5 37 wagon price—Do. Susquehannah, \$5 121—Do. Wharf \$5 25—Do.

wrought into two waggons, one of them when used is loaded with wet loading, the other with dry, it is obvious which will perish first. I trust I shall not be charged with egotism, by those who know me, when I say that I have wrought more kinds of timber than most men have, and for more uses than any I know of, and it has been my months or years, does the insect live in the tree? season-Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel--1 do. 25 to 28 cts.—Common, 20 to 25 cts.—25 years about two thousand pounds has been the and free free when well washed on the sheep

coming to market.

For Sale.

The thorough-bred imported, "improved Duris also his flank; these are great perfections combined in the same animal; and withall, his quality of flesh is superior, his ribs and hips are A Noble Horse. An English paper announces very promising to be well expanded. I have en-

gave Mr. Coats 100 guineas, when 13 years old, and Crimson is the dam of my bull Blaize, by A gentleman in Rehoboth, informs us, that a Blyth Comet, which I am now using. His great-spire of Asparagus in his garden, grew eight and grandam by Patriot, which Mr. Coats sold for a half feet in one week, from the 31st of May to 500 guineas, so that your Bull partakes of Col-

> ported with him, were sold for 1500 dollars immediately on their arrival. He has been proved to be a "sure getter," and is now offered for sale, as the person to whom he belongs has a young

Bull for the next season. Apply to the Editor.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER,

Celebration of the birth-day of Linnzus, continued—On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets, No. 3— The great value of Wheat—Botanical Sketch of the principal gramina useful, or likely to become useful, in husbandry, No. 6—View of the Laws of Maryland on the subject of co-closures—Ovis Lati-Cauda; or Broad Tail Sheep—Gapes in Chickens—Tobacco Reports—Best time for cutting timber— The Borer in Apple Trees—Price of Race Horses—A No ble Horse—Remarkable spire of Asparagus—Prices Current, Advertisement, &c.

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Current,

CELEBRATION AT NEW YORK OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF LINNÆUS, 24th May, 1824.-(Concluded.)

To DR. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

Linnæan Garden, May 24.

DEAR SIR-A most curious and singular natural phenomenon having occurred in this garden, I do myself the pleasure of addressing you on the subject; the more particularly, as it was from you the information was received, which led to the experiment. During a walk with you in my garden, about two years since, you mentioned to me, at the moment we were passing the dictamnus rubra, that a German writer had asserted, that the dictamnus or fraxinella, when in flower, emitted inflammable gas to such a degree, that on a lighted match being applied to it, it would im-mediately explode. This assertion of the German writer, appeared to me so incredible, that I had not the curiosity, the first season, to test its truth; but the last summer, observing some fine spikes of flowers on the plant, I went, with seve-ral of my family, in the evening, to try the experiment. A match was lighted and applied to the top of the flowers, but no effect was produced; the match was then applied to the base of the flowers, and instantly the whole spike was enveloped in a blaze of light, attended with an ex-plosion similar to what would have been produced by a tea-spoon full of gun-powder, thus proving beyond the possibility of doubt, that the assertions of the German writer alluded to, were correct. The next morning, I had the curiosity to examine the flowers, to ascertain if any visible traces remained of the explosion of the gas, but found none, nor could I perceive, that the flowers were in the least injured in beauty or appearance, This plant, well known in medicine, was esteemed by the ancient Greeks a radical cure, and Virgil quotes it in several places as remedial in ous Acid, which some call the "Acid of Wood," the leather thus manufact wounds. As its medicinal properties are fully defined in several of our modern materix medicx, not been long known; but in a folio work on experimental philosophy, written by Glauber the may be applied is that of I deemed it unnecessary to make any experiments on that head; but to you and to any other scientific gentlemen, I will cheerfully impart, any quantity of the plant they may desire, for the purpose of making experiments on its medicinal siriture.

But the most valuable use to which this acid may be applied, is that of curing meat of every description, so as to preserve it from flies, and the purpose of making experiments on its medicinal siriture.

But the most valuable use to which this acid may be applied, is that of curing meat of every description, so as to preserve it from flies, and the purpose of making experiments on its medicinal siriture.

With the highest respect, your's, &c. WM. PRINCE, Sen.

ODE TO LINNÆUS.

By J R SUTERMEISTER, of Rhinebeck.

Hail the bright reign of May! There is sweetness in her smile; The wild bird's song is gay-Its music doth beguile: The flowers, which adorn The green earth's loveliness, Which drink the breath of mora, May well the bosom bless.

Hail the bright reign of May, Fair daughter of young spring Hail this auspicious day, Which fleets upon time's wing! There is glory in its name,
The birth-morn of the high; His am'ranth crown of fame, Lives in the vaulted sky!

While in life's youthful dawn, He slept on earth's green breast,
The breeze swept o'er the lawn—
The flowers in joy were dressed.
Beneath an elm tree's shade, He lay to fame unknown; Till genius passed the glade, And claimed him for his own-VOL. 6.-21.

He walked the earth in pride, Like one born in the sky; Looked through creation wide, With philosophic eye. He named each shrub and flower, Which drinks the vernal dew; Which decks the summer bower With bright and varied hue.

Hail this auspicious day!
Young hearts with glory burn;— Lo! science takes his way, To greet its bright return : And learning's brow is dress'd, In smiling cheerfulness; How wakes each happy breast Where joy looks on to bleas.

Hail this auspicious day!
Bright cheeks are glowing here; Sweet beauty's fair array,
May well this hour endear. Oh! woman is life's flower, Which doth the heart beguile; Who would not die this hour, To live in beauty's smile !

Thou, the High-Priest of Nature !- for 'twas thine To stand within her sanctuary's veil;
To catch revealings from her secret shrine,
And tell the listening world the mystic tale!
We come, with grateful bosoms beating high, To gaze upon thy features: 'neath that brow, Dwelt the vast thought, that grasped infinity, And the firm soul that fortune could not bow! Bring Glory's wreaths, to crown the immortal sage
Not gemmed, nor golden be the diadem;—
But those bright heralds, that from age to age
Transmit his fame,—Oh! weave the wreath of them!

On the uses of Pyroligneous Acid, read at the all other acids. celebration of the birth day of Linnxus, at It is likewise Flushing, on 24th May, 1824.

ther, as to this discovery, than to ascertain that formed is applied by immersion, or by the brush. its qualities resembled those of common vinegar.

he obtained a prize on that account from the ly sweet, fresh, and fit for use. Royal Society of Gottingen.

Our journals also have me

Wood was generally regarded as a distinct acid; of meat, and the result has been equally satisfacbut Fourcroy, and other French chemists, ha- tory. But nothing has appeared of a positive ving analyzed it, they pronounced it to be the same as the acetous, or common vinegar, differing only in the flavour. The name of Pyroligneous one instance, the acid was put into the tub after Acid has since been given to it from the circumdistillation.

In England and France the manufacture of this acid is carried on to a considerable extent, and is there used in families as a substitute for vinegar. When it first comes from the still, it is of a dark colour, possessing a strong acid, and slightly astringent taste, with an empyreumatic smell-After remaining at rest for some days, the substance which causes the dark appearance, and which is of the qualities of tar, subsides, and the acid then resembles Madeira wine in colour, and is comparatively transparent.

Before Pyroligneous Acid, however, can be used for the table, it must be frequently distilled to free it from the volatile oil which occasions the peculiar flavour attending it in its original state,-The most effectual method to render it pure, is to mix it with sulphuric acid, magnesia, and common salt, when running it through the still .-These frequent distillations increase its strength so much that it cannot be used for domestic purposes, until it is mixed with a large proportion of water. Some of the acid, thus purified, has lately been imported into this country, and is found to answer all the purposes to which vinegar is usually applied.

Pyroligneous acid is well known in Great Britain of late years, as an article of commerce.-It is there distilled for the purpose of obtaining the acid to dye cloth, and the charcoal for manufacturing gunpowder, which is always in request .-The common estimate is that a ton of nut wood yields about 100 gallons of acid, 400 lbs. of char-

coal, and 12 gallons of tarry substance.

This acid is also extensively used, in this and other countries, in the preparation of white lead. The powerful manner in which it acts on the metal in its original state must always induce the manufacturers of this article to prefer it to

It is likewise understood, that leather may be Flushing, on 24th May, 1824.

It has been supposed by many, that Pyroligneous acid, in a much shorter period than by the ordinary process, and that the leather thus manufactured, is equal, if not

But the most valuable use to which this acid duced of the apparatus used in its manufacture. matters as smoking them by wood does; and that Glauber was not a professional man; but being the only difference in using it and drying by the in possession of an ample fortune, and extremely present mode, is merely in the application. In fond of chemical studies, he devoted most of his the one case, the meat is acted on during the distime and means to this pursuit. It does not, how-tillation of the acid while the wood is burning in ever, appear that he carried his experiments far. the smoke house; in the other, the acid, already

Since the experiments of Mr. Stotze, at Halle, In the year 1814, Professor Meineke, of Got- several successful applications of the acid, in this tingen, seems to have first conceived the idea that way, have been noticed in the English journals. the Vinegar of Wood possessed peculiar antisep. Two specimens of meat were, some months ago, tic principles, from which he was led to use it in exhibited at a meeting of the Philosophical Societhe preservation of meat, and afterwards in the preparation of mummies.

ty, Whitehaven, which had been prepared with the acid on 7th September 1819. One of the Availing himself of Professor Meineke's studies, pieces had been taken to the West Indies to try Mr. Stotze, an apothecary at Halie, made a varie- the effect of the climate, and the other was hung ty of experiments, by which he so far verified his up at home. After the lapse of fifteen months, predecessor's discoveries and so completely purified the acid as to render it fit for the table, that members of the Society, and found to be perfect-

oyal Society of Gottingen.

From this period down to 1818, the Vinegar of where the acid has been used in the preparation stance of its being obtained by the destructive pickle, and in another it was not applied until distillation.

paration which have been adopted.

similar result.

hands of persons who may not be altogether attentive to cleanliness—considerations which are dent, the following sentiment: of no small importance to those who are careful in regulating their household affairs.

Accompanying this communication is a piece of beef prepared by me about two months ago, and a part of the acid used by me on that occa-sion. The beef has been fully exposed during sion. The beef has been fully exposed during the whole of that period, and although the wea ther has not been so warm as is usual at this season, I have no doubt that it is unassailable by putrefaction or by flies in the hottest part of the year. When sliced and broiled, it relishes as

well as the best beef steak.

The acid is in the same state in which it was when it first came from the still. It is divested of its colour by subsequent distillation; but as this deprives it of its essential oil, the cause of the smoky flavour given to the meat, any alteration in its present state must diminish that flayour, and, probably, materially affect its anteseptic qualities; consequently render it unfit for

curing meat.

I have been assured that fish may be preserved for any length of time by the Pyroligneous acid. The following resolutions having been laid be-This appears extremely probable. Salmon, shad, and herrings are cured in smoke houses in the same way that meat is cured, and there seems no reason to doubt that the acid would produce a similar effect. It might also be used to preserve beef and pork for a considerable period, without

Substance of the remarks of Mr. William Robert Prince, introductory to a toast given at the Linngan Festival.

Such has been the pressure of numerous avo-this Board for disposal. cations, for some time past, that, desirable as it was to me, to tender my offering at the shrine of the immortal father of botany, still I have not been enabled to contribute to the exercises of the day by any scientific communication; and from five to twelve members, or more, according suggested, will afford in their accomplishment, I rise at this moment unprepared to enter into to their own judgment, to aid the Trustees of the much gratification as well as much advantage to any elaborate remarks, but with a soul filled Maryland Agricultural Society for the said Shore the Farmers of this Shore. with the diversified sensations, which such a in the pursuit of the important objects commit-day, such a celebration, and such an assemblage ted to their charge; and that each association be embraces the improvement of lands by manures;

of the acid used, has likewise been differently estimated according to the different modes of preparation which have been adopted.

The quality
pressible pride and pleasure, on seeing here, own government, not being inconsistent with
those of the said society, and that they propose
of our own country, but of regions far remote. With the view of satisfying myself on the Little did our great patron, whose nativity we meetings to stimulate agricultural industry and subject, I caused six pieces of beef usually selected this day celebrate, when he was developing the enterprise—to collect and disperse useful inforfor smoking, and weighing about 15 lbs. each, to mysteries of nature, and when his efforts were mation upon husbandry and rural concerns, and be cured with salt, saltpetre, and sugar in the or- ridiculed by many of his contemporaries, anti- the breeding and rearing of all kinds of stockdinary way, and when they had been about four cipate that his name, by its talismanic influence, to ascertain the improved state of the lands by weeks in the pickle, they were taken out and hung up for twenty-four hours; after which they were moistened by a brush, with nearly a quart supposed, at the period in which Linnaus lived, of the acid. In a few days they had all the appearance of smoked beef, and, when cut in slices, no difference whatever could be discovered between them in flavor or taste. Some hams and accurately defined and recorded?—And what Resolved, That it be recommended to the sevtongues, prepared in the same manner, showed a heartfelt gratification does it not yield to the eral boards thus to be formed in the respective bosoms of Americans to know, that above four counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to In point of economy, the difference in the thousand species of those described, are natives two modes is very striking. The expense of our own country; and that each year affords to the next Cattle Show at 10 o'clock, A. M. for smoking a hundred weight of meat, is 37½ cents; large accessions to the number? Can that the cost of the acid for the same quantity, is country be said, with truth, to be unfavourable what their exertions may have produced worthy only 6 cents. But what is of still greater im- to the expansion of intellect, which can boast of general attention, and also with a view of portance is, that when meat returns from the its full share of vegetable productions; a country having such county boards of agriculture recogsmoke house, it generally weighs about a third watered by the mightiest rivers, and bearing nized and arranged in future by the authority of less than when sent thither. Prepared with the within its bosom, internal seas of immense extent? Can man degenerate in a clime, the granacid, no diminution in the weight takes place; tent? Can man degenerate in a clime, the granwhile the juices of the beef and hams, which are deur and majesty of whose scenery, commands H. Goldsborough, Henry Holliday and Daniel dried up by the fire of the smoke house, are entirely preserved in the new process. Add to this, to expand amid the sublimities of nature? Sci-rough from the committee made the following that in using the acid there is no danger of the ence banishes from the mind all prejudice, and report. meat being changed, or of its passing through the bids us look upon every country with liberal feel-hands of persons who may not be altogether at-

Genius and science, the birthright of every

The Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley : by a young Lady, and given as a sentiment at the Linnaan festival.

O gracious power, from whom all goodness flows! Long may thy flame within my heart be known: Like Sharon's Rose, with ruddy tints that glows, Like the vale's pride, may it thy lustre own, And gave its fragrance unto thee alone:
And aye thy holy word with love adore; Then for the future hope, the past atone, Till when all pain be past and peril o'er, It bloom with life renew'd, on Eden's promis'd shore.

AGRICULTURE.

A brief extract from the proceedings of the Irustees of the Board of Agriculture, for the Eastern Shore.—Communicated for the American

fore the board by R. H. Goldsborough, and the second resolution having been amended as pro-

mously adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee from this Board be appointed for the purpose of obtaining by general and useful information. the trouble and expense of salting. New York, correspondence or otherwise the best intelligence 20th May, 1824. GEO. HOUSTON. that they can procure of the progress in the improvement by manures of the arable lands in the several counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland-the different kinds of manures made use of tive value of each-and to present the same to best, and to do whatever other things that to

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Far-

in the open air for a day or two. The quantity are calculated to inspire. Sir, I feel an inex- requested to form rules and regulations for its

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Which was unanimausty adopted by the whole Board.

The Committee of the Agricultural Board of Trustees to whom the resolutions of a former meeting were referred, return the same to the Board accompanied with the following report.

It is to excite emulation, and industry, and zeal among the tillers of the earth-to improve lands, and augment crops-to add to the wealth and strength of the country - to improve the household arts, and multiply the comforts of men, that agricultural societies are formed, and are conducive. Under this impression your committee have cheerfully given their attention to the subject submitted to them.

The first resolution directs an enquiry into the improvement made in the arable lands of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the kinds, the application and comparative value of manures

made use of.

The second resolution contains an invitation to our agricultural brethren in the different counties of this Shore to unite their exertions with ours for the purpose of producing a joint and more satisfactory result upon subjects connected with agriculture; and it also suggests for their posed by Nicholas Hammond, were unani-consideration, what has been found by this Board to be an eligible and agreable mode of pursuing that enquiry, and of attaining the most

The third resolution expresses a wish, and proposes to the several county boards that may be formed in pursuance of this plan, to meet annually where the Cattle Show for the Eastern Shore of Maryland is held, to confer together -and as far as can be ascertained, the compara- and arrange whatever plans may be thought

them shall seem useful.

After reflecting upon the different subjects of mers in the different counties of the Eastern these resolutions, your committee are of opinion, Shore of Maryland, to organize an association of that their objects are highly important, and if judicious and experienced persons consisting of carried into effect in the spirit in which they are

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ution ures; a subject much more attended to on this peninsular a subject much more attended to on this peninsular a subject much more attended to on this peninsular and subject much more attended to on this peninsular and subject much more attended to on this peninsular and sources within our country, the capacity and imbalanced industry. Necessity though very far yet from being carried to what provable quality of the lands, the means of observation of the subject much more attended to on this peninsular to laudable and honourable industry. Necessity though very far yet from being carried to what can or ought to be accomplished, has already taining manures, and the value of them. To affect acquire it lies and the subject much more attended to on this peninsular and which, all sources within our country, the capacity and imbalanced us industry. Necessity has roused us into action, and we find a thousand can or ought to be accomplished, has already taining manures, and the value of them. To affect acquire it lies and honourable industry. in our country and tended greatly to the increase of crops. Manuring being a cardinal principle in agriculture, merits all the attention that can be bestowed upon it, and the interchange of instruction that can be bestowed upon this important point increases tigation and enquiry, you inspirit the enterprize as a garden—they will call others to participate and make our country bloom telligence upon this important point increases tigation and enquiry, you inspirit the enterprize as a garden—they will call others to participate and make our country bloom telligence upon this important point increases tigation and enquiry, you inspirit the enterprize as a garden—they will call others to participate our knowledge and whets our ambition to pursue it. Without it, all agriculture is a vain and impoverishing employment, and our country, previous to the last fifteen years when manures were comparatively little made use of, presented to the mortified eye of the beholder, a melancholy expense of the country than any disposition. These are fit objects and ends, in the opinion of the country than any disposition.

the opinions of all seem now to have seized upon the efficacy and indispensable utility of manures, and the efficacy and indispensable utility of manures, and the enquiry, characterized by better judgment and reflection, is prevalent abroad "How love in the success of this undertaking, will ment and reflection, is prevalent abroad "How love in the success of this undertaking, will ment and reflection, is prevalent abroad "How love in the success of this undertaking, will we are persuaded stimulate their exertions in so —what of itself is the best manure—and how, and in what quantity is it most judicious to apply it?" a happy change! denoting as great a revotant of the control of the cont lution in the minds as it is destined to produce in rich natural sources of manure which abound spirit of enquiry, and that knowledge which the circumstances of men,—it is to aid this new here, such as numerous shell banks, abundant tends to improve habits of industry and regular

inhabit, it seems in its location to be out of the that for centuries have been filling up the heads quire. way, and is therefore but little known. The of our innumerable creeks, coves, &c. the fergreat thoroughfare from North to South passes tilizing ooze in the bottoms of our salt water be found not only to tend directly to the end aimalong our Northern frontier, and those who trav-creeks, together with abundant marl banks al- ed at, but they will be in themselves the most el the great Post Road through the Eastern ready opened, and more of which are daily eve-Shore will be enabled to form but a very imper-fect opinion of the character of our country—for the Eastern Shore of Maryland a superiority the Eastern Shore, like all other well watered over other tracts of country, as they constitute countries, is most fertile near its waters, and the the means of enriching the lands and of conver dustry and domestic comfort, of social enjoyment interior the least so—but that portion intersected by waters constitutes four fifths of the cheapest and most convenient terms. If to these Should our brother farmers on the plation among us—for as the latter of these has little or no expense from the salt waters which carried much emigration from us, seeing how the lands—a fair judgment the lands were held and tilled, so both have constant as award to this country more natural advantage.

Upon the best consideration therefore that your Committee can give these subjects, they are industrious population, a part of which has been easily made. most to be desired.

sily and speedily removed.

made most beautiful and valuable improvements ford this intelligence you must first acquire it listlessness and abundance forbade us to imample of a soil gradually impoverished, whose virgin freshness had been destroyed by successive crops, without any effort to restore the fertilizing matter that injudicious cultivation had exhausted.

The beholder, a metanchory extend how the disposition that any disposition that Agricultural Board, and they recommend the adoption of this resolution as eminently conductive to disparage other lands by declaring, that the country we live in, from the facility of transportation to market, from the various and abundant attains to market, from the various and abundant and the different countries of our shore will cordial. Driven by shame and imminent poverty from natural sources of manures, from the evenness ly unite with us in developing the resources of our that execrable system of destroying our lands, of its surface, its freedom from rock, stone, or hill country and in making known its advantages. can we increase the quantity of our manure-nution in the size of our farms and an increase of worthy a cause. The love of fame, and the love what can we most easily convert to that purpose industrious white inhabitants to attain that ex- of profit, are the strongest incentives to exer-

disposition that our exertions are to be direct-drifts of sea weed, commonly, though improperly occupation, and to increase the comforts and ed.

disposition that our exertions are to be direct-drifts of sea weed, commonly, though improperly occupation, and to increase the comforts and called sea ooze, rich salt marshes, vegetable conveniences of life, and to banish penury and Taking a geographical view of the country we matter mixing for years with vegetable mould, idleness, is the most important that men can ac-

driven from us and a part prevented from com- It is with no little contrition that we look back ing to us. To remedy these evils is the thing upon the negligencies of which we have been thereupon immediately appointed and consisted ost to be desired.

As to Negro Slavery, this is an evil for the a bounteous Providence has thus bestowed upon Daniel Martin, Governor Stevens and Tench continuance of which we are not responsible un-us- but it is a truth founded in the history of the Tilghman. til we can do it away properly and prudently— perversity of man, that the more means you enpublic opinion is active, and we believe ardent dow him with, the less will he do for himself, upon this subject, and a general disposition ex- and that exertion rises in a corresponding ratio ists to diminish it to extinguishment as rapidly to the necessity from which it springs. Happily as is compatible with a just regard to the rights for our country, for posterity, and no doubt for of humanity, and the interest of all parties con- ourse lves, having indolently and carelessly pascerned. The other impediments are more ear sed through more thriving times, we are now in your very valuable paper. the midst of a tyrannous necessity which de By encouraging the spirit to pursue the system mands exertion, without which no man can of manuring, you will necessarily diminish at sustain himself, without which men must sink. once the extent of cultivation by each individual, It is to this seeming calamity which in the end and as labour with us is rather limited, this will will be found to have been the utmost benefi-throw much land out of cultivation that will re-cence, that we are indebted for that active ex-quire other proprietors or tenants, and these are ertion which has opened the stores of our coun-port, that experience is the only criterion by

tion known to man, and they are both blended in

To gain knowledge you must first institute a

The means that we invite them to adopt will delightful agencies of giving to social life a long lost intercourse, of directing talent and enterprise to new channels, and of making rural life what it ought to be, a scene of independent in-

Should our brother farmers on the Eastern whole, so that travellers by public conveyance be added the considerations, that in purchasing Shore co-operate with us and form boards of are wholly unable to judge of the quality of our or renting lands here, you purchase or rent no Agriculture in their respective counties, an anlands or the character of our people. It is to this cause, and to the existence of negro slavery that we must attribute the slow increase of policy and that of the most lauvinous kind to a the convenient than that designated in the third re-

spired to prevent emigration to us. Thus lands tages than to any other; and further, that it is decidedly of opinion, that the resolutions ought nave continued to be held in large farms to the more susceptible of improvement, contains withdestruction of the lands themselves, to the loss in itself more means of improvement, and that of their proprietors, and to the exclusion of an here all improvements may be most cheaply and such instructions as the board may think proper

to give.
The Committee above recommended was

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Edisto Island, S. C. July 22d, 1824.

SIR,-I have been directed to request, that you will insert the report, herewith transmitted, in

Very respectfully your obt. serv't.

W. B. SEABROOK, Cor. Sec.
of the Agri. Soc. of St. John's, Colleton.

exalt the character of man, and to enlarge the noticed, yet, prompted by the purest motives, sphere of general knowledge. The vast improve-ments daily effected in every department of sci-stitute the incentives to action, the secretary is ence, attest the fact of the activity of the human constrained emphatically to ask, why the most mind, and its susceptibility of indefinite expan- common and important implements of husbandry sion. But theoretical inferences are frequently are literally unknown? The plough and harrow, fallacious, and unfortunately too often irreconci-lable with practice. This is particularly true though, with few exceptions, in general employ-in agriculture. While prudence therefore bids us listen with an attentive ear to the dictates of sway, are unhappily, in the lower districts of a sound judgment, and the manifestations of ge- South Carolina and Georgia, superceded by the nius, yet associations established with a view to use of the hoe, which can be only rendered effecthe advancement of rural economy will ever find tual by manual labour. In this instrument all our their real and permanent interests, when guided and propelled by the unerring standard of prac- as to the sole habulum which nourishes and suptice and experience. In accordance with this ports the body. The secretary is aware, that obvious principle, the secretary has endeavoured frequently time alone can break the magic spell, faithfully to discharge the duties of his station, which binds man to habit, and that in days of If, however, his exertions have not been crowned yore, the abandonment of a common practice, with the success which may have been expected, was generally a task of insuperable difficulty.he is consoled with the reflection, that every effort within the compass of his abilities has been arising from the extended diffusion of knowledge, used to reach the goal, where industry and zeal has effected so thorough a reformation in the inreceive their merited reward. As the period for tellectual world, that the passage which leads to which the officers were elected expires this day, the temple of truth is no longer dark and dubious. the secretary cannot refrain from an expression The lamp of education now illumines the way. of his sentiments, on several topics of weight and May the hope then be expressed, that the period moment. This society has existed twelve months, and from present indications, the proudest anticipations of its founders may now be safely indulaid of those mechanical powers, which the efforts ged. The dense population of Edisto, its great and increasing wealth, together with the numements a marked and serious attention. It has rous natural and moral advantages which the been tauntingly affirmed, and gravely reiterated, island enjoys, afford a better opportunity to its that this society, like a few of the institutions inhabitants to become practically acquainted which have been founded at this place, will flouwith agricultural pursuits than is probably pos-sessed by any other section of this state. Public stability and fickleness of the people. It has also opinion has sanctioned the reputed fame of Edisto, with confidence been whispered, that, in our and has kindly attributed its flourishing condition peculiar situation, no advantages can be derived to the skill and unwearied assiduity of its farmers. from an agricultural association, which may not If this belief be well founded, the institution of be obtained from our frequent intercourse and inthis society presents a vast theatre on which our terchange of thought. Thus has this society been usefulness can be displayed; it points out the paralized in its very conception-thus have exeraltar, upon which should be deposited the sum of tions, with no sinister design, however, been inour experimental knowledge. Let not therefore directly made to crush it in its embryo. These the flattering hopes of our fellow citizens be dis- declarations exhibit the profundity of the mind, appointed, let not mental apathy or physical indolence lead to the humbling conclusion that our tray a gross deficiency in those elements of sound reputation is unmerited. If each member, at every regular meeting, were but to declare his of a contemplated scheme. In common life, all experience on a single point in relation to rural enterprises are undertaken with zeal and alacrieconomy, a few years would constitute a fund of ty, if aided by no other power than the smiles invaluable matter, from which we may draw as and aspirations of friendship. If every attempt occasion or necessity should require. From per- to better our situation, to exalt our profession, sonal observation, the secretary is warranted in or to benefit our country, be regarded as the mid-asserting, that the system of agriculture on this day dream of a visionary theorist, or be laughed Island is now undergoing a radical change. A few to scorn by the limited views of a sceptical phi-years since, the idea of paying an annual tribute losophy, then may we bid adieu to those improve-How great and wonderful is the revolution which has recently been effected? What a pleasing and animative spectacle is, at present, every where exhibited! A planter dare not now jeopardise his reputation by implicitly relying on the native spectacle by implicitly relying on the native should away become a member of try association.

to the deductions of reason we are indebted for many of those discoveries, which have tended to satisfactory view, which has been so cursorily wealth; and in verity, it may be said, that there to our Alma Mater for the precious and manifold ments which Hope pointeth out as within the grasp blessings she periodically presents to us, would of the intellect—then will the genius of Chaos vernment have laid a duty of £3 (\$13 33) per have been deemed visionary and chimerical.—enwrapthe world in oblivion's drapery, and Bætian dozen on imported plaits, and 17s. (\$3 7) a lb. energies of the soil. He dare not invoke a bless- should ever become a member of any association, his well known zeal, and he has lately been ing on his labours, while the compunctious visit-ings of conscience remind him, that greater skill, jects to the utmost verge of his abilities. If a their President, the Duke of Sussex, with a meand more judicious efforts could have been successfully employed. He now willingly assents to predominate, let him remain in the sphere in made from British materials, and for his exerthe salutary and encouraging truth, that of all which he moves, for the inertness of his manner tions in drawing the attention of the British pub diligence, and rewards industry as the earth which we so often tread unworthily. Give her the veriest pittance, allow her but occasionally to entomb her own offspring, and she will amply the distribution of Heaven's favours, this Island house" (July 19, 1823.)

which to attain positive results. Tis true, that repay your kindness and remunerate you for your has been peculiarly blessed-two-thirds of its is scarcely an individual who does not enjoy a comfortable independence. Of knowledge, there is indisputably as large a proportion of sound useful information, and practical good sense, as will be necessary to effectuate any purpose or design, which we shall ever be disposed to execute. It is not essential that our communications should be drafted with classical purity or logical precision; or that they should be couched in the language of the accomplished academician. A homelier garb accords as well with our feelings, and the objects of an unassuming profession. No the objects of an unassuming profession. No man should ever be ashamed of placing his mite on the altar of the public good-diffidence and a reluctant timidity should never restrain the expression of opinions, predicated on experience, or offered as theoretical suggestions. A single fact, in plain and humble prose, the offspring of a pure heart, will ever be as acceptable as a thousand well turned periods, decorated in all the pomp of rhetorical embellishment. It would thus appear, that there is no deficiency in the two most indispensable requisities on which the usefulness and permanency of an institution essentially depends. If zeal and industry be now our determination—if we are resolved to break the talismanic wand of indifference, and to arouse from our lethargy, it needs not the aid of prophesy to foretel, that a happy issue to our labours will be our certain and sweet reward. That this society may flourish beyond our most sanguine anticipations-that it may tend to ameliorate our condition, and to promote the prosperity of our beloved country, is the reiterated prayer of one who will never cease to devote his time and humble talents to aid the great cause of agriculture and domestic economy.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. SEABROOK. Edisto Island, S. C. July 14th, 1824.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bon-

nets.—No. 4.

Thus we see, that although one of the two ladies who made the important discovery of the conversion of a native grass into a costly bonnet, was suffered to pass with empty praise, by all the patriotic Societies in the United States, her labours have been made one source of national wealth to England, and that from a consciousness of their importance, and as a grateful re-turn for her liberality of conduct, she has been generously rewarded by the London Society. We see also that Mr. Parry, one of their own countrymen, has been complimented with the large silver medal for the manufacture of Leghorn plat, from straw imported from Italy: and lastly, to prevent all interference with home industry in the manufacture in question the Go-

the New Tariff are authorised in saying, as they morial to Congress against it, "that the statesupon principles of perfect reciprocity.

Miss Woodhouse to the London Society, and be introduced, or the causing of one Leghorn hat five hundred and forty-two thousand, three hunthen to try experiments with other native grass to be kept out by an English one, are ten thou-dred and twenty-five dollars. Between the es as of that country, in order to see whether sand times more value to the country, than the years mentioned above, there have been one they would not answer equally well with the library of the late King, which is to cost the na- hundred and thirty-eight companies incorporated, American species. He says (July 18, 1823,) that tion forty thousand pounds for a place to put it in. with an authorised capital of twenty-one millions, he had found the American grass. and had just This is a much more sound doctrine than the and forty-nine thousand dollars; and since the then cut and bleached plants of it in his little hackneyed and common-place saying of Dean last named year there have been twenty-three cow pasture at Kensington, his present place of re-Swift, respecting the merit of a man in making added to the number, with an authorised aggresidence. The same grass abounds in England, and two blades of grass grow where one grew before. gate capital of six millions, eight hundred and he had made some as bright as Miss Woodhouse I will fearlessly assert in like manner, that the forty thousand dollars.

ever made; some of it was as fine as the hair of her keeping 25,000 women and children at work, head."—One of his correspondents, a Mr. Clarke, (who will be thrown out of employ by the demanufactured articles is eight hundred and grass.*

years 1820, '21, '22, and down to April, 1823, was the people of India and China to christianity, or manufacturing establishments are incorporated 336.428: in 1223 3512 lbs. of plat were imported. for "ameliorating the condition of the Jews" in in that State. 48. If, says Cobbett, we succeed in the manu-facture, only think of the quantity of hats that are wanted in South America, the West Indies, and certainly impracticable projects, when and the United States, only think of the magni-tude of the thing! not less than five millions of the straw and grass bonnet manufactory, ex st seven, with an aggregate authorised capital of people in this kingdom, big and little, wear those for the exertion of their benevolent talents, but five millions, five hundred and forty thousand straw hats. (Jan. 21, 1823.) "It would be no remains unattended to.

A friend to Agriculture, Commerce and number is twelve with an aggregate authorised caout of our custom-house books; but this is a trifle, compared to the extension of the manufacand of feeding without pauperism, a large portion of the labouring people. Colbert was imcertain manufactures. I am greatly deceived if he ever encouraged any thing of greater importance to France, than this is to England."

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vailing and commendable policy of the govern-octavo pages, ment, and the patriots of England, of protecting From this r home-industry; because they know, that unless the poor support themselves by labour, they must are closely connected. They also know that it is of that what the revenue loses by the cessation of the importation of the bonnets will be

daily do, and as they themselves did in their me-this plain common sense way; all they look to is of two millions, four hundred and fifty-hve thoupresent revenue, and are indifferent to the appal- sand dollars. Since 1820 there have been compamen of the old world are relaxing the rigour of ing spectacle of 25,000 women and children nies incorporated with an aggregate authorised their own systems, and yielding themselves to thrown out of employ, in consequence of the copital of five millions eight hundred and thirty the rational doctrine, that national wealth is best domestic manufactures of bonnets being suspend-thousand dollars. promoted by a free interchange of commodities ed, and by reason of the want of a foreign mar-

Manufactures.

OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Delaware Gazette.

Domestic Manufactures .- An attentive unlimited as to the amount of their capital. friend at Washington has put us in possession of a In New-York the annual value of such articles Now, on the supposition that Cobbett, aided copy of the "Report of the Secretary of State of is four millions, eight hundred and forty-four by the Society for the encouragement of arts, such articles manufactured in the United States thousand three hundred and eighty-seven doland by the governmental duty on imported Leg- as would be liable to duties if imported from fo- lars; and the amount of invested capital seven horns and straw plats, succeeds in making good reign countries; as also, the amount of capital millions, seven hundred and seventy-four thouhis promise to the British public, to knock up invested in each county respectively, with a sand, and forty-nine dollars. The number of the foreign trade in those articles in England the schedule of factories incorporated by State laws, companies chartered within the specified period, treasury of the country will be deprived of this from 1800 to 1820, inclusive; prepared in obedi- is one hundred and ninety, with an aggregate great source of revenue; yet, we see, the fear of ence to a resolution of the Senate, of the 1st capital of eighteen millions, three hundred and this loss does not seem to interfere with the pre-March, 1823; and occupying near two hundred four thousand dollars. Thirteen companies have

Maine there are goods manufactured, on which du- seven thousand dollars. ty would be charged, if imported, to the value of In New-Jersey, the annual value of such artibe supported by the public; and experience has four hundred and twenty-four thousand, six hun-cles is nine hundred and nineteen thousand, four taught them, that poverty and increase of crimes dredand forty-eight dollars annually; and the hundred and nineteen dollars; with an invested amount of capital invested in the establishments capital of one million, seven hundred and twentymuch more importance to provide employment where they are manufactured, is four hundred and five thousand, four hundred and ninety-five dolfor poor women and children in England, than to thirty-nine thousand, eight hundred and eight lars; and within the specified period thirteen add to the national coffers by duties paid for a dollars. There have been no manufacturing es- companies have been incorporated, with an agforeign fabric, which can be made at home; and tablishments incorporated in that State, between gregate capital of two millions, three hundred the years 1800 and 1820.

In the State of New-Hampshire, the yearly and forty thousand, eight hundred and ninety four dollars; and the amount of capital thus in

* Cobbett has introduced and sold grafts of nu

The Merchants of Salem, (Mass.) probably made up by the produce of the returns for the vested is eight hundred and ninety-three thou-did not know of these "doings" in England, but English bonnets exported, and by the duties paid sand, and sixty-five dollars. Within the specific they evince most clearly how little the enemies of by the articles constituting those returns. Our congress unfortunately do not reason in incorporated, with an aggregate authorised capital

In Massachusetts, the annual value of such maket and a deluge of cheap bonnets from Leghorn, nufactures is two millions, one hundred and forty The first thing done by Cobbett, was to search for the same grass in England, as that sent by vinced, that the causing of one new apple tree to the amount of capital invested is four millions, Cobbett very justly says he is thoroughly con-thousand, eight hundred and sixteen dollars; and

made some beautiful plat from the sweet vernal struction of the bonnet manufactory in New Eng seventy-eight thousand, five hundred and fifty grass.*

land,) is of ten thousand times more importance to dollars, and the amount of capital invested is two The official return of the number of straw hats the people of the United States, than all the So-millions, one hundred and seven thousand, two imported into England from Leghorn, during the cieties for colonizing the blacks, for converting hundred and twenty-two dollars. No factories or

The duty upon each hat was 5 shillings and eight Europe, and for coaxing them to come to the In Connecticut the annual value of such artipence sterling. The whole amount of duty on United States, a country which furnishes so small cles is two n.illions, four hundred and twenty-the above number of hats was therefore \$461,427 a scope for the indulgence of their prevailing nine thousand, two hundred and four dollars; and A friend to Agriculture, Commerce and number is twelve with an aggregate authorised capital of one million, nine hundred thousand dollars.

In Vermont the annual value of such articles is ture; to the introducing of it into houses and families; to the making it the means of employing NOW ACTUALLY WROUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES, hundred and forty-nine dollars; and the amount WITH THE CAPITAL EMBARKED IN THAT BRANCH of invested capital six hundred and ninety-one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars. mortalized on account of his encouragement of For the following abstract we are indebted to the The number of companies chartered within the specified period is thirty-seven, most of them

> been chartered since the year 1820, with an ag-From this report it appears that in the state of gregate capital of seven hundred and ninety-

> > and sixty thousand dollars.

In Pennsylvania, the annual value of those aramount of such manufactures is seven hundred ticles is five millions, forty nine thousand, two hundred and seventy-six dollars; the invested capital six millions, three hundred and twentythree thousand, seventy-seven dollars and the number of companies incorporated within the specified period ten, with an aggregate capital of

^{*} This grass is also a native of the United States, and flowers before any other in Pennsyl vania, where it abounds on land manured by theen. It is the anthox xanthum odoratum of the botanists, so called from its odour when dried. merous American apple trees in England.

dollars.

In Delaware, the yearly value of such articles is five hundred and sixty one thousand, five hun-dred dollars, and the invested capital one million, dollars; and the invested capital sixty thousand the gums may be softened and relaxed by rubbing five hundred and fifty-seven thousand, two hun-eight hundred and thirty-five dollars. dred and ninety-six dollars.

is one million, seven hundred and sixty-nine hundred dollars. thousand, two hundred and thirty-four dollars; The whole are hundred and seventy-one thousand, eight hun- eighty-nine thousand and five hundred dollars; In cases of extreme weakness, the application of and five hundred dollars.

In the District of Columbia the yearly value six thousand, five hundred dollars. of such articles is one hundred and sixty-three theusand, and forty dollars, and the invested capital forty-five thousand and two hundred dollars.

In Virginia the yearly value of such articles is two millions, seven hundred and eight thousand and seventy-seven dollars; with an invested capital of three millions, one hundred and thirty eight

six hundred and fifty-six dollars; and the investfive hundred and eight dollars.

In South Carolina the yearly value of such articles is seventy thousand, nine hundred and each; the two first grinders with two; and the twenty-two dollars; and the invested capital two hindmost generally with three or four; which hundred and eighty thousand, seven hundred and may in most persons be ascertained by the num seventy-five dollars.

In Georgia the yearly value of those articles is four hundred and ninety four thousand seven namely, the crown, which projects above the hundred and fifty-two dollars; and the invested gums; and the root, that is inclosed within the capital two hundred and nineteen thousand, six sockets; the crown is a hard, fine, glossy, white substance, will prove a never failing source of hundred and thirty-five dollars.

is one hundred and two thousand, three hundred where it is connected with vessels and nerves, by out any specific by which the tooth-ach can be and eleven dollars; and the invested capital thirtysix thousand, five hundred and one dollars.

thousand, and twenty-five dollars.

The yearly value of such articles in Tennessee is one million, nine hundred and twenty-four thousand, two hundred and twenty-one dollars; and the invested capital nine hundred and seventysix thousand, two hundred and twenty-two dollars.

In Kentucky the yearly value of dutiable articles manufactured is two millions, one hundred and forty-one thousand, and eighty nine dollars; but the enamel appears to originate from crystal-ton, laid on the tooth, will sometimes afford reand the invested capital two millions, five hunized matter. During the first year, the two midlief. Where the bone is hollow, and decayed, it
dred and seventy-five thousand, five hundred and dle front teeth in the under jaw, and shortly afwill be advisable either to have it drawn by an twenty-two dollars.

The yearly value of those articles in Ohio is

one hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred teeth are, by an effort of Nature, gradually re- a source which may be ascertained by the sympand ninety-two dollars; and the invested capital placed by a new set, to which are joined, in the toms of indigestion, such as loss of appetite, nau-

one hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and ninety-eight dollars; and the amount of inflammation, fever, &c. occasioned by the pres- aperients, succeeded by a judicious course of the

one hundred and sixty thousand, four hundred signs. With a view to promote the latter, it will front teeth, and mostly in the second set. It may

one million, one hundred and fifteen thousand capital forty-one thousand, eight hundred and substances as have a tendency to moilify the gums, forty-five dollars

ON THE TEETH.

The Teeth is a set of bones, situated in the upper and lower jaws, for the purpose of mastiin each jaw bone.

thousand, five hundred and seventy-seven dollars, in the following order: four in the front, termed be evident, that whatever may tend to remove In North Carolina the yearly value of such ar- cutting teeth, on each side of which is a sharp- the enamel, for instance, ucrid dentrifices and ticles is four hundred and seventy-three thousand, pointed, canine, of eye-tooth; adjoining to these ed capital three hundred and seventy-six thousand, is denominated the tooth of wisdom, because it seldom appears before the 25th year ber of small tubercles on the crowns.

The tooth is divided into two principal parts; enamel, serving to defend the substance against pain and distress. The yearly value of such articles in Alabama external injury; the root is open at the bottom,

The yearly value of such articles in Louisiana teeth are formed may prove interesting to reflectwhich these useful bones are frequently liable.

ered by the rising tooth, forming a hard coat;

subject to various affections, such as convulsions, expected from a proper use of emetics, and mild invested capital seventy-four thousand, four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

At this period, a moderate looseness, or a copious flow of saliva, are, in general, favourable gular disposition, or arrangement especially of the

and, by their pressure, to facilitate the protru-In Michigan Territory the yearly value of those sion: for which purpose a piece of liquorice or them with sweet-oil, honey, or other emollients. And in the Territory of Arkansas the amount Costiveness should be removed by mild aperient In Maryland, the annual value of such articles of such invested capital is one thousand seven clysters. If, however, all these endeavours prove ineffectual, relief has often been derived from an The whole amount of authorized capital in incision made in the gum; though such operathe amount of capital invested, five millions, six 1820 was fifty-five millions, two hundred and tions should be undertaken only by the surgeon. dred and thirty-seven dollars, and within the since which there has been added in the states of blisters behind the ears, or to the back, will specified period, sixteen companies have been New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and prove beneficial; and, as distressing symptoms incorporated, with an authorised capital of four New York, fifteen millions three hundred and frequently arise from crudities and obstructions millions, four hundred and sixty-six thousand sixty-seven thousand dollars, making the present in the first passages, it will be necessary to attend amount, seventy millions, six hundred and fifty- to this circumstance: thus, if the child be troubled with acidity and flatulence, the testaceous powder, or calcined magnesia with a few grains of rhubarb, mixed with powder of sweet-fennelseeds, will form a very useful remedy.

With respect to the diseases of the teeth, we shall mention only such as occur more frequentcation: in adults, there are 32 in number, or 16 ly, and which are, by proper attention, or by external application, easily removed. From a view The teeth are of various size, being arranged of the nature and formation of the teeth, it must tinctures, hard metallic tooth-picks, sudden chanare five grinders on each side, the last of which ges from heat to cold (especially in taking food). by exposing the nerve, cannot fail to produce the The front tooth-ach; and, in the course of time, a decay of and eye teeth are furnished with only one root the bone itself. There are even instances where ly than uncleanliness; by which a kind of tartar is generated, that settles on the teeth, and sepa-

Cure :- As it would be a vain attempt to point which it receives nourishment, life and sensation, removed, we shall recommend only such remedies As an account of the manner in which the as are adapted to the several causes from which it may originate. If the patient be of a plethoric is forty-eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty ing readers, we shall proceed to state concisely habit, or the gums be considerably inflamed, redollars; and the invested capital thirty-three the process of dentition, or teething; and con-course should be had to bleeding, particularly by clude with a short analysis of the discases to leeches and cupping glasses, applied contiguously to the part affected: next, blisters behind the In an embryo of three or four months forma-tion, instead of the sockets, small cells are ob-of service. Dr. Cullen recommends vitriolic ather servable; these are separated by thin mem- to be dropped on the cheek, and to hold the hand branes, each of which progressively exhibits a on the part till that volatile liquor be evaporated. vascular bag, containing a soft knob, that is cov- Should, however, the pain still continue, without intermission, a few drops of laudanum on cotter the two upper ones, become visible; they able dentist, or to resort to such substances as are succeeded by the foremost front teeth. In destroy the nerve : the latter object may be efthree millions, one hundred and thirty-four thou- the commencement of the second year, the first fected by a careful application of the strong minsand, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars; and grinder on each side grows successively in the eral acids, juniper-oil, or by a red-hot wire: but the invested capital three millions, nine hundred under and upper jaws: the next in rotation are this operation, which has frequently produced and fifty-five thousand, eight hundred and thirty the canine or corner teeth, and finally, about the desired effect, ought never to be entrusted to third year, there rise from two to three grinders an unskilful person. The tooth-ach often prometer yearly value of those articles in Indiana is on each side. About the seventh year, all these ceeds from affections or debility of the stomach; one hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars.

The yearly value of those articles in Illinois is

The yearly value of those articles in Illinois is

and nineteen dollars; and the amount of invested be advisable to let the child chew or gnaw such proceed either from some of the first set having

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considerable distress.

If the teeth should be loosened by external violence, they may again be fixed, by pressing them firmly into the sockets, and preserving them in that situation either by a silk or other ligature attached to the adjoining tooth: the patient, however, ought to subsist entirely on spoon-meat, or other soft and liquid food, till the desired effect be attained. But, where this separation arises from a sponginess or weakness in the gums, mild astringents, such as a solution of alum and sugar, tincture of bark, catechu, &c. will serve to consolidate the surrounding parts.

For cleansing and preserving the teeth, burnt bread, or bark, applied by the small finger, or on a piece of calico, will be found a safe and useful dentrifice.— Tegg's Book of Utility.

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ON THE

ANNONA TRILOBA OF LINNÆUS.

D. corresponding member of the Medico-Bosition entirely. should I not Should I not

DEAR SIR—There is a species of Annona that is indigenous to the United States, and which I subject, by Saturday week.

am disposed to conclude, would be well worthy

Your's, &c.

W. Z. am disposed to conclude, would be well worthy of the notice and attention of the horticulturist.

This is the Annona Triloba of Linnaus; which is recognized, by the common and local appellations of papaw, or custard-apple. It is a small, although an highly ornamental tree, that delights as a man's rist—we have tasted but never eat of I found that five dollars and fifty cents per acre. in a rich and prolific soil, and is generally found it, though it might, no doubt, be used as an escugrowing in valleys and low grounds, and in the lent in some shape.]—Ed. Am. Far. vicinity of rivulets; but more frequently in the neighbourhood of creeks. The fruit of this tree, assumes when arrived to a state of perfection, rather a purplish hue externally, and that of a deep yellow internally. This is rather egg-shaped, and is excellent, and by many justly pronounced to be very delicious. The largest, that I recollect of having seen, weighed from four to five ounces.

dent, it will be found a valuable substitute for the prune.

of the cultivation, not only of our native vegeta-large, poor fields with corn, without manure.— ble productions, that more properly belong to Should these hints lead to an investigation of the

WM. ZOLLICKOFFER.

Middleburg, Md. 21st July, 1824.

gypsum or sulphate of lime. Mr. Somerville's ideas on this subject, although fluently written, are not, I think, correct. As to the sulphate of lime, producing its effects upon the principle of its septical powers, is in my opinion a very inconsistent notion. If this were the case, why had it ing, planting, harrowing, hoeing, ploughtened in the lime of the lime, producing its effects upon the principle of its septical powers, is in my opinion a very inconsistent notion. If this were the case, why had it ing, planting, harrowing, hoeing, ploughtened in the lime of the lime. When the lime of the lime not this effect upon the low ground, that had ing, gathering and husking, that eight washed from the hills or elevated spots, which dollars per acre covered all expenses. must of course have contained, a greater quantum This, for the field, come to of dead vegetable matter, than the situations from which it had been washed? Mr. S. cannot repairs for fences, at \$2 per acre, \$12 00 Communicated in a letter, to the Editor of the account for this circumstance which I think a American Farmer, by William Zollickoffer, M. very conclusive argument to battle down his po-

Should I not be too much engaged in profes-

90

From the Examiner, Washington, Penn. May 1, 1824.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

GOOD AND BAD FARMING.

During the last summer and fall, my business cents per bushel, led me to take several rides through different This species of Annona is, perhaps, more particularly confined to the western section of our any thing else, I took memorandums of the state country; where I am informed it may be seen of improvement and progress of agriculture, in shall do myself the pleasure of presenting to you. In shall do myself the pleasure of presenting to you. It is very probable that I may also send you, at vantages!—That this society has, in no inconsite the most suitable time for transplanting, a few of the young trees, as frequent opportunities offer. Should, however, any of your friends express a that witnessed the difference between the first advantages!—That this society has, in no inconsite to extraordinate and respectable? The above Calculation and the word and the spectable? The above Calculation and the strong are present in the above Calculation and the strong are pendent and respectable? The above Calculation are pendent and respectable and respectable are pendent and respectable are pendent and respectable are pendent and respectable are pendent and respectable a

been suffered to remain in the jaw after the second has appeared, from a want of space in the jaw-bone, or from mal-conformation. In these cases, the only effectual remedy is that of extracting such of the teeth as, by their situation, obstruct their neighbours, and sometimes occasion of the teeth as, by their situation, obstruct their neighbours, and sometimes occasion of the certain such as the somewhat interested, in the encouragement of the solventy and ruinous method of planting of the cultivation part of the restriction will for a moment deny. But I must leave these speculations, and give you some facts which I find entered on my memorandums, in hopes that they may be useful, by instance of the cultivation processes.

Extract from Memorandums.

DEAR SIR-J have this day commenced some by a small but beautiful field of corn, belonging remarks in relation to the modus operandi of to Mr. B. containing only six acres. On a careful

60 00

Leaving a clear profit to Mr. B. of

852 50

"During the same week, in another part of the county, I noticed a field, belonging to Mr. C. of a very different description. It contained the number of acres, comes to \$137 50 Add rent, taxes, fences, &c.

at 2 dollars per acre, 50 00

187 50

Deduct from this sum ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents, the price of 375 bushels, which is the produce of the field, at 15 bushels per acre, and at 25

93 75

Leaving an actual loss to Mr. C. of

893 75

country; where I am informed it may be seen growing in some situations in very great abundance. I have also been told, that those who reside in the neighbourhood of situations in which it is found, are well aware of its esculent and nutricious qualities. The only places in which I have observed it in this state, is along the water courses of the Big and Little Pipetreeks and that of the Monocacy; where within the circumscribed limits of an acre of ground, several bushels of the fruit may frequently be promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures were to be found. And on the other hand, in state of improvement as it was well set with These plain matter of fact calculations, place cured in the proper season. This fruit may, I were to be found. And on the other hand, in state of improvement, as it was well set with think, be justly considered far superior in point of delicacy of flavour to that of the Plantain or most wretched condition, none were to be found. er. So far as I was able to judge, the two fields Banana Tree, which is a native of the West This proves the correctness of an old saying—were originally about the same quality. Every Indies. It may be eaten, both in its recent and dried state, in the latter of which, I am confidence were to obtain it." In tracing the ope-about in proportion to the corn; but could not be rations of the human mind there is no more ob- so well made a matter of plain calculation. Does vious truth than the above. We here see a so- not this in part at least, account for some families If spared until the ensuing fall, I shall avail myciety, honorably and liberally hatronized by the becoming bankrupts and beggars on good farms,
self of the advantage, of procuring a quantity of state; and strange to tell, not one in twenty of whilst others, on farms not superior, become inthe seed, as well as some of the fruit, which I the very persons, for whose benefit it was orga-dependent and respectable? The above calcula-

From the Christian Almanac.

FARMERS' CALENDAR .- JULY.

While you celebrate the independence of your country, be grateful to God; and express your gratitude, not by rioting and excess, but by offering to Him the incense of your heart. And while you thank him that you cultivate the soil of Freerious liberty" of his "children.

Now give every attention to your dairy .- Vessels of lead, copper and brass, contain poisonous cold that it will bear. qualities, and should not be used much for milk. The Sugar-cane po Look to your summer schools, and let the inmember the poor widow and orphan, and impart

to them a portion from your stores.

Much hard work is to be done this month .-Drink neither too much hot rum, or cold water. Make not having and harvest an excuse for intemperance, but eat and drink in order to live, industrious, but not violent-and your harvest them into your compost.

herb drink, with a mother's care, will often save Georgia, it is perfected by the cold weather of herb drink, with a mother's care, will often save Georgia, it is perfected by the cold weather of prices of land, nouse-fuel, food, ratment, fayou from a fever, and the expense of a doctor's autumn and winter; when the cold is enough to bour, and other things in different parts of the bill. It is said on good authority, that early lambs freeze the cane, it renders the juice unfit to make country; the design being to exhibit a true picture of the present state of the people of France.

their wool will be better the next spring.

Extract from observations of Mr. Thomas M Call, published in the Southern Recorder.

change. In Germany and England, the climates Butter tree, and bring them over to us, it would have become more temperate; in and near be pleasant to our industrious house-wives to Charleston, South Carolina, it is otherwise—the have an annual crop of butter from the orchard sweet orange was once a common inhabitant near of fruit trees. Charleston; the climate becoming colder, the orange has removed farther south, except in very sheltered situations. The precise degree of cold that the sweet orange tree will bear, is not known-perhaps not much below 30 degrees if of long continuance; the sour orange is more hardy. and the citron and lime are less so.

The coffee tree will, probably not bear a degree of cold equal to 41°, which produces white frost. This plant delights in a hilly country; a level rich soil causes the plant to run much into suckers, and the seeds are of bad quality, as has been proved at English Naparina, in the Island 25—Do. Rye, \$2 a \$2 75—Corn Meal, per brl. \$2 of Trinidad, where the planters neglected it, and

destroyed the plantations before 1796.

The Olive tree perfects its fruit as far north as the Duchy of Milan .- The city of Milan is in lat. 45, 28, N.; the medium temperature of its climate cold is not known. This is the coldest climate in which the Olive tree is cultivated in Euthe plant will bear; perhaps not greater than 17 degrees, at which the sap of trees begins to con-

answers the purpose.

The greater Palm or Date tree, the fruit of which is greatly valued as a food for man in northdom, pray that all may be brought into the "glo- ern Africa, Arabia and Persia, would probably \$6 do.—Dark, \$2 to \$4 do. dull-Green, frosted, answer a similar purpose in most parts of Geor- \$1 to \$2 do. not wanted. gia; but we have no information of the degree of

The Sugar-cane perfects its saccharine maturity in Georgia, as far north as Milledgeville, in structress, to whom you commit your little ones, lat. 33, and perhaps further. The season for teach them, by her example, to be good. Re-manufacturing the sugar is so short, that it has not yet been attempted as a crop, except on the sea board. But, by digging up the canes with a part of the roots, and laying them in mattresses covered with their own foliage before the frost comes on, would lengthen the manufacturing season, and increase the sweetness of the juice; and and not live merely to eat and drink. Rise before when the freezing weather sets in, if additional the sun, and mow while the dew is on; mow covering of earth were added, it might be promorning and evening, and make hay, and get it longed until March. The saccharine maturity of in, while the sun shines. Be regular, temperate, the cane is indicated when the expressed juice will raise the hydrometer of Beaume for Pese will be gathered earlier and better than your syrups to the 5th degree, which is 31 per cent. neighbour Thirsty's; and when harvest is over, heavier than common water, or specific gravity you will not have the rheumatism. Let your nearly 1,035, when two gallons of juice will make corn be hoed the third time before it is spindled; a pound of sugar;—when the juice will raise the do not make too high hills around it, lest you hydrometer to 8 or perhaps nine degrees, one keep off the sun and rain from the roots. Put a gallon will make a pound. An acre of ground, handful of ashes around the hill, previous to the properly prepared with manure, would yield a second hoeing. If weeds are going to seed in sufficiency of sugar and syrup for a large family, your barn yards and gardens, cut them and put and a sufficiency of canes to plant the succeeding Mothers may see that herbs are gathered while in their bloom. Say what you will, a bowl of season of dry weather; in Louisiana, Florida and from those of England:—Also an account of the

The Shea tree from which the Africans obtain an excellent butter, as we are informed by Park, and by the Africans themselves, would probably Student of Lincoln's Inn, just published by E. be valuable in some of our warmest climates. If Bliss, and E. White, New-York, in Boards, duodesome of our national ships would procure, when cimo. The climate of several countries are known to on that coast, a few of the plants of the Shea-

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1824.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

-Wheat, white, \$1-Do. Red, 95 cts-Corn, 30 Wheat, white, \$1-Do. Red, 93 cts—Corn, 30 a 32 cts.—Do. white, 33 cts.—Rye, per bus. 41 cts.—Oats, 19 cts. cargo price—B. E. Peas, none—White Beans, none—Whiskey, 27 cts.—Apple Brandy, 35 cts—Peach do. \$1.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 a \$2 25— No. 2, \$1 87\frac{1}{2}\$—Do. Old, No. 1, \$1 50—Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 rope. It is not understood what degree of cold 75-Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75-Ginseng, out of season-Linseed Oil, 65 cents .- Clover Seed, out of season-Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushelthe young plants should be imported by our government, as it would be too expensive for private cts.—Pork, Mess, \$15 50—Ditto Prime, \$12—

adventure. The seeds will not germinate, until Butter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.-Lard, 9 cts.-Bacon, they have passed through the digestive process in the stomach of the turkey, which divests them Feathers, 35 cts.—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.—Meof their oil, and fits them for reproduction: it is rino full blooded 35 to 40 cts.—3 do. 30 to 35 cts. said, that by mashing the skin and flesh of the —3 do. 25 to 28 cts.—Common, 20 to 25 cts.—25 fruit, and digesting them in a solution of alkali, per cent. more when well washed on the sheep and free from tags.

TOBACCO-Yellow, from \$20 to \$45, scarce and wanted-Red, from \$8 to \$12 do.-Brown, \$4 to

IMPROVED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

We congratulate our agriculturists on the accession of a remarkably fine bull calf, and yearling heifer of this valuable breed, imported in the ship Franklin, Gapt. Graham.—They are of unusually fine form, and in excellent condition, considering their voyage. They were purchased from Lady Groward's estate.—They are now to be seen at the farm of D. Williamson, Jr. Esq.

Overseer Wanted.

I wish to employ a single Man in the capacity of Overseer-he will be required to produce sa tisfactory reference as to character and capabi-

JNO. C. MOALE, Near Ellicott's Patapsco Mills.

A RIDE OF

Eight hundred miles in France.

Containing a sketch of the face of the country, of its Rural Economy, of the towns and vil-lages, of manufactures and trade, and of such of prices of land, house-fuel, food, raiment, la-

To which is added, a General View of the Finances of the Kingdom-by James Paul Cobbett,

The American Gardener:

Or a treatise on the situation, soil, fencing and laying out of Gardens: on the making and management of hot beds and green houses; and on the propagation and cultivation of the several sorts of vegetables, herbs, fruits, and flowers. By WILLIAM COBBETT.

A London stereotype edition; in boards, duodecimo-500 copies just received and for sale, by E. BLISS, and E. WHITE, NEW-YORK.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Celebration of the birth-day of Linnaus, concluded—A brief extract from the proceedings of the Trustees of the Board of Agriculture, for the Fastern Shore—Report of the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of St. John's, Colleton—On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bon-nets, No. 4.—Domestic Manufactures now actually wrought nets, No. 4.—Domestic Manufactures now actually wrought in the United States, with the capital embarked in that branch of national industry—On the teeth—On the Annona Triloba of Limews—Remarks on Gypsum, or Sulphate of Lime—Differences between good and bad farming—Extract from Memorandums—Farmer's Calendar, July—Extracts from observations of Mr. Thomas M. Call, published in the Southern Recorder—Prices Current—Improved Short Horn Cattle—Advertisements, &c.

Printed every Feiday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER. Editor. by JOSEPH ROBINSON on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets. Baltimore: where every description of Book and Job Printing is executed with nearness and dispatch—Orders from a distance for PRINTING or HINDING, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore:

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ed savage. regard, and admiration; but the tourist for health, or pleasure, who is borne along with the swollen for more deliberate observation, will gather but little to edify the enquiring Agriculturist. The merely transient glimpse of a beautiful farm, waving with luxuriant crops, imparts no practical lesson; that is only to be learned by examination of the soil, and by catechising its manager through all the modes and tenses; to ascertain the time of his sowing and quantity of seed; the quantity and kind of manure; the process of cultivation, &c. &c.

sensible man, and with that philosophy of temper which robs adversity of its sting, sought that hap-piness in the rural walks of a free and tolerant country, which is not to be found amidst the splendour and cares of royalty—whether usurped now, or "legitimate," because—usurped long ago.

The expense of travelling from Philadelphia

to New York was, steam boat and stage Fare \$2 50, breakfast and dinner \$1—total \$2.50—distance

As my pleasure is to see, and my object to describe the country, rather than cities, I shall say nothing of New York, its fine harbour, its gilded spires, its publick edifices, and numerous accommodations for the pious or the wicked; the votaries of literature or the slaves of sensuality .-An excursion to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, under the kind attentions and favourable guidance of Capt. B. of the navy, occupied the most agree-able hours passed in this great and growing Liver-pool of America. We were on board of the Washington 74, the second American ship of her class, that ever displayed the "star spangled banner" on the shores of Europe; when she bore, on

"With the skill of an Orpheus to soften the brute, "With the fire of Prometheus to kindle mankind;

"Even tyranny listening, sat silent and mute, "And corruption sunk scorch'd from the glance of his mind."

VOL. 6 .- 22.

OBSERVATIONS OF A CORRESPONDENT, and to the arm that elasticity of nerve, which established in 1802, under the administration of death only can vanquish. Here also we saw on the lawn a pair of South American Lamas and a pair of Gazelles. The latter are the property of Academy at West Point for the instruction of the pair of Gazelles. The latter are the property of Academy at West Point for the instruction of the Academy at West Point for the instruction of the arm that elasticity of nerve, which lestablished in 1802, under the administration of death only can vanquish. Here also we saw on the lawn a pair of Gazelles. The latter are the property of Academy at West Point for the instruction of the arm that elasticity of nerve, which lestablished in 1802, under the administration of death only can vanquish. Here also we saw on the lawn a pair of Gazelles. The latter are the property of Academy at West Point for the instruction of the arm that elasticity of nerve, which lestablished in 1802, under the administration of death only can vanquish. Here also we saw on the lawn a pair of South American Lamas and a several attempts were made to form a Military Academy at West Point for the instruction of the arm that elasticity of nerve, which lestablished in 1802, under the administration of President Jefferson. Previous to that period, several attempts were made to form a Military Academy at West Point for the instruction of the arm tillery and engineers artillery officers and men, but it was found that artillery officers and men, but it was found that artillery officers and men, but it was found that the practice, without theory, did not produce any lasting benefits, and was very expensive without any great results. The artillery and engineers are the property of the sevent attempts were made to form a Military Academy at West Point for the instruction of the artillery officers and men, but it was found that the practice, without theory, did not produce any several attempts were a latempts were a latempts were a latemp because of the inadequacy of the description; chancery decision touches pro forma on the Jerganization was found not to answer the expected for no one could view them without a feeling of homage to the genius that so happily conceived, than 600 passengers. The Kent is a boat of imtillerists, it did not furnish any skilful engineers; and the skill that so well executed, the design.

These works might serve as a subject for the painter, who would illustrate the progress of science, and the vast transcendency of cultivated intellect, over the hebetated mind of the untutor-poposition promptly followed suit. Between 4 as well as disappointment, as very few of the largest and the vast transcendency of cultivated opposition promptly followed suit. Between 4 as well as disappointment, as very few of the largest and the vast transcendency of cultivated of the untutor-poposition promptly followed suit. Between 4 as well as disappointment, and the course was consequently had to foreign engineers, it did not furnish any skind engineers, and recourse was consequently had to foreign engineers to give plans of fortifications and to compainter, who would illustrate the progress of pense to Albany was then but \$2, it has since the defences of the country. In this likes were the defence of the country. In this likes were the progress of the country of the pense to Albany was then but \$2, it has since the defences of the country. In this likes were the progress of the country of the pense to Albany was then but \$2, it has since the defences of the country. In this likes the government found great inconvenience, and the vast transcendency of cultivated to be pense to \$4.00 to the pense to a pense to Albany was then but \$2.00 to the pense to give plans of fortifications and to compain the pense to give plans of fortifications and to compain the pense to give plans of fortifications and to compain the pense to give plans of fortifications and to compain the pense to give plans of fortifications and to compain the pense to give plans of fortifications and the pense to give plans of fortifications and to compain the pense to give plans of fortifications and to compain the pense to give plans of fortifications and to compain the pense to give plans of fortifications and the pense to give plans of fortifications and the pense to give plans of fortifications and the d savage.

and 5 P. M. we landed at West Point, remained foreign engineers employed were found to be betBetween Philadelphia and this place, there are two entire days, stopped again at Catskill, where ter than our own. Mr. Jefferson conceiving it of numerous objects which cannot fail to attract your we ascended the mountain 3000 feet above the the first importance to provide for the gradual tide. No stranger should visit this part of the defence of the country in times of peace, and be-

country without halting at these places. heights of West Point, serve as so many monuvirtues of those who reared them.

Were the topick suited to your journal, I might which characterise this national school as a focus, act was passed for augmenting the corps of en-whence the rays of the most useful sciences di-gineers to its present establishment, and for orverge through every part of our country; I might ganizing an academick staff, consisting of one descant with pleasure on the fine appearance and professor of natural and experimental philosodeportment of the Cadets, the beautiful speci- phy, with one assistant; one professor of engi-Willis' Kent bugle, &c. but these are themes, cadets of the several regiments and corps, were difficult to bring within the purview of the formed into a corp of four companies under officers "AMERICAN FARMER."

OBSERVATIONS OF A CORRESPONDENT, and to the arm that elasticity of nerve, which established in 1802, under the administration of ing satisfied from past experience, that we must recurrent and velocity of modern travelling in steam large agricultural readers excuse me for occupying zens, recommended to Congress a new organizayour columns with a sketch of the scenery on the tion of the army and an act was passed on the 16th banks of this noble river; where nature seems to of April, 1802, fixing the military peace establish-have concentrated, with lavish and partial hand, ment; in which it provides for a corps of Engiher finest specimens of the sublime and the neers and a Military Academy at West Point, and picturesque. With me, however, the moral as-sociations of West Point preponderated over the admiration its natural beauties excited. My mind recurred involuntarily to the memorable in-cidents of the revolution connected with the pay, rank and emoluments of a major, two assistant engineers with the pay, rank and scenes around me: I could not but remember the emoluments of a captain, two other assistant en-We left Philadelphia at 6 A. M. and at 3½ P. bold and reckless treason of the avaricious Argineers with the pay, rank and emoluments of M. arrived in New York, by what is called the nold; the romantic and ill starred enterprise of first lieutenants, and two other assistant engineers BUONAPARTE, ex-king of Spain; who has, like a Cato-like firmness of Washington; and I was dollars per month, and two rations per day. This almost ready to conclude, that the Deity himself corps so organized formed the military academy. had selected the sublime grandeur of this, then, The same law also provided that the president uncultivated wilderness, as an appropriate thea- at his discretion, when he should deem it expetre, where the human soul might conceive its dient might augment the corps of engineers to boldest designs, and display its highest passions, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, There appears too to be a peculiar fitness in de-four captains, four first and four second lieutendicating it now, to the cultivation of the sciences, ants; and that promotions should be made in the and especially to the study of the art of military said corps with a view to particular merit withdefences. There is said to be a secret charm out regard to rank, and also that the senior offipervading mountain scenery which fosters the cer of the corps of engineers, should be the sulove of freedom, and the very ruins of the old perintendent of the military academy; and in his battlements that still crown the surrounding absence the next in rank. Shortly after a teacher of the French language, and a teacher of ments of patriotism, exhorting the young soldier drawing, was added to the institution, at this time to remember and to emulate the valour and the the cadets of engineers and artillerists amounting in all to 40, were assembled at West Point for in-struction. The officers of engineers were then here dwell upon the exact discipline, the enlight-obliged to perform the duties of professors, and ened system, and valuable objects of instruction continued to do so until the year 1811, when an his double mission to Naples and Russia, the illustrious Pinkney, of whom I may repeat, as to the force of his eloquence, what has been said of an orator not his equal.

The Caters, the Caters, the beautiful specific piny, with one assistant; one professor of engineering, with one assistant; one professor of the drawings, the noble Library of many mathematics, with one assistant; and a sword the force of his eloquence, what has been said of lies, the enchanting musick, especially of Mr. establishment of the academick staff; and the Willis, West bush of the assistant of the professor of engineering many many mathematics, with one assistant; one professor of engineering many many many mathematics, with one assistant; and a sword mathematics, with one assistant; one professor of the sword mathematics, with one assistant; and a sword mathematics, with one assistant in the sword mathematics, with one assistant in the sword mathematics, with one assistant in to which, if it were easy to do justice it would be sent to the military academy as students and of the line. Finding that there were other pro-Suffice it for this occasion to state that from the fessorships necessary for the accomplishment of At Brooklyn too, we saw with a feeling of vemeration, "old IRON SIDES" reposing on her laument, I felt anxious to ascertain with certainty its for fulfilling the objects of the institution, the rels, as if satisfied with having dispelled the origin, rise, and progress, which I do not remem- present secretary of war, added to the staff, charm of British naval invincibility, and demonstrated the moral truth, that, other circumstances fortunately I met with an old officer who had long mistry, mineralogy, and geology, with an assistant equal, the spirit of conscious freedom alone, can been a member of the institution, and from whom taken from the graduates of the institution. The give that supernatural animation to the heart, I learned that the Military Academy was first chaplain to perform the duties of professor of

ethicks, geography and moral law; an instructor of tacticks, an experienced officer to command the corps of cadets, with two or more assistant instructors, lieutenants who had been graduated at the military academy; also an instructor of artillery. And I understand that it is contemplated to add to the establishment an instructor of cavalry, with a suitable number of horses to teach equitation and to instruct the cadets in the cavalry exercises, and those of the light or horse artillery. This last addition will complete the institution and render the school one of the most perfect of the kind in the universe. As we have no cavalry belonging to the military peace establishment, perhaps on account of the expense of maintaining the horses, and the little service which cavalry can render in time of peace, the instruction of the cadets in cavalry manœuvres and exercises, may be considered very important, as it will enable the government in time of war to have recourse to graduates of the military academy for a competent establishment of officers to form a corps of the students receive their month's pay as if in cavalry. The secretary of war has directed, we the regular army, amounting in the year, for understand, a system for the cavalry to be comeach, to 336 dollars, which is adequate to all expiled, and the work is actually in the press .-Thus this valuable institution will become the nucleous of military fame, composed of every arm necessary to forming a complete army, and will furnish at the same time, officers well instructed in every branch of the sciences.

It went into operation under General Jonathan ened men, prepared by their habits of early and

Williams, whose likeness is suspended in the Li- strict subordination, to make good citizens in brary; as are also full length likenesses of Wash- time of peace, and by their scientific military brary; as are also full length likenesses of Washington, and Jefferson-the latter taken recently, by Mr. Sully; and a speaking resemblance of Mr. Calhoun, with whom the academy is understood to be an object of especial favour and solicitude. In making choice from the great number that apply to be admitted as students, a preference is, and ought to be given, to the sons of Revolutionary officers, and of the deceased officers of the late war. If, unfortunately, this establishment should become subservient to the convenience of wealthy men, who can well afford to pay for the education of their sons; or should it be found most accessible to the sons or wards of men of high political stations and influence; an abuse to which some jealous politicians have apprehended it may be liable, it would deservedly lose its character, and, with its character, its existence.

The number of students is limited to 250, and none are admitted above the age of fourteen; penses, and relieves their connexions from all charge for the time they remain. The whole establishment costs \$115,000 per annum. In re-turn for this expense, the Government secures for the command of our armies, and the defence of our country, a great number of highly enlight- perusal of the following

acquirements, to develope and wield with effect, the physical resources of the nation in time of war. In fact, we are already beginning to gather some of the valuable fruits which this well conducted establishment was designed to distribute throughout the States. It begins to furnish for our colleges, and schools, the best Professors of the exact sciences, which are here taught in their highest branches, and greatest perfection; even AGRICULTURE herself, will soon acknowledge the more direct interest which she has in the prosperity of a school which has enabled and will still further enable the Secretary of War to afford, at her call, accomplished civil engineers, fully prepared with the implements and the science, to make surveys, and digest plans for ROADS AND CANALS; those great channels so necessary and so well adapted to expedite and cheapen the transit of agricultural productions to their best markets; and to serve as the means of national defence. In short, the ways and the means of diffusing general intelligence, of amassing national power, and of providing for the common good.

That the military academy at West Point is fitted to make such men, and to secure such results as I have stated, you will the better see by

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDIES AND EMPLOYMENT OF TIME DURING THE DAY.

From lawn of day to un-rise.	From sun-rise to 7 oclack.	From 7 to 8.	From 8 to 11 o'clock.	From 11 to 12.	From 12 to 1 o'clock.	Frem 1 to 2.	From 2 to 4 o'clock.	From 4 to sun-set.	From sun-set to half hour past.	From half h'r past sun-set to half past 9 o'clock.	From half past to 10 o'clock
					FIRST CLASS.						
pection of Rooms thirty minutes	Study of Engineering and the Military Art.	Class Parade at 8.	Recitations and Drawing relative to Engineering and the Military Art.	Lectures on Engineering and the Military Art.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Lectures on Chymistry applied to the Arts, or on Mineralogy and Geology. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Priday, Study of the same subject.	o'cleck.	Study and Recitations of Geography, History, Ethicks, and National Law.	t sun-set.	mediately after supper.	Study of Engineering and the Military Art.	after Tattoo.
of Room		17-C		s	ECOND CLASS	C1		U-call at	ters im		
GcIns	Study of Natural and Experiment'l Philosophy.	Mounting at half pa	Recitations in Natural & Experimental Philosophy.	Lectures on Natural & Experiment? Philosophy.	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Lectures on Chemistry. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Study of the same subject.	reation from Dint	Drawing of Landscape and Topography.	s Parade and Roll-call	Signal to retire to quar	Study of Natural and Experiment'l Philosophy.	c-Roll call immediately
Accourtements, &cIns after Roll-cal		ard Mo			THIRD CLASS	k-Rec		-Drea	-Sign		o'clock-
Arms, Account	Study of Mathematics	o'clock-Gu	Recitations in Mathematics.	Stu ly of Mathematics.	Recitations in French.	r at 1 o'cloc	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, drawing of the human figure, Tuesday & Thursday, Study of French.	ry Exercises	Supper immediately after parad	Study of Mathematics	so at half past 9
5		st at 7		F	OURTH CLASS	Dinne		Military	ediately	DE Z. HI	Tattoo at
Cleaning	Study of Mathematics	Breakfa	Recitations in Mathematics.	Study of Mathematics.	Study and Recitations of French.		Study and Recitations of French.		Supper imm	Study of Mathematics.	Tatto

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Lights,

o at half past to extinguish

Signal

GULATIONS" of the Academy, which are strictly enforced, and as you will see, admirably adapted ture of the United States. for the sure attainment of the great ends of the Institution, under the superintendance of Major Thayer, an officer of unquestioned abilities.

It may be that we visited the Point under circumstances peculiarly auspicious to seeing it to the best advantage, being of a party in the train husbandry, must strike your countrymen with crops would be of Major General McComb, the commandant of the United Corps of Engineers, and ex-officio this country, this tillage has been helped with Inspector of the Academy.—He was accompanied on landing from the steam boat, by his two daughters; by Mr. John Mason, Jr. of George-town; by Mr. Jackson, the British commissioner sides that the crops must be smaller, and the and two children; by three members of the Bri-tish Parliament, and their friend and fellow tra-turn much of the more elevated fields to sheeptish Parliament, and their friend and fellow traveller, Mr. Labrouchere; Mr. D. Hoffman, and downs, from which they were broken up when Mr. Skinner and their ladies, and Professor Pat-grain was dear; and much of our still poorer tison of your city. Martial musick welcomed lands must lie quite idle, and return by natural the General's arrival as he stept upon the wharf, process, to the state of heaths and warrens, from and he was conducted to his quarters by Major Worth, acting superintendant, and Captain Mackey, under appropriate salutes of reverberating cannon. After we had taken some refreshment, we sauntered out upon the beautiful plain in front carry our operations farther than our farm-yard of the public buildings, where, it being vacation, manure will go. more than 200 Cadets were displayed in their But there is more than 200 Cadets were displayed in their best military array, and presently a fine graceful adverted to, which is very much in our favour, looking young officer, whom I afterwards learned and to which is principally owing the remarkable assigned to our party to witness the ceremony, rendered interesting by various circumstances.have written twenty lines about this charming clover system, they would produce as much good till grass comes. Place.—You see how I have lingered about it—I grain as before, and keep large flocks besides.

Also, the Scotch I doubt now if you can venture to give it to your If these things be true, as I believe they are, but if wanted sooner, doubt now if you can venture to give it to your in my next, they shall be compensated by a particular description of the management, soil and products of the celebrated farm of EARL STIMSON, Esq. which took the prize offered for the best just returned from visiting.

In the mean time, with prayers to be pardoned for the length of this, I remain their, and your obedient servant.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New-York.

ON A ROTATION OF CROPS. To the President and Members of the Agricultu-ral Society of New-York.

GENTLEMEN-I received by the hands of Isaac

For your own satisfaction I send you the "RE- or impropriety, add on this occasion, some ob- sary management; it may be in three or four servations on the improvement of the agricul-

> You have not only heard of, but some of your members have seen, the perfection of our tillage, especially at Holkham; the great breadths of very middling land, which are kept in constant as well without division fences as with them, be and profitable rotations, by means of the turnip cause there would be nothing to depasture; the very great astonishment: but in many parts of which they had been reclaimed by enclosure and cultivation. Thus we shall be thrown back to year condition as cultivators, depending upon the natural staple of the soil, and not being able to

was the son of Governor Finley, was detached to extent and success of our culture; this is, the apprise the General that the corps was ready to versatility of our winters: we have no season so receive him .- He proceeded immediately to re-severe, but that, with a little contrivance, our view them, a convenient site having been first sheep can eat our turnips on the land where they grow; and all our better grass lands winter about rendered interesting by various circumstances.— two sheep per acre, very generally without either The next day the Library, and Drawing and Philo- hay or grain. To this, you will perceive, is sophical Apparatus apartments were opened for owing the incalculable advantages of the sheep our inspection and amusement; in short, every husbandry, combined with the operations of the thing was done, and done successfully, to make us plough; to our open winters are owing, not only pass the time most pleasantly; and I can assure the immense increase of annual value, derived you that I have left no place since I left home, from 40 millions of sheep, and 100 millions of with so much reluctance; I cannot take leave of pounds of wool; but also the great fertility it, without making acknowledgements to our which, by these flocks, is added to our turnip qualities: as kind host, Mr. Cozens, the obliging keeper of soils. To our open winters, in short, is owing a 1st. The So the house of private entertainment for those who very considerable share of the wealth and popu-food while it is good. stop at the point.—I understand that several falation of Britain. This is so much the more 2d. The common T wacation in August next, and for my own part, I should much prefer it to any place I have yet visited, for recreation of health and rational amusement. When I took my pen, I did not expect to losed and divided, by means of the turnip and the strikingly true, because it has been frequently nip.

3d. The Kohl Rabi, turnip-rooted cabbage. Strikingly true, because it has been frequently nip.

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readers, but if you do, you may promise them that it follows, that the great object of improvement cut for the sheep. with you, is to endeavour to surmount as far as larger flocks. Certainly your winter food must be all got up and stored, and your flocks must be managed farm in this county-and which I have yarded with moderate shelter, and sufficient litter; also, it will follow, that you must undergo system be rightly managed, I think it may afford sometimes scalded. sufficient profit to the cultivator, besides adding, as it spreads, an important increase of national

With the above object in view, the first natural step is, to consider of a rotation of crops the spring, when it is dry enough to work, scarify adapted to the design. It is not necessary to suppose, that the plan, and the rotation, should em-the tilth lie to grow green (as I suppose it will) brace all the land in the farm; on the contrary, it seldom happens that the same rotation of crops your manure should be carted to the field, and is suitable to all the land in a farm of four or five M. Ely, Esq. the certificate of the honour you hundred acres. If, with you, a farmer had but have been pleased to confer on me, for which I two hundred acres of cleared and cultivated land, beg, by these presents, to return my most sin-cere and grateful thanks. As a member of your small part, as from 20 to 40 acres, taking the sheep, will go at least three times as far as if beg, by these presents, to return my most sin- yet he must confine his turnip husbandry to a respectable body, I hope I may, without offence best soil, and confining his exertion to the neces-they were eaten on the land.

small inclosures, or in one good field, divided by imaginary lines into equal portions. The rotation I would recommend, may be thus considered:

If of three years, on three, five, seven or ten acre fields, or compartments, the land would do cause there would be nothing to depasture; the

1st year. Turnips and other roots and plants, for winter feed.

2d. year. Indian Corn, summer tilled for wheat. 3d. year. Wheat. The stubble autumn ploughed for turnips.

If this rotation extend to three ten acre fields, I think the occupier may keep 50 breeding ewes, and winter them and their hoggets in separate yards, because the hoggets require the better keeping. In summer, when the ewes have lambs, they may be used for folding, on the land intended for turnips; but the hoggets now shorn, must still have the better keeping and be encouraged to fatten; when pastures fail, on the approach of winter, it will be necessary to give them some grain, and get them fit for the butch-

In the first year of the above rotation, every possible exertion must be made to get a crop of roots, but the attention is not to be confined to turnips, because they may miss; and besides, they are not well adapted to a warm climate; however, by choosing your cooler soils, you would partly obviate this objection. The outset would be more difficult, while the flock had not been wintered, and manure were scarce. Some of the following, which are all good, may do better with you than common turnips: yellow Scotch turnip, Swedish turnip, Hungarian turnip, Kohl Rabi, Mangel Wurtzel, Scotch Kail, Scotch Cabbage, Savoys, and Potatoes. All, or several of these, should be cultivated in your turnip fallow, and consumed in the order of their keeping

1st. The Scotch Cabbage, which is admirable

2d. The common Turnip, and Hungarian Tur-

3d. The Kohl Rabi, which is very like the

4th. The Swedish Turnip. 5th. The Mangel Wurtzel, which will keep

Also, the Scotch Kail, will stand the winter; but if wanted sooner, its stalks must be split and

As your severe frosts will hurt the sheep's possible the objections from the climate to keeping food, and render turnips too hard, if exposed whole, for the sheep to bite, the food must be served cut, and in small quantities.* Also, the middle of the day should be chosen, to feed them with food that is succulent; mornings and eventhe expense of removing their manure; but with- ings give them sanfoin hay, clover hay, or other out manure it is impossible to farm, and if this dry food. Water daily, but the trough must be

> Concerning the culture of the turnip fallow, and the several plants and roots named, with the order of sowing them, or planting; it is first im-portant that your field be autumn ploughed; in and harrow it; clean off the root-weeds, and let

Against the expense of thus serving the food to the sheep, you may set the saving in the food :

lightly compressed, by treading,* and covered It is much easier and more lucrative to send wool, scribed as the main object of your farming ope-with earth, if it could be got. When your tilth is mutton and beef, to market, than corn, rye, oats, rations, your old field system would become one fourthly, sow Swedish Turnips early in June; duce from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. and lastly, the common Turnip. The land must receive another ploughing for the turnips, and In the foregoing, or turnip system advantage should be taken of rains, in sowing and planting.

The seeds of Scotch Cabbages should be sowed in the middle of August, and the plants pricked out on beds, to stand the winter; otherwise the cabbages will not arrive at a good size; ex-perience guides in these things. The Kail and Savoys are to be sown in Spring, and drawed for planting in the beginning of June. The Hungarian Turnip, and Kohl Rabi, (both Spring sown,) bear planting as well as cabbages; but the Mangel Wurtzel, and Swedish Turnip, are better sewn in drills, and thinned by hoeing. I have here been unnecessarily minute, but I would press on your attention the importance of culti-

crop.

The rotation already stated is very short, and would be found to require great exertions in manuring for turnips; but the rest of the farm would contribute to the quantity of manure without receiving any, as will presently be shown Both sanfoin hay, and clover, should be had for mowing, and the eddishes of both for eating; and if the sail be good enough, as far as the above turnip system is attempted, the rotation may better include four compartments, as follows:

1st. year. Turnips, &c. as before.

2d. year. Indian corn, summer tilled for wheat. 3d. year. Wheat, sown with clover in Spring. 4th. year. Clover, the soil turned down in Autumn late, if possible, for turnips, as at first.

In this rotation the clover is too far from the manure, but you may help it with gypsum. The rotation, however, could only succeed on good

land, and with able management.

I have long considered it an important object with you, to try Talavera wheat, spring sown, to escape the ravages of the Hessian fly. I believe, Talavera wheat, sown with you in April, would ripen in August, and being in a later stage of growth in the middle or latter end of May, when the fly strikes it, might thereby remain safe. The following rotation would suit this object:

(Still within the turnip system)-

1st year. Turnips. 2d. do. Talavera wheat.

3d. do. Clover. 4th. do. Indian Corn.

This rotation is certainly preferable, if the Talavera wheat succeed, but it will not pay you to of fallow for turnips. They can neither procure the Hessian Fly, to which I beg to call your parput oats or barley instead of wheat, on this, your best land. By one or other of these rotations, ably conducted, you may have a turnip system, adapted to your climate, and if your farmers, in gene-nips. 4th. Barley. 5th. Seeds. 6th. Seeds. public; but I should suppose not, because the ral, will only learn by degrees to pursue it, to (two grass years.) 7th. Peas. 8th. Wheat. You same remarks, taken as true, have been in subthe extent of wintering 100 sheep, and shearing would want manure to Nos. 1, 3, and 8, besides stance inserted in the late "Introduction to En-100 fleeces on every farm of 150 or 200 acres of the impossibility of consuming your turnips (if cleared land, it would progressively make an im- you get them) on the land. portant addition to your agricultural property,

made, as above, cart your manure on the land-it and barley, which should only be raised for home renewal only, by sowing seeds upon the wheat, having been turned over to lie a fortnight or so, to consumption, and to increase manure. Consider and letting the land lie on again. Thus the land become short; and when your annual weeds ing the downfall in the prices of breadstuff, &c. would come to the fallow again periodically, in have well vegetated, plough in the manure and it is a miserable practice to keep large breadths better condition, and your old field wheat crops them together. Having in the interim planted of land in a coarse tillage, and reap little crops would improve. your corn, after this ploughing (suppose in the for much labour. Your wheat land, in the turnip middle of May,) you may immediately plant system, sowing three business per act, may your potatoes, suppose an acre; Scotch Cabbaduce 24 bushels; thus ten acres of wheat, may land but that which is, in its turn, within be equal to 20 in produce, (by the old method,) your turnip system. In your old field system it

Of the old Field System.

vating several sorts of food, both as to the division of labour, and the probable success of the crop.

The rotation already stated is very short, and but some fine pasturage. When your oldest ley is broken up, and will succeed on land not good enough for white summer fallowed, sow it with wheat, or wheat clover. We frequently add trefoil to other and rye, (because some rye you should have,) seeds, and sometimes sow it alone, or with rye-but sow it in spring with santoin, or with such grass. Your timothy is not calculated for hilly go from wheat (the stubble autumn ploughed) to them true and clean; otherwise it is an excel-spring tares; these may be folded off with sheep lent grass for leys. in summer, and the fourth year sow spring grain There is no grass but the varieties of holium with difficulty practicable on any of your lands, like corn, and can be afforded cheap, and in any and where the turnip system is introduced. I quantity. Neither is there any, excepting cocks-should prefer always sowing sanfoin, trefoil, white foot, which is adapted to such various soils; it clover, improved raygrass, and other seeds adapt-ed to the soil, and as prudence dictated, with the first crop after the fallow; I mean in the old ture; and here it will stand for permanent pasfield part, which must always be the much larger turage. But excepting your natural meadows and part of every farm.

ty generally, where the soil is good enough to pro of many ages, and the depasturing of flocks, duce it; and also, that you plough it down in au-from time immemorial; and for fattening beeves, tumn, for Indian corn to follow. Your rotation in you must depend chiefly on the stall. Neverthe-

this case, I canceive to be

1st. year. Fallow. 2d. year. Wheat. 3d. year. Clover. 4th. year. Corn.

But what follows the corn? If wheat, the rotation cannot be supported. Seeds cannot follow case, it appears that the land must return to a which case you may be sure of obtaining the poor and neglected state for a term of years. You cannot succeed in any lengthened rotation, which ought to be exploded. extending to all your convertible fields, as we do, because of the objections to the turnip system. What are your farmers to do with 30 or 40 acres in the present year, are two articles concerning manure, nor raise the crop, nor get it up and ticular attention. I do not know whether any furconsume it. If, as with us, your dryer soils were ther observations have since been made, or any cultivated by 1st. Fallow. 2d. Wheat. 3d. Tur-better information obtained and laid before the

admit of seeds with the third crop, or spring grass both bear raked seeds-but have no claim grain. Of course, it must follow, that the land to cultivation as separate grasses. The foxtail

Of proper seeds for Leys.

by no means follows that you should sow all the fields, as they are renewed, with the same seeds. One piece may be more elevated, and poorer than In the foregoing, or turnip system, whichever the rest; here you must have sanfoin. Another rotation be preferred, I have said nothing of barley or oats; there will be persons enough trying acre, and a peck of the improved ray, or ryeto raise these on the old field system, long after grass, (which I call Russell-grass, because the oth-the better farmers have struck into that which is er name is absurd.) The old rye grass is bad, but more profitable. The old field system, (by which the improved varieties yield constant verdure, I mean that which is yet pretty generally in use and are very good. Neither is it indispensable with you,) is capable of great improvement in that your old fields should be broken up in reguthe simplest manner; in fact, your dryer soils lar order; the sanfoin ley, with the help of gypare very much injured by growing spring grain, and corn after wheat. By your turnip system, ver and Russell grass ley (being better land too) you will have corn, and for spring grains, they are very little worth; but your old fields must four years. Again—on another ley you may sow nevertheless be renewed, or you would lose your of Russell-grass, two bushels, and of rib-grass, sanfoin hay, and other produce from their pastu- four or five lbs. to the acre, which pasturage other seeds for hay or pasturage, as the soil is ordry soils, and the cocksfoot does not admit of best adapted for. Stiff or moist soils, may thus having its seeds dressed by wind, so as to render

with grass seeds. But I should think this rotation herenne, which bears seeds that may be dressed bettems, I believe you have but little land which I am very well aware that you sow clever, pret- is adapted to grazing; sheep-downs are the work less, by renewing your leys, and supplying yourselves with sanfoin hay, &c. and summer feeding, you may increase your neat stock as well as

sheep, and so add to your manure,

If you have not yet, I would advise you speedis ly to procure some of our Russell-grass, and shall have pleasure in executing any order to that corn, by reason of the summer tillage. In either effect which may be addressed to my office; in

Of the Hessian Fly.

In the Farmer's Journal, for July 1st, and 22d.,

^{*} That it may not heat too violently. But this is only when the manure contains much straw, or e long dung, as we call it.

^{*} I do not mention the timothy, because it cannot It appears, that your old field system does not be substituted. The dogstail and sweet vernal returns to a state of nature for a term of years; has light, chaffy, awned seeds, and succeeds only but by introducing the turnip system before de-on rich soils.

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m ail tomology," by Kirby and Spence. I am quite of attempts should be made by men who are pracopinion, that Dr. Mitchill's facts are very doubttically enlightened, and industrious by habit; for there is no prospect of any change taking place ful, and, at any rate, that the subject ought to be investigated in a more satisfactory manner.

The articles alluded to in the journal were inserted in inverse order, owing to the inadvertence of the proprietor who conducts the business part ng weevils, might be imported in wheat. To ascertain this fact, if it were possible, several enquiries were made-and some letters were written in answer, which you most probably have in your possession. One from Mr. Christr. Gallet -" The fly passes between the outer straw, or husk, [sheaf of the leaf,] and the stalk of the On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonwheat, till it reaches the first, or lower joint; ed without any manner of foundation!

or 15 in high, you will find a round white England, by encouraging the manufacture of the larve in a second; I found but one in each, and never article in these states. They will do what the leans, 9d a 114d. 1950 Boweds 74d a 94d. 235 July 1st, will read my conjectures on the do, that is, lay no duties, and let "trade regulate lalands 13d a 19d. probable nat has been offered, and on the itself." very glad to first ory of the insect. I shall be

GENTLEME so interesting a subject.
respectfully sibe foregoing remarks are most respectivity seed to your liberal and enlightsoil or climate; a Some are defeated by have and not a few are 1 by untoward seasons: cans. operations. In the abortive by imperfect

It is therefore hig portant that all new staples,

whatever a man's knowledge may be, if he pay not a rigid attention to his business, he will never nately, a certain degree of intellectual attainment nor, as I conceive, much more authentic. The strain their exertions every year to add an acre of subject at one time attracted the attention of turnips to their fallow. Beginning with one acre, may end in nothing.

I remain, with repeated thanks, and very sincere respect, Gentlemen, your very faithful and much oblig'd humb. servt BENJ'N HOLDICH.

nets .- No. 5.

out the 16th to the 15th of June; but as the monourably, for the source of weath which he duty upon fine cotton fabrics, and upon coarse dure of the wheat is over, on what do they has laid open to his countrymen. He says, (June woollens, and justice demands that the ladies and mathen, says—"The Hessian fly is a small, go to America. I know they will beat the Leg-shorns in the West Indies, in South America and straw bonnets of the north. What a glorious horns in the West Indies, in South America and sight would it be for 1000 ladies of South Carolination or feelers, from the snout; larva I should like, is to send a box of hats and sell them at Leghorn!" In his Register of December covered with them!!! That would be truly an its more received in the year Leghort believe to the manual carnival in the mathematical straw bonnets of the north. What a glorious sight would it be for 1000 ladies of South Carolination or feelers, from the snout; larva I should like, is to send a box of hats and sell them at Leghorn!" In his Register of December covered with them!!! That would be truly an ats m generations in the year, I cannot believe. 19, 1823, he says that the people of Norfolk.

An Anack writer with you declares that they and Suffolk have taken the lead in the valuable An Anack writer with you, declares that they and Suffolk have taken the lead in the valuable I know y lay their ages, or deposite their each of Bury St. Edmunds in spri (early in May) above the second joint country.' He is safe in saying that the English on the first week in March, 358 bales Egyptian of the country and if you gather the vellow and will heat the Americans because it is pushable and if you gather the vellow and will heat the Americans because it is pushable and if you gather the vellow and will heat the Americans because it is pushable and if you gather the vellow and will heat the Americans because it is pushable and if you gather the vellow and will heat the Americans because it is pushable and if you gather the vellow and will heat the Americans because it is pushable and if you gather the vellow and will heat the Americans because it is pushable and if you gather the vellow and will heat the Americans because it is pushable and if you gather the vellow and will heat the Americans because it is pushable and if you gather the vellow and will be a the first tweek in March, and if you gather the vellow and will be a the first tweek in March, and if you gather the vellow and will be a the first tweek in March, and if you gather the vellow and will be a the first tweek in March, and will be a the first tweek in March, and will be a the first tweek in March, and will be a the first tweek in March, and will be a the first tweek in March, and will be a the first tweek in March, and will be a the first tweek in March, and will be a the first tweek in March, and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek in March and will be a the first tweek

Thus the tables will be completely turned upsociety, resp further from your enlightened on us—we first sent New England bonnets to old England, and she will hereafter deluge us with

in the price for the better: for accounts which may be relied on, state, that at the close of the succeed in introducing improvements. Unfortu- year 1823, the stock in Europe amounted to 75,000 hhds -that is 10,000 beyond the demand for one is exceedingly prone to run into personal indul- year. Nor can more be said for Cotton. The of the paper. You will find in the first article, gence and dissipation of time, which not only in-planters of South Carolina and Georgia, ought to July 22d, that "Dr. Mitchill has seen the cater-jures the habits necessary to good farming, but reflect upon the fact, that 12 years since when pillar, chrysalis, and fly—but never could find uses up the sources of progressive prosperity. their export of cotton did not amount to more the egg," &c. There are various other authoriThe turnip system requires such farmers as than one half, (if so much,) as that during the ties, which, perhaps, are not much more recent, know how to make 20 sheep swell to 40, and will last year, their receipts were far greater than at nor, as I conceive, much more authentic. The strain their exertions every year to add an acre of present. Friend Cropper, of Liverpool, did indeed, by a most fallacions statement, last year, the British Government, and a fear was enter-they may go on to ten—but a rash attempt at first induce the planters to believe, that the supply tained that the eggs of these flies, or of the fly-may end in nothing. would not be equal to the demand, and for a few months, the effect was, his receiving large consignments, the thing he wanted, but the bubble soon burst, and now it seems, that new arivals in the cultivation of cotton have started up, in the independent colonies of South America, and of Mexico. Several cargoes of the article from Santa Martha, and Carthagena, have been imported into Philadelphia, and sold at 17 cents: and there, somewhat like a caterpillar on a twig, fixes its eggs on a stalk, in number from 6 or 8, to Mr. Windham, asserted in the House of Com50. By the growing of them, the stalk becomes mons, that "Cobbett deserved a Statue for what that of the best Sea Island. The Spanish coloso compressed with the adhesion of the cluster, he had done in the United States." He referred nies, are our rivals at home: a more distant, but and weakened to such a degree, as not to support to his first visit, in 1793, when he came to try no less formidable competitor in the European its own weight. Others say that the fly deposites his fortune among us, to his great exertions, to market is that extraordinary person the Pacha of its eggs on the leaves, like nits or fly-blows, one promote the cause of England, and to his abuse Egypt, samples of whose good cotton have been in a place. As these facts cannot both be true, it of the French nation, and of some of the greatest received in the United States, and who, having is probable that they are both false; only we and best men in this country. Instead of erecting the power, will doubtless accomplish that which wonder that they can be so circumstantially stat- a statue, to him, he was put in Newgate, in 1810, he has declared he would do, "cover the earth I without any manner of foundation! for two years, and fined one thousand pounds, to with the cotton plant from Cairo to the Cataracts Col. Morgan asserts that the fly, in the aurelia the King, merely for publishing "that British of the Nile." His first shipment of several hunstate, exists through the winter in the chaff, soldiers had been whipped in the heart of England, dred bales was a short time since stated by a straw, or short litter, about farm buildings and under a guard of German bayonets." His zeal Mauchester Commission House, to their corresdunghills. If this were so, the aurelia must ad in the bonnet business certainly entitles him much pondent in Philadelphia, to have arrived in Enghere to the straws at harvest, and be stacked more to a statue from his countrymen, than his land.* The people of New England, take the with the wheat, which I cannot believe without political conduct, either in England or the United cotton from the south, and they would take a etter proof. The maggots probably appear States; and he cannot fail of being remembered great deal more, if Congress would increase the out the 10th to the 15th of June; but as the honourably, for the source of wealth which he duty upon fine cotton fabrics, and upon coarse

> * From the Boston Daily Advertiser, of April 22d, 1824.

of the sale in saying that the English on the first week in March, 358 bales Egyptian abortive; and if you gather the yellow and will beat the Americans, because it is probable sold at 103d and 3 of the new crop at 123d; 90 or 15 in high, you will find a round white England, by encouraging the manufacture of the car Cotton the sales of Americans.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent house, Dated Liverpool, 29th Nov. 1823.

We much fear the United States will shortly exthem; and together with the capital with which herience from Egypt, serious opposition in sup-we in effect supply the British manufacturers to hlying the world with cotton. The Pacha of the kinds—that whicultural knowledge is of two the great injury of our native importers, by al- district whence some was brought last year, has kinds—that wire obtain by habit and local lowing long credits on importations; and by the turned his attention and that of his people so secusion; and the product of the product of their fire security when the same was orought last year, has custom; and the first added to practical disposal of their flimsey made-for auction-goods, riously to it, that from 60 to 70,000 large bales Experience, by some and mental superiority, at public sale on their account, will contribute are expected from there this year. A vessel with But agriculture effect, wholly a practical to the drain of our cash from us, and continue the 950 bales arrived here a day or two ago. It sells science, and tew effect, wholly a practical to the dain, which the British statesmen boast, they at from 11d to 111d per wt. and will of course apon till they ar notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they at from 11d to 111d per wt. and will of course apon till they ar notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they at from 11d to 111d per wt. and will of course apon till they ar notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they at from 11d to 111d per wt. and will of course apon till they are notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they at from 11d to 111d per wt. and will of course apon till they are notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they are notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they are notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they are notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they are notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they are notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they are notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they are notions can be depended chain, which the British statesmen boast, they are notions can be depended chain. the finest qualities from New Orleans. We do Our fellow citizens of the south, are in parti- not know the expense at which this cotton is prooperations. In the abortive by imperied out the will succeed; in the of one person, a plan will succeed; in the of one person, a plan can straw and grass bonnet manufactory, to enable of Egypt, and of the extreme poverty of the people of the north to purchase their grand ple, if it should be found profitable it may be care ried to any extent of cultivation,

whose high eulogy will be pronounced by future cellent spring; easy to be cleaned out, with a very what the difference is. There is this only to be historians, and who during the American war convenient milk-house. nobly submitted to the greatest privations, to bodily and mental suffering, for the glorious cause to me, and which I still think is even superior to of their country; and often supported the droop- Mr. Rhoden's, is this-select a steep hill, (whose ing spirits of their husbands, lovers, and sons, in declivity should be, if possible, 45 degrees,) and sumed by a cottage family in the shape of milk, the trying scenes to which they were exposed; dig down, opening out as you go in the form of or whether it be to be made to yield butter, skimand who while prisoners in Charleston, refused to a ditch, from the inner wall of the well, to the milk, and butter-milk, must depend on circumdance at balls with the elegantly dressed British side of the hill, and wheeling off the dirt in a stances. A woman that has no child, or only

countrymen with thread bare coats reciprocal exchange of a raw material for an ele- perpendicularly as is usual. reciprocal exchange of a raw material for an elegant article of dress, than to send their money to Leghorn for hats? Cotton, the Leghorners do not want, for they raise what they require in their own country. But the cry is, that "the manufacturers will impose, and charge two prices if encouraged by increased duties on foreign goods."

The first method proposed may at first view gin to go to work; a fact which I state upon the most ample and satisfactory experience, very seldom having ever had any other sort of breakfast of was at work in the fields full four years before encouraged by increased duties on foreign goods. Blowing rock, greater security against damp, and Such fears are groundless. The fact of the high more certainty of finding a vain than a common lar pleasure to see a how instrumed of the high. Such fears are groundless. The fact of the high prices they charged during the late war, will not happen again; and even for those prices an apology may be offered, by referring to the well the first place the dirt to be removed is but about His father set him into the ridge at a great disknown fact, that farmers, planters and merchants, three times as great, as will be procured by only tance before him; and, when he came up to the always avail themselves of a scarcity in the artimaking a diagram of the hill; and in the second place, he found a sheaf cut; and, those who always avail themselves of a scarcity in the article they have to sell, by taking as much as they can get. The cotton planters themselves did not refuse at one time 50 cents a pound for Sea Island cotton, and 30 cents a pound for Upland: they would gladly get those sums again, but the game would gladly get those sums again, but the game is the common hand as fast as it is dug.

As to this mathed of Farding superstant facilities and in the second place, ne found a sheaf cut; and, those who place, instead of having to haul up the dirt by a know what it is to reap, know how pleasant it is windlass, at the great risk of the well digger, to find now and then a sheaf cut ready to their hand. It was no small thing to see a boy fit to be wheeled off along the level of the ditch, by a trusted with so dangerous a thing as a reap-hook in his hands, at an age when "young masters" would gladly get those sums again, but the game is up: nor did the Tobacco planters refuse in the is up: nor did the Tobacco planters refuse in the year 1818, \$110 and \$120 per hhd. for their to- for blowing rocks, and greater security against and to see that they do not fall out of window, bacco: they would take those sums to-morrow. noxious damps, than the common method; this sumble down stairs, or run under carriage-wheels or other domestic articles of manufacture are not It is attended with a greater certainty of finding ing his duty by this boy much better than he again to be expected, although protected by duty, for the invariable result will be, as long since cal medicines, paints, and many other articles well, for your ditch must traverse the whole of that might be mentioned, are in proof of both positions. The abundance of capital, the diminished sources for investing it, and the zeal of has nearly as many advantages as the first, and our citizens, are all powerful stimuli to active engagements in manufactures, and if the example of the statesman of the old world was adopted by those of the United States, of protecting in every possible way, home industry, they would soon flourish, and prosperity once more be restored to

200 WELL SPRINGS.

the country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Newbury, S. C. July 5, 1824.

SIR-Permit me to communicate to you a new method of digging wells, which in a hilly country makes them, in my opinion, superior to springs.

The method occurred to me some years ago, and I have often spoken of it as practicable, but I never heared of its being reduced to practice until lately. Mr. John Rhoden, of Chester, I am informed has in the course of the last year

made the attempt, and completely succeeded.

Mr. Rhoden had a well on the side of a steep hill, the cleaning and repairing of which had cost him much trouble and expense, to little purpose.

At length it occurred to him that if he could make a horizontal opening into it from the side of the hill, on a level with the vein, that he might a child wants. At a later age they furnish one I content myself, therefold shall only make meal a day for children. Milk is, at all seasons, dy been said on this subjunitaries.

the daughters and grand daughters of women few days, and he has now, out of his well, an ex- with milk instead of with water; and he will find

officers, and accepted as partners, their captive barrow, until you come to the vein. Or make, one, would, perhaps, find it best to make some in the first place, a horizontal opening, such as butter at any rate. Besides, skim-milk and bread Besides, is it not better policy to make this Mr. Rhoden did, into the vein, instead of digging (the milk being boiled) is quite strong food enough

water, because in the common method unless a would have been by sending him to a place called vein is found within the diameter of your well, a school? The boy is in a school here, and an pronounced by A. Hamilton, that competition you may continue to dig without success, although excellent school too; the school of useful labour will reduce prices even below those of the im-numerous veins may be running within a small I must hear a great deal more than I ever have ported article; and at the same time, the Ame- distance of you. But in the method I propose yet heared, to convince me, that teaching chi rican fabric will be far better in quality than the you will have a chance for every vein which runs dren to read, tends so much to their happine; foreign. Coarse muslins, hats, leather, chemi- from the outside of the hill to the inside of the their independence of spirit, their manliness

> some others: but these must suggest themselves at the first view, and require no elucidation.

> An excellent milk-house may be easily made in the excavation, under either method.

I will not dilate upon the advantages of this method of digging wells. Allow me only to re-iterate the superior facilities it affords for keeping them in order.

Many tracts of land, whereon there are no springs, loose half their value; because few would be willing to settle them, and undergo the trouble

Your's, most respectfully, JOB JOHNSTON.

Domestic Economy.

FROM COBBETT'S COTTAGE ECONOMY.

KEEPING COWS.

the hill, on a level with the vein, that he might had child wants. At a later age they formula content his subject, the content his subject, the stand only make thus be enabled to procure a running stream from meal a day for children. Milk is, at all seasons, dy been said on this subjecting, before I the well, such as is found at springs, and gain an good to drink. In the making of puddings, and an observation on the mely, the getting casy access to it, for the purpose of cleaning it in the making of bread too, how useful is it! Let come to the chief math should be milked but whenever it might become necessary. When any one who has eaten none but baker's bread for of the food for the cow

act of patriotism. It would be proper conduct in the work was set about, it was accomplished in a a good while, taste bread home-baked, mixed observed, that, in hot weather, bread mixed with The plan which had previously suggested itself milk will not keep so long as that mixed with

water. It will of course turn sour sooner.

112. Whether the milk of a cow is to be confor any children's breakfast, even when they be-It is attended with a greater certainty of finding ing his duty by this boy much better than he I believe the second method I have proposed habituated to labour cheerfully is the only man of preventing nineteen-twentieths of mand from being in want. I have digressed her but observations of this sort can, in my opinior ver be too often repeated; especially at a tin hen all sorts of mad projects are on foot for at is falsely called educating the people, and hone projector would do this by a tax that word pel the single man to give part of his compel the married man's children that and write.

113. Before I quit the uses to which may be put, let me mention, that, as marink, it is, unless, perhaps, in case of heavour, betis, unless, perhaps, in case of heav our, bet-ter in my opinion, than any beer, ive years, and inconvenience of watering their whole stock from a well. But my method (or rather Mr. Rhoden's) would afford a running stream from the well for that purpose.

I have drinked little else for the mean. If at any time of the day. Skim-myour bread you have not milk enough to we out 16 or 18 well for a bushel of flour require. with (for a bushel of flour requirth water, of pints,) you make up the quantity, with wapints,) you make up the gay, with wa-course; or, which is a very gion bran, and ter that has been put, boiling bodness out of then drained off. This takes od bread is a the bran to be sure; but, rea always ought thing of so much importance stic economy. to be the very first object it hat it is impos-

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the half pint that comes out last has twelve times the ridges over in this manure, and then trans- we are now going to see. When you plant out I think it is, as much butter in it, as the half pint that comes out first. I tried the milk of ten Al- Here they will stand the winter; and you must Yorks, then a row of Sugar-Loaves, and so on derney cows, and, as nearly as I, without being see that the slugs do not eat them. If any plants throughout the piece. Of course as you are to very nice about the matter, could ascertain, I fail, you have plenty in the bed where you prick-use the Early Yorks first you will cut every other stated. The udder would seem to be a sort of milk-pan; in which the cream is uppermost, and, hard, and bad for plants, you cannot cover 36 the Sugar Loaves are cut away, and in their place of course, comes out last, seeing that the drain rods; but, you may the bed where the rest of milk clean, the cow will give less and less milk, and will become dry much sooner than she ought. The plants, not to cover the leaves, will preserve will find about 16 rods where you and will become dry much sooner than she ought.

much food as a cow of another sort. For a cotoff pretty quickly. If those in the 36 rods fail, average, the fault must be in the seed or in the
tage, a cow of the smallest sort common in Engor fail in part, fill up their places, later in the management. land is, on every account, the best; and such a winter by plants from the bed. cow will not require above 70 or 80 pounds of good moist food in the twenty-four hours.

ground is what we want to know. It frequently when March comes, and the ground is dry, hoe be left there will, in April, serve you for greens, happens that a labourer has more than 40 rods of ground. It more frequently happens, that he has some common, some lane, some little out-let or grow, dig the ground with a spade clean and out than with. At any rate, the pig, which has other, for a part of the year, at least. In such well, and let the spade go as near to the plants as strong powers of digestion will consume this hercases he may make a different disposition of his ground; or may do with less than the 40 rods.—
Give them another digging in a month; and, if I am here, for simplicity's sake, to suppose, that he have 40 rods of clear unshaded land, besides one live a week. "Oh! what a deal of work? planting. Now, in the last week of May, pre-

drinks of 5 quarts of milk a day, on an average, seasons and soils; but, generally speaking, by the time with cabbage leaves, and take the leaves all the year round, he will not suffer his ground first of June you will have turned-in cabbages; off at night; hoe well between the plants; and, to amuse, really give nothing worthy of the name of food, except to the Blackbirds and Thrushes. The ground is to be clear of trees; and, in the Lay it in ridges in April or May about 2 feet weight per day, which is more than she would feet distances each way; and this will give you, apart, and made high and sharp. When the eat. But, you must use some at first, that are not over and above, 840 pounds weight of turnips weeds appear about three inches high, turn the solid; and, then some of them will split before For the other two rods will be ground enough for but in dry weather) and bury all the weeds. Do

if thicker) you will have a plenty. As soon as fairly out of ground, hoe the ground nicely, and pretty deeply, and again in a few days. When piece of ground. In November there must be, the plants have six leaves, which will be very arrived at perfection, 3000 turnip plants. These, ill taste to milk and butter. It is very certain, and the taste and smell of certain server of certain. weather may serve, a little earlier, or later, lay Swedish turnips.

found the difference to be about what I have ed them out; for your 36 rods you will not require row; and the Early Yorks that you are to plant the plants being "cut off," they have, in fact, Here the Swedish turnips will stand in rows at 2 their plants being "cut off," they have, in fact, Here the Swedish turnips will stand in rows at 2 nothing to complain of but their own extreme feet apart (and always a foot apart in the row;) sort will certainly require more than twice as ed of all his plants being cut off, I should cut him and, if these do not weigh 5 pounds each on an and, if these do not weigh 5 pounds each on an and if these do not weigh 5 pounds each on an and if these do not weigh 5 pounds each on an and if these do not weigh 5 pounds each on an and the fact.

116. Now, how to raise this food in 40 rods of plants, and rout out all slugs and insects. And out your cabbage plants. The plants that will

to be encumbered by apple trees that give him and soon you will have the Early Yorks solid .- when they are safe from the fly, thin them to 4 only the means of treating his children to fits of And, by the first of June you may get your cow, inches apart in the row. The 2 rods will give you the belly-ache, or with currant and gooseberry bushes, which, though their fruit do very well and at this time such a cow as you will want will than you will want. From the draw your not, thank God, cost above five pounds.

The ground is to be clear of trees; and, in the and of the manure and litter by-and-by. At pre-transplant none much before the middle of July, spring we will suppose it to be clean. Then dig sent I confine myself to her mere food. The 36 and not much later than the middle of August. it up deeply, or, which is better, trench it, keep- rods, if the cabbages all stood till they got solid, In the 2 rods whence you take your turnip plants, ing, however, the top spit of the soil at the top. would give her food for 200 days at 80 pounds you may leave plants to come to perfection, at 2 ridges into the furrows (never moving the ground you could use them. But, you will have pigs to you to sow your cabbage plants in at the end of help off with them, and to gnaw the heads of the August, as directed for last year.

stumps. Son.e of the sugar-loaves may have been 126. I should now proceed to speak of the manthis as often as the weeds get 3 inches high; and, stumps. Sone of the sugar-loaves may have been

(for some you must have,) and sow one half of it the ground and manure it, and, as fast as you cut ginning of my next number. After, therefore, obwith Early York Cabbage Seed, and the other cabbages, plant cabbages; and in the same man-serving, that the turnip plants must be transplantwith Early York Cabbage Seed, and the other cabbages, plant cabbages; and in the same manhalf with Sugar-Loaf Cabbage Seed, both of the ner and with the same cultivation as before. Your ed in the same way that Cabbage plants are; and true sort, in little drills at 8 inches apart, and last planting will be about the middle of August,

clean. Not a drop, if it can be avoided, should, some manure (of which I say more hereafter) 124. And now how are these to be had upon be left in the udder. It has been proved, that between the ridges in the other 36 rods, and turn the same ground that bears the cabbages? That

125. The Swedish Turnips are raised in this 119. If you find the ground dry at top during manner. You will bear in mind the four rods of the winter, hoe it, and particularly near the ground, in which you have sowed and pricked what his house and sheds stand upon; and that Well! but, it is for yourself; and, besides, it is pare a quarter of a rod of this ground, and sow it, he have nothing further in the way of means to not all to be done in a day; and, we shall, by-keep his cow.

| Add to be done in a day; and, besides, it is pare a quarter of a rod of this ground, and sow it, precisely as directed for the Cabbage-seed, with the-by, see what it is all together. keep his cow.

the-by, see what it is all together.

Swedish turnip seed; and, sow a quarter of a rod 120. By the first of June; I speak of the South every three days, till you have sowed two rods. shaded; for, I am to suppose, that when a man of England, and there is also some difference in If the fly appear, cover the rows over in the day plants to transplant in the ground where the cab-121. I shall speak of the place to keep her in bages have stood, as before directed. You should

by the fall, you will have really clean ground, and not poor ground.

118. There is the ground, then, ready. About the 26th of August, but not earlier, prepare a rod of your ground, and put some manure in the serious planted out in the spring; and thus these 36 rods will get you to some time in September.

122. Now, mind, in March, and again in April, for her, the managing of the manure, and sevented of your ground, and put some manure is those in the fall. Dig up want of room here, must be reserved for the before we want of the manure is the ground and manure is t that both ought to be transplanted in dry weathe seeds thin in the drill. If the plants come up with stout plants, and these will serve you into ther and in ground just fresh-digged, I shall close at two inches apart (and they should be thinned the month of November.

soon, dig up, make fine, and manure another rod or two, and prick out the plants, 4000 of each, in pounds, and this, at 80 pounds a day will keep the food will do this; for, in some parts of America, rows at 8 inches apart and 3 inches in the row. cow 187 days; and there are but 182 days in these where the wild garlick, of which the cows are the ground between them often, and they six months. The greens will have helped out will grow fast and be straight and strong. I suppose that these beds for plants take 4 rods of ber; and, perhaps, into December. But, for these and butter. It is very certain, that the taste and smell of certain sorts of cattle food will do this; for, in some parts of America, rows at 8 inches apart and 3 inches in the row. cow 187 days; and there are but 182 days in these were the wild garlick, of which the cows are plants, springs before the grass, not only the milk ber; and, perhaps, into December. But, for these and butter have a strong taste of garlick, but seems the row of the row o sources. None can be more common expressions.

than, in Philadelphia market, are those of Gar-freach them. The seed will keep perfectly good per cent. more when well washed on the sheep ticky Butter and Garlicky Veal. I have distinct- for four years. ly tasted the Whiskey in milk of cows fed on distiller's wash. It is also certain, that if the cow eat putrid leaves of cabbages and turnips, the butter will be offensive. And the white-turnip, which is, at best but a poor thing and often half putrid, makes miserable butter. The large cat-tle-cabbage, which when loaved hard, has a strong and even an offensive smell, will give a bad taste grass of two acres and a quarter of ground, the Alabama the drought was severe, and the crops grass being generally cut up for them and given were said to be exceedingly bad. In many secthem in the stall. I had in the spring 5,000 tions of these states there will probably be a Cabbage plants, intended for my pigs, eleven great scarcity of provisions, and the cotton crops in number. But, the pigs could not eat half must fall very far short of an average production. their allowance, though they were not very small tion. when they began upon it. We were compelled to resort to the aid of the cows; and, in order to see the effect on the milk and butter, we did not mix the food; but gave the cows two distinct PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY ORspells at the cabbages, each spell about ten days in duration. The cabbages were cut off the in this world. I never had better from cows feeding in the sweetest pasture. Now, as to Swedish turnips, they do give a little taste, (unless completely ripe, for which reason they ought not to be given till the spring;) especially if boil-ing of the milk-pans be neglected, and if the greatest care be not taken about all the dairy tackle. Yet, we have, for months together, had the butter so fine from Swedish turnips, that nobody could well distinguish it from grass butter. But, to secure this, there must be no sluttishness, Churn, pans, pail, shelves, wall, floor, and all about the dairy, must be clean; and, above all in this office. things, the pans must be boiled. However, after all, it is not here a case of delicacy of smell so refined as to faint at any thing that meets it ex-cept the stink of perfumes. If the butter do taste a little of the Swedish turnip, it will do very well where there is plenty of that sweet sauce which early rising and bodily labours are ever sure to bring.

128. The other point (about which I am still more anxious) is, the seed; for, if the seed be not sound, and especially if it be not true to its kind, all your labour is in vain. It is best, if you can do it, to get your seed from some friend, or some one that you know and can trust. If you save seed, observe all the precautions mentioned in my book on gardening. This very year I have some Swedish turnips, so called, about 7,000 in number, and should, if my seed had been true, have had about twenty tons weight; instead of which I have about three! Indeed, they are not Swedish turnifis, but a sort of mixture between that plant and rafe. I am sure the seedsman did not wilfully deceive me. He was deceived himself. The truth is, that seedsmen are compelled and they but too often pay very little attention to the manner of doing it. The best way is to get a dozen of fine turnip plants, perfect in all re-

(To be continued.)

Editorial Correspondence.

Abbeville, S. C. 24th July, 1824.

DEAR SIR-I have just arrived at this place, from Alabama, and inclose you what I had writ and smell to milk and butter, whether there be ten before I left home. I have never witnessed putrid leaves or not. If you boil one of these rank cabbages the water is extremely offensive atte, Georgia and Alabama. I have not seen to the smell. But, I state upon positive and resent experience that Feder Vol. cent experience, that Early York and Sugar- hundred miles, but two or three crops that deloaf Cabbages will yield as sweet milk and but- serve to be called good. Throughout Georgia, ter as any food that can be given to a cow .- on the road leading through Monticello, Greenes-During this last summer I have, with the ex-ception about to be noticed, kept from the 1st of corn and cotton are very inferior, and in many of May to the 22nd October, five cows upon the places are nearly nurned up. In some parts of

> Your obedient servant, ANDREW PICKENS.

DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delistump, with little or no care about dead leaves. vered from Pig Point Inspection Warehouse, And sweeter, finer butter, butter of a finer co-during the quarter commencing on the 5th day of

	Domestic growth-	Growth not of this state.	Be-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	94			94
Number de- livered.	55	1	1 1111	55

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Inspector.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, July 24, 1824. True Copy, from the original report on file the property described.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W.S. Md.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1824.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE - carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & SYMINGTON.

Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard St., \$5 25, wagon price—Do. 21st and ses, free —Do. Rye, \$2 a \$2 75—Corn Meal, per brl. \$2 —Wheat, white, \$1—Do. Red, 93 cts—Corn, 30 cts.—Do. white, \$3 cts.—Rye, per bus. 37½ cts.—Oats, 19 cts. cargo price—B. E. Peas, none—White Beans, none—Whiskey, 27 cts.—Apple Brandy, 35 cts—Peach do. \$1.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 a \$2 25—No. 2, \$1 873—Do. Old, No. 1, \$1 50—Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, out of sea—The h 75-Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75-Ginseng, out of seasou-Linseed Oil, 65 cents .- Clover Seed, out of season-Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushelself. The truth is, that seedsmen are compelled to buy their seed of this plant. Farmers save it; and they but too often pay very little attention to the manner of doing it. The best way is to get a dozen of fine turnip plants, perfect in all respects, and plant them in a situation where the smell of the blossoms of nothing of the cabbage of smell of the blossoms of nothing of the cabbage of turnip, or even charlock kind, can seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel—Timothy, Do. out of season—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel—Timothy, Do. out of season—Hay, per ton, \$10—E. L. FINLEY, Secretary.

Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 12½ cts.—Soap, 7

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Observations of a Correspondent, on a visit to Saratoga, 6 a 7 cts.—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.—Heathers, 35 cts.—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.—Mestraw and Grass Bonnets, No. 5—Well Springs—Keeping Cows—Editorial Correspondence, Abbeville, S. C.—To—2 do. 25 to 28 ets.—Common, 20 to 25 cts.—25

nd free from tags,

TOBACCO.-Not much in market, Prices same s last report.

TO THE GROWERS AND Manufacturers of Wool.

The subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land, in Fairfax County, State of Virginia, containing 10,000 acres, within ten miles of Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown, and within two miles of turnpike roads leading to each of those towns. A considerable portion of the open land is divided into tenements of from one to three hundred acres, yielding a present income of from 1500 to 2000 dollars. The open land reserved is divided into two very extensive sheep-walks, a hog-range, a meadow containing upwards of 200 acres, and a farm of about 700 acres, the greater part of which is well enclosed, and divided into the necessary fields and lots by good post and rail fences. On the farm there is a grist mill, containing both wheat and corn stones; a saw-mill, a cooper's and blacksmith's shop, a small tannery, 8 or 10 labourer's houses, a manager's house, a brick barn 48 by 34 feet, a brick stable 56 by 38, and an apple and peach orchard, centaining together 2000 trees. The homestead consists of one of the most commodious buildings in the state of Virginia, fronting not less than 112 feet, containing 20 rooms, having all the necessary outhouses attached to it, and a garden filled with every variety of fruits and vegetables. The situlour, than these cabbages made, never was made April, 1824, and ending on the 5th day of July, ation is as healthy as any in the United States, and the whole tract is intersected by numberless water-courses; on one of which are four or five excellent sites for mills or factories, with an abundance of building stone immediately at hand. To a gentleman disposed to connect a system of tenantry with extensive grazing, or to a company desirous of going largely into the growth and ma nufacture of wool; a more eligible situation will hardly present itself. The subscriber will be happy either to see or to hear from any indivi-dual disposed to purchase the whole or a part of

W. H. FITZHUGH.

Ravensworth, near Alexandria, Aug. 12.
P. S.—Should the expensive improvements attached to the homestead be objected to, the proprietor would be willing to retain them, together with a farm of from two to four hundred acres, making a liberal deduction from them.

FALL RACES-MARYLAND ASSOCIATION for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses .- The Fall Races of this Association will take place at CANTON COURSE near Baltimore, on the 20th, 21st and 22d October next, for the following purses, free for any horse, mare or gelding, to carry weight, &c. agreeably to the rules of the Asso-

1st day, 4 mile heats for a purse of \$600 2d day, 3 mile heats for a purse of 3d day, 2 mile heats for a purse of 400 300

The winning horse of each day to be excluded from running for any of the other purses during that meeting.

The horses must be entered with the Secretaare to run. By order, E. L. FINLEY, Secretary. ry on the day previous to the day on which they

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AGRICULTURE.

EXTRACTS FROM AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES, &c. &c.

Moral effects of Agriculture.

It is remarked, that in all countries where Agriculture is the chief business of the people, are found the greatest simplicity of manners, more purity of morals, and the best display of the social virtues. By an attachment to the soil, the natural result of its culture, they become the best citizens, the best soldiers, and the firmest patriots. The mere which are natural to the country which gave him birth, and gives him bread; but, as he cultivates no land, he cannot feel that attachment to the soil lick spirit will unite with private interest, in so ture in the management of his offspring. peculiar to those who reap the fruits of their own labour. As he can quit his country, when in danger, with more facility, he will not be likely to cherish that deep solicitude for its welfare which the farmer feels, who considers his all at stake. Our statutes seem to recognize this fact. To be eligible to any important office in the Commonwealth, a freehold is the first requisite.

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To possess a rugged soil, and to cultivate it with seculous labour, as man is now constituted, is prories of life, with little labour of the inhabitants. We there find profligacy, effeminacy, and dissi-pation abounding in the same ratio with the facility of acquiring subsistence. Without intending of the effect of soil and climate upon the moral habits of a people? Was it not from a considera tion of this influence, that the discreet WASH INGTON selected his confidential soldiers in war, and his domesticks in peace from the most rugged portion of the States? Instead of arrogating to of a physical cause, we have only to be grateful, that our lot has fallen where a salutary check is

Connexion between Agriculture and good Roads.

taste. Our new towns have respect to accommodation in the future growth and extension of our

merly. If, for this important saving, there has harmless, it would be a reproach to a farmer to been any exciting cause, other than the general suffer the beauty of his trees to be thus defaced. Extract from an Address delivered before the spirit of enterprize, to what can it be more justly Worcester Agricultural Society, October 8th, ascribed than to the introduction of Turnpikes? So far from their having caused the decay of old So far from their having caused the decay of old improvement, and excited such a spirit of rival-noblest of his work to perish, before the intellect, ship, that our old roads are not unfrequently the which is his image, has expanded to contemplate best.

Canal from this town to Providence. It is confi-superior to reason in rearing their young? The Merchant, Mechanick, and Professional Gentle future advantage will accrue to the proprietors the enemy of his race. He is the only created and to the community, by the completion of such being endowed with reason and the power of rean enterprize; and it cannot be doubted that pub. flection, and he alone violates the dictates of na-

noble and useful an undertaking.

ed, not only delight the senses by their beauty and their soothing shade, but excite the pleasing reflection that they may become more substantihas noticed the extensive and noble rows, which ductive of happiness rather than misery to his commament a pleasant village, the place of my nativity and youth, has not felt the force of this senting. tivity and youth, has not felt the force of this senvert to the condition of those countries where the timent? And who that has seen them would beimposed upon the propensities common to our diffused, until the highway through our whole ver terminates its life. By rest, the other primacountry shall appear one beautiful and extensive mall?

In selecting trees for publick roads, their use As Agriculture in an extensive sense embraces as well as beauty should be considered. In this all the remote concerns of the Farmer, the subject view, the mazard cherry, the ash, the maple, and of hublick roads may not be thought unappropri- the elm will be preferred. In cultivating trees, ate. Under this head our improvements have whether for fruit or shade, the farmer is too been astonishingly great. In the early state of prone to abandon his business at its commence-our country, while the inhabitants emigrated ment. Having begun a good work, he ought to fit and convenience. The business of intersecting and to protect the whole, is a duty made imperaprincipal concern. They have enemies from without as well as from within: the most formicountry; while the old ones carry the lineaments which marked the hardships of their origin.— past, has made great depredation, and seems now past, has made great depredation, and seems now

tance to be travelled, and the time and labour re- that we had adopted the idolatry of Egypt, and quired in reaching it, the farmer finds himself at that instead of the ichneumon and crocodile, we east one quarter part nearer a market than for- had substituted the caterpillar. Even were they

On the treatment of Children.

On inspecting the bills of mortality, it is found roads, as was predicted in our Senate, as an ob-jection to the grant of a charter for the first Mas-infancy and childhood. Is this the necessary state sachusetts Turnpike, they have introduced such of our existence? Has our wise Creator left the his goodness, and to adore his perfections? Has A new market for the farmer, and new facili- he bestowed on the brute creation better organs ties for reaching it, are in contemplation, by a and powers for existence, and rendered instinct supposition is both impious and absurd. Man is

The wants of the infant, at its introduction into The goodness of a road is the first considera- life, like those of the brute creation, are merely tion with the traveller; but its crnament will, in animal. Nourishment and rest comprise the first some measure, serve to lessen a tedious distance. demands of nature. To the indiscreet manage-Trees, judiciously chosen, and tastefully arrang- ment of children, as respects the kind and quantity of their food, is, in a great measure, to be ascribed their sickly frames, and premature death. In early infancy they are commonly gorged to really useful in some future emergency. Who, that pletion. If kind nature interferes to throw off the offending surplus, it is interpreted into an indication that too much acid of the stomach has contaminated the food. Instead of more caution, and a little abstinence, recourse is had to medicine to soil and climate furnish the necessaries and luxu- lieve, that within forty years these gigantick elms correct and remedy what does not exist. By the were saplings of the forest, taken from the earth, repetition of this error, and the means to counand transplanted by two boys? I trust it will not teract it, the tender organs of the stomach are be imputed, to mere idle vanity, should I add, deranged. By debility, the necessary consequence that, through life, I have contemplated, with great of distension, it soon becomes irritable, and unfit ity of acquiring subsistence. Without intending any invidious distinction, let me ask whether we need look beyond our own country for evidence of the effect of soil and climate upon the moral of the effect of soil and climate upon th and in the consideration, that future generations, and cholera morbus or dysentery ensues. If the in contemplating their grandeur, in the enjoyment child survives infancy, the same indiscreet course of their shade, will bless the unknown hands that awaits it. Instead of a simple and nutritious diet, planted them. It gives me pleasure to record, in restricted measure, it surfeits on every thing portion of the States? Instead of arrogating to ourselves any superior merit, from the operation of a physical cause, we have only to be grateful, not hope that this spirit will be cultivated and judious application is made: it dies in fits, or a fery requirement of nature, I mean still and quiet repose. The cradle has so long been considered such an essential, if not the first requisite in housekeeping, that I may be thought to have entered my second childhood, by denouncing it. But I venture to assert, that its use is unnatural, and that it is not found a labour saving machine. Nature requires total, unbroken rest. That use is second nature, is very strikingly exemplified by merely for subsistence, it was natural that they carry it on to perfection. To replace the decayshould locate themselves with a view only to proed, to cure the diseased, to prune the too vigorous,
ry. The infant is not only learned to sleep by unnatural motion, but, in process of time, will not a wilderness in squares and angles, with the skill tive from the pledge bestowed in the labour of sleep without; and, instead of stillness, may be and regularity of a gardener, was reserved for first planting them. The growth of our trees made to require a serenade in the vociferous lulthe modern display of wealth, speculation, and will avail us little, should this be considered our laby of the nurse. It must now be incessantly watched. If it stirs, it is the business of some one to "give the cradle a jog." By the ordinary noise and business of the family, its nap is rendered short and interrupted: it awakes fretful: it From a spirit of improvement and enterprize, to enjoy an unmolested reign. Does it not argue must be caressed and nursed until it again falls these traces are wearing away as fast as the publick convenience can require. New roads are that reptiles so loathsome and injurious, and so the cradle, to be watched and jogged. This is laid out in direct courses through our principal easily destroyed in their early stage, should be trouble enough, but it is only the beginning of it. towns; and while the traveller finds his journey suffered to hold, from year to year, such quiet The child has been so accustomed to rocking and shortened, he also finds it easy and pleasant, from possession of our most valuable trees? A foreign-singing, that the mother must spend a restless their excellence. To an agricultural country, no er, in passing through our country, and noticing night, in bed, applying some substitute, or enduring improvements can be more important; for, if the their habitations, which remain inviolate from its cries. I say nothing of the luckless father, who, vicinity to a place is to be computed by the dis-lour unhallowed touch, would be led to imagine fatigued by the labour of the day, is urged from

Vol. 6,-23.

his perturbed slumber by his now impatient mate; and of man, and of the firstlings of our flocks, is but they are so numerous that it would be diffi-and, in groping for a candle or a caudle, comes in not made, we trust, in the spirit of ostentation—cult to distinguish.

Much of the stock offered merely for exhibit protruding furniture; and, in his agony, execrates factor, who has given us the good land we possess, the cradle and all its concerns, and is half temptand the blessings we enjoy.

ed to wish himself the worst of all wishes, that he

had remained a BACHELOR! Having banished the cradle, the Ladies will require me to furnish a substitute. A pillow, se, curely placed in a darkened room—or a bed, is all that is required. Begin early with the business. Let not the infant be hushed to rest in its nurse's arms. At the fit season for sleep, deposit it in the Working Oxen, congratulate the Society and the place prepared, and leave it to itself. Should it County, and indeed the country generally, upon cry, as it may at first, let not maternal fondness the unusual exhibition of Stock which has this lead you to its side. The struggle, I know, will day come under their inspection. They can safe. be hard to a fond mother; but her discretion will ly say that the Show has never been equalled, in induce her to persevere. A few repetitions of the this country, either in number or quality. It task, and it will become as pleasant as any other endearing service. One week's discipline of mother influence of Agricultural Societies upon the best endearing service. One week's discipline of mother influence of Agricultural Societies upon the best trouble of rearing our offspring. I have witness-dictions of many, that the spirit of enterprize, indebted for its prosperity; and to whose liberaliced this process and its effect in two families, by which was manifested at the early exhibitions of ty, in this instance, must be attributed a good the most tender, but resolute mothers. Their this Society, could not be kept up without great the day-time, than at an advanced period. When they ceased to require sleep in the day-time, they were they were the day-time, they were they were the day-time, they were the day-time they were the day-time. conveyed to their remote apartment, by day-light suffer an institution to lag or labour, which is so yet arrived to sufficient age to redeem the proor in the dark, to them no matter which, and laid directly calculated to promote their individual by for the night. By this course, the period as happiness as well as the prosperity of our comed, however, that they cannot fail of proving a well as the cares of infancy and childhood are mon country. abridged, and the energies and mental powers of youth and manhood are more early developed.

Legislative encouragement.

It is a subject of gratulation, gentlemen, that premium of \$15—his size, make and flesh, all ensince our last anniversary, the Legislature, with title him to it. To Col. Seth Wyman, of Shrewsthey occasion make men better judges: they ina foresight and liberality which evince their care bury, they award the second premium of \$10, for duce a more careful selection of breeders: and for the best interests of the Commonwealth, have his red ox, weighing 2,352 lbs. extended their bounty for the encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures, to another period \$15, to Mr. Samuel Keyes, of Charlton: he is a in this country. of five years. This patronage, we trust, is in ap- most beautiful animal from the Holderness bull, probation of the measures we have taken for the owned by Gorham Parsons, Esq. and the Comimprovement of these branches of national pros-mittee had no hesitation in giving him a decided perity and independence, as well as in aid of our further exertions. The specimens of skill, industry, and enterprize, which our Manufacturers exhibit—the produce of the dairy—and the noble animals from our farms—but, more than abole animals from our farms—but, more than about here on more than a decided by congratulate their fellow-citizens of the Country of Worcester, on the additional and conclusive ty of Worceste

be noticed that the noblest is excluded. The of Leicester; Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. Bacon, of gift, our Labouring Oxen constitute the sinews of Trustees have been governed by the considera- Charlton, and Simon Draper, Esq. of Brookfield, our Agricultural strength. Without them, our tion that the breed of Horses common to New- all of the Holderness breed, are of superior size and implements of husbandry would be comparative England, taking into the account the expense of make. The Committee award the first premium, ly inefficient, and the labour of the husbandman rearing and keeping, and his qualities for labour of \$6, to Maj. John Brown, his calf weighing 924 on our rugged soil, is the best that can be introduced. In addition to this, it is believed that the cond, of \$4, to Mr. Alpheus Smith. These two stitute for the ox—in disencumbering our soil of interest of the former than the cond, of \$4, to Mr. Alpheus Smith. These two interest of the farmer is promoted by substituting are so equally entitled, that a preference of either ponderous rocks and deep and spreading roots; in the Ox for the Horse, for most purposes, as he is must be considered as much the result of fancy as the cumbrous draft over a broken and rugged surfed with less expense, is more patient of labour, of correct judgment. and more valuable when this service is ended.

and patronize, have no demoralizing tendency; but are productive of rational pleasure and practical good. Our trial of speed and bottom calls forth the power of strength and skill to perform the indispensable labours of life. The pittance of a premium for excelling, is not given or received as a reward for victory; but as a badge

EXTRACTS EROM THE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AT THE SAME EXHIBITION.

Committee on Neat Stock other than Working Oxen.

The Committee on NEAT STOCK other than

They found no difficulty in determining on the first premium for Fat Oxen-that of Mr. Asa ever may prove to be the qualities of the differ-Pond, of Petersham, weighing 2,604 lbs. is deci- ent breeds of imported stock now among us, their dedly the best, and they have awarded to him the introduction will indirectly improve all the stock

the first premium, of \$15.

Fifty-two Heifers were examined by your Com-mittee, many of them of great promise, both for telligent yeomanry would successfully exert themthe dairy and for breeding stock. But two pre-miums could be given. The first premium, of \$6, they have awarded to Mr. Job Rainger, of New-Braintree, for one of the descendants of Denton.

Much of the stock offered merely for exhibition attracted the particular attention of the Committee. The two rival families of Denton and Holderness present high claims for honourable distinction. Of the former, the sire has, for several years, stood the first in the Show: his descendants have become numerous, and are among the first of our hinds. The males and females exhibited on this occasion, are too many to receive particular notice at a time when every thing must be done in haste, and nothing can be done which have been imported, as they are told, at

great benefit to the stock of our country.

The Committee are fully satisfied, that whatthe improved manner of keeping and taking care They award for the best Bull a premium of of young stock is perceptible in every barn-yard

Committee on Working Oxen.

The Committee on Working Oxen respectful-

congregation of so many of our most respectable and substantial yeomanry, whose deportment gives credit and character to the day, afford a demonstration that our zeal has not declined.

V. Madodaid, Esq. of worcester, both of the exhibition.

Your Committee do not inconsiderately deem this part to which their attention has been directed, an important part of our Show. Placed as between them. ration that our zeal has not declined.

No premium offered for Horses, and why?

Amid the variety of animals exhibited, it will of not been surpassed in any former year. Those and the variety of animals exhibited, it will of not been surpassed in any former year. Those has a part of the world where the soil is fertile indeed, but must be compelled to give forth its abundance;—where we enjoy the bounties of not been surpassed that the public is excluded. The provided that the public is excluded. The public is excluded. The public is excluded that the public is excluded. The public is excluded that the public is excluded that the public is excluded. The public is excluded that the public is excluded the public is excluded that the public is excluded the public is excluded the public is excluded the public is excluded that the public is excluded the public is exclude face, and in working the plough, which must be Moral tendency of Agricultural Exhibitions.

The exhibitions we have assembled to witness the best—the Committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the control of them for premiums. The cow of Col. Samuel which patiently bows his neck to the yoke, and the cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval to the committee have awarded to him the committee have awarded to h curse, being thus especially important to us, it selves to improve the race in their possession.-This day has shewn such an expectation well grounded. It may hereafter be reasonably doubted whether any section of this country, or of any of honour to him, who, in the cause we patronize. The second, of \$5, they have awarded to Salem other country can shew better Working Oxen, as adds most to the benefit of his country. Our display of the improved productions of the earth, Holderness. Many others are entitled to notice—the Country of Worcester. However the distind eng es ng ne

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I have only to subjoin one more circumstance; that I did not cart the compost upon the land until the month of November, when frosty nights with nitrous air, prevented the exhalations by the sun, or the growth of weeds. confidently believe that we need no foreign blood: it would rather adulterate than improve. We would not be understood, to believe or assert, that our oxen have arrived to a degree of perfection beyond the capability of improvement—but only that there exists no better breed to improve upon. Comparing the present with the preceding Shows, under the patronage of the Society, and reflecting how obviously each has exceeded its immediate predecessor, we have not only a striking evidence of the heneficial influence of the Society on in the month of November last. I carted on a term) it inhales the manure which is kept moist.

prizing town of Shrewsbury. It served to main-tain and justify the deservedly high agricultural character of that town. None but an excellent farming town can have it in its power to produce such a number of superior Oxen. A farming dis-such a number of superior Oxen. A farming dis-

Committee on the Ploughing Match.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match have

Lot No. 1. Nathan Heard, jr. of Worcester, Peter Williams, ploughman, John Armstrong, driver ver-work performed in 23' 30".

Lot No. 2. John Sherman, 2d. of Sutton, himself ploughman, Daniel Marble, jr. driver-work

dence of the beneficial influence of the Society on in the month of November last, I carted on a term) it inhales the manure which is kept moist

such a number of superior Oxen. A farming district may be judged of by its Working Oxen as to the vertical rays of the sun in June, and left it is at their disposal to make any use of it they safely as by its Barns or its Cornfields. it so exposed to see the effect. In the course of may see proper.

a few days there was produced an efflorescence. I have the hor Committee on Swine.

on the surface of a nitrous salt, so great as to remodern the Committee on Swine, have attended to the semble a hoar frost in the early part of winter. duties of their appointment, respectfully Report: I showed it to some of my neighbours, who That there were in the pens 48 Swine, of excellent appearance, and some of the best so near-face of the heap which it covered, and inquired Worcester. ly equal in quality, that the Committee found it what it was, and what could have caused it. I very difficult to determine which were entitled to them my experiment, and shewed the premiums. was taken, where no such effect was to be seen. And I presume to suggest as my opinion, that exposing manure heaps to repeated washings in been highly gratified to find an increased number the rainy seasons, and producing large crops of communication in our columns, (the sixth number the rainy seasons, and producing large crops of communication in our columns, (the sixth number the rainy seasons, and producing large crops of communication in our columns, (the sixth number the rainy seasons).

bly to the certificate annexed, and probably who might earn a competence, by this branch of would have been greater, had it not been manufacture, it is of the utmost importance. thoroughly drenched for two days by heavy rains. This is one of the branches of domestic manufacture, it is one of the branches of domestic manufacture. self ploughman, Daniel Marble, jr. driver—work performed in 22'.

Lot No. 3. William Eaton, jr. of Worcester, himself ploughman, no driver—work performed in 27'.

Lot No. 4. Benjamin Woodbury, of Sutton, Benjamin Woodbury, of Sutton, Benjamin Woodbury, 3d. ploughman, no driver—work performed in 21' 30".

Lot No. 5. Stephen Marsh, jr. of Sutton, Hiram Lot No. 5. Stephen Marsh, jr. of Sutton, Hiram I acused all the hav on the piece to be put into creditable employment is taken from thoroughly drenched for two days by heavy rains after it was cut; consequently compelled to be facture against which the charge (in some instankept continually turning while the sun was on it, be brought—the work may be performed at the whole was perfectly well made and carted into domestic freside, by the members of the family, as well as, and perhaps better, than when the labourers are congregated in a large factory.

Lot No. 5. Stephen Marsh, jr. of Sutton, Hiram I acused all the hav on the piece to be put into creditable employment is taken from the hands white, ploughman, Stephen Marsh, jr. driverwork performed in 21'.

Lot No. 6. Holloway Baily, of Northborough, himself ploughman, Paul Newton, driver—work performed in 20' 30".

Communication from Ward Nicholas Borls—row, Eag. to the Corresponding Secretary of the Worcester Agricultural Society.

Princeton, Sept. 10, 1821.

Sir—Much having been written and said by agriculturists on the subject of improvements of grass lands, I determined to make various experiments on my estate at this place; and on part which appeared least likely to compensate for the land of the manuscript of our females, by the encouragement given to four females, by the encouragement of our females, by the encouragement of our females, by the encouragement given to four females, by the encouragement of our females, by the encouragement of our females, by the encouragement of the encouragement of the proper means of procuring alivelihood, send the unprotected, to resort that virtue has no dictation in.

We do not profess ourselves friends to the Tariff bill in extenso; but we presume that there are few persons who do not approve of some part of its provisions, and we think that nothing can be more proper than suitable encouragement to this particular species of industry.—We have seen the effects of straw plaiting, upon whole villages, in what the toils of the lands are found to be 644 lbs. giving an average of 92 lbs. to each cock, and a result of the quantity already stated, of 31 tons, 13 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. gross weight,

dence of the beneficial influence of the Society on the agriculture of the county, but are also encouraged to hope that the time will arrive, when the common and ordinary animals of the country will equal the best exhibited for premium to-day. The Committee were highly gratified in being called on to view a fine display of Working Oxen, consisting of nearly sixty yokes, from the enterprizing town of Shrewsbury. It served to main-prizing town of Shrewsbury of the Society on the month of November last, I carted on a term) it inhales the manure which is kept moist tompost of about eleven loads to an acre, which by the grass, and is drawn down immediately to the nutriment and support of the weaker roots of the grass, as the experiment has proved from the sun, but open to light to the 19th of July, the day it was cut, when it stood up with a strong body, and measured 3 feet of over several times during the summer.

It may not be thought by many that it is of so the forezoing letter worthy of any attention.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WARD NICH. BOYLSTON.

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FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the of competitors for premiums, in this interesting and very important part of the exhibition, this day witnessed.

Agreeable to notice, the ground had been previously divided into lots of an eighth of an acreeach: 12 competitors were present with teams, consisting of one yoke of exen each, and drew lots as follows:—

Lot No. 1. Nathan Heard, jr. of Worcester, Peter Williams, ploughman, John Armstrong, driving the rainy seasons, and producing large crops of communication in our columns, (the sixth numweeds, greatly exhausts the strength of manures. ber of which is this day published) upon the subsubday witnessed.

The result of this last experiment, being enject of the Manufacturing of Straw and Grass tirely of the compost here given, was that, on hats, in our country. They are furnished by a on this piece of land (which was carefully measured by Mr. Mason, an able practical surveyor; whose devotions to the public good, give him a claim to a respectful hearing. To all, this subsubday who might earn a competence, by this branch of blu to the certificate annexed, and probably who might earn a competence, by this branch of

Lot No. 5. Stephen Marsh, jr. of Sutton, Hiram I caused all the hay on the piece to be put into creditable employment is taken from the hands White, ploughman, Stephen Marsh, jr. driver—cake as equal in size as possible and then sent of our females, by the encouragement given to cocks as equal in size as possible, and then sent of our females, by the encouragement given to

vices await them; and the parents too often left to mourn over the wreck of virtue, which their poverty could neither prevent, nor remedy. We have, we say, seen the effect of straw plaiting upon such families, the production of the labourer's land, afforded the materials for his daughter's industry; the careful mother could watch over her children's conduct, and see her own examples and precepts insuring competence, respectability and virtue to her family. These fireside lessons, and this labour of the domestic hearth are the true sources of individual respectability and public wealth, for what in a republican government, is a national blessing, if it be not the promotion of individual happiness.

The introduction of Leghorn hats has again paralysed the exertions of the industrious females and families, that once enjoyed the neatness and comforts flowing from the competence which the aggregate industry of each individual afforded,

have alluded.

In former times of greater public prosperity, the exertions of the head of the family, were sufficient to give, not merely support, but ease of all was it found necessary for females to remore within the reach of females-and none more the congress of our country neglect to secure after these facts, is an insult to common sense. this means of industry and competence to our It is unnecessary to adduce instances of similarity. ples will have weight, that to give employment to who wish to be informed on the subject. an indigent virtuous female, is to remove her from the temptation of vice. We do not suppose that the openly vicious are to be reclaimed, but Continent, and hence the landed interest in Eng- to undersell the Americans, who have not all yet says the Spanish proverb, 'tempts the wicked equal to the burdens borne by the grower of corn twice or three times a day, instead of once a person, but the IDLE person tempts the devil."

It is not for the profit and virtue of the eastern states, where straw plaiting has been most frequent, that we plead, it is for every state, but for our own in particular; in this city, the introduction and encouragement of the manufacture of Britain, in the year ending 5th January 1823, (at grass and straw hats, would be one of the greatest a duty of 10d. per 120) distinguishing the couned-and the neglect of such an attempt to secure the amount of duty received thereon. the benefits of this employment to the industrious indigent females of our city, is a stain upon the fair escutcheon of our reasonable philanthropists.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets .- No. 6.

I have already noticed the contradiction by the actual fact of the assertion in the Salem

to seek a menial service, where temptation and merchants' memorial, that 'the European powers prohibit the importation of wheat, barley, rye or

It is unnecessary to adduce instances of similar

The British nation it is acknowledged cannot cultivate grain as cheaply as the people of the

* From a late English Paper.
FOREIGN EGGS.—The following is an account

Denmark, Holland, 949,263 Flanders, France, 49,425,124 Guernsey and Jersey, 269,278

Total grantity imported 50,644,025

Amount of duty received, £17,587. 166.

were relaxing in their restrictions on Commerce. oats, until they reached certain prices at home. Dr. Cooper, in his late pamphlet against the ta-riff, applies a similar remark, particularly to the for the quarter of eight bushels, and when it rose ministry and parliament of England. It is some- to that, the ports were to be opened for foreign what singular, that a man who has been so often wheat, upon a duty being paid. Some of their before the public of England and the United political economists have contended for the un-States as a controversial writer, should risk such restrained freedom of the corn trade: but every a position, and thus furnish his opponents with an attempt made by them in Parliament to effect argument against the cause he defends.

So far from the assertion of Dr., Cooper being 26th of February, 1823, Mr. Whitmore moved true, that not only the ministry, and parliament, for leave to bring in a bill only to amend the corn but private men a . I societies are unceasingly upon laws, and was powerfully supported by the late the look out for occasions to alter the existing Mr. Ricardo, a man of the greatest weight in the duties upon foreign articles, which can in the house on such subjects, but they could not sucleast possible way affect the home industry of ceed .- The object was to lower the present limits their fellow subjects. They seldom require an at which the exportation of grain could take existing duty lowered, but often ask to have it place, from 70s. to 60s. and to repeal the duty increased, or for a new one to be imposed on an upon its importation. Ministers and the farmers article, before free.—The Board of Trade are do not wish the subject legislated upon, for fear particularly charged with this important and of the movement ending in giving encouragement truly patriotic duty, and they attend to it with a to the free introduction of foreign grain at low dangers, to which we have alluded. We shall make ourselves understood by our eastern readers, when we say, that the manufacturers of straw hats are now compelled to supply the defect of a broken window, by the remnants of the wardrobe which their former industry purchased; this is an argument with those who remember something of the country habit of New England, of counting a man's wealth by the pains of glass in his house, and calculating his poverty, by the number of that kind of substitutes to which we have alluded.

Treasury, who cannot have time to attend to it with a zeal and vigilance, that do them the highest homour. No sooner do they find out an article requiring an increase of duty, than a law is brought their adherents in partiament and at public dinners, in favour "of the great principles of commercial freedom": and against "restrictions," and about "reciprocity in trade," &c. &c. and we states ought to have such a board, in place of the country habit of New England, of Counting a man's wealth by the pains of glass in his house, and calculating his poverty, by the number of that kind of substitutes to which we have alluded.

Treasury, who cannot have time to attend to it. The united of their actions contradict their professions, we must expose their insincerity. The expression is not very dignified to say that the British are enformer full extent: none of the claim to the free introduction of foreign grain at low to the free introduction of foreign grain at low to the free introduction of foreign grain at low to the free introduction of foreign grain at low to the free introduction of foreign grain at low to the free introduction of foreign grain at low the find the who to the prices; and yet in the face of such uniform conduct, we hear of fine speeches from ministers and duct, we hear of fine speeches from ministers and their duct, we hear of fine speeches from ministers and their actions of fine speeches from ministers and their duct, we hear of fine speeches from ministers and their actions of th mination to pursue their restrictive system to the not very dignified to say that the British are enformer full extent; none of the old duties are deavouring by such language, to throw snuff intaken off, but many additions are made, and that to the eyes of the people of the rest of the world. the exertions of the head of the family, were sufficient to give, not merely support, but ease from any thing brought to England, that no-plies so forcibly that it could not be withheld. The Merchants of Salem and Dr. Cooper, are articles not particularly mentioned, shall pay a willing to believe the British sincere on the subof all was it found necessary for females to resort to any immediate means of adding to the family revenue. The times have changed, and the fathers of families which are not stocked with wealth, look, without any diminution of respectability, to their daughter's industry, for a content tribution towards that fund from which her maintenance is drawn; no means more eligible, none tenance is drawn; no means more eligible tenance is drawn; no means more eligibl 83 7, on plat not made up, and even a duty of to herself in the business of manufactures. The suited to their habits and system, can be found five per cent. ad valorem, upon imported straw? greater cheapness of labour and living, and their than the braiding of straw; and we trust that if To talk of our relaxing commercial restrictions wider field for agriculture, enables the people of the continent to undersell the British; they are therefore prevented from bringing grain to Engfemales, that fashion will for once exercise its conduct in other European powers, to prove what land, antil she is all-but starving. England by arbitrary law, in favour of virtue and industry— is here asserted, as Mr. Carey has quoted several her greater experience, comparative cheapness of yes, it is the cause of VIRTUE. Yes, we repeat of them in his numerous and useful publications, manufacturing labour, arising from the use of it, and we hope it will reach those whose examto which I refer all those who doubt the fact, or machinery, low wages, and the poor diet of the workmen, and above all, from the inferior East India cotton used, and the flimsy textures of the stuffs made from it, and from wool,* are enabled we do believe, nay, we assert, that vice may be land, after the late war, were clamorous to par-prevented by encouraging industry. 'The devil,' liament for a protecting duty on foreign grain, stuffs from good cotton; and eat butter and meat; in England. Accordingly an act was passed to week, or once a month, in place of a daily diet of water porridge, sowens, flummery, or potatoes; and although American workmen are contented with very small profits, yet the great imof the number of foreign eggs imported into Great portance of the command of cash to the British manufacturer, induces him to sell his goods in America for what he can obtain. Hence the acts of public beneficence that could be perform- tries from which the same were imported, with manufacturers in the United States, require the same protection in the way of duties, to enable 240 them to compete with Britain, that England does 120 for her agriculture against the cheaper cultiva-

^{*} To make up for the actually flimsy texture of the cotton and wootlen cloths, made in England for sales at auctions in the United States, they are thickened with flour of wheat, and starch. The cotton fabrics go to pieces after a few washings.

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ce a diet potacont imritish ds in e the e the nable does ltivaxture En-States, and fter a tion of the continent. Unfortunately many of our legislators think otherwise, and from an ungrounded apprehension that foreign commerce will be ruined, oppose any alteration in the present tariff, the absurdity and inconsistency of which have been amply detailed by Mr. Carey. We eagerly copy the follies and fashions of England and France, but carefully avoid the sound sense they often exhibit, and most conspicuously on the present subject. We hope, however, for a change in sentiment, and to see the day when it to keep a cow, but unfit to keep a cow, but unfit to keep a cat. The warcountry with it, were permitted to suspend their cash payments. The position applies with proportional force to a nation, the domestic industry turn her out upon, to have her led by a string, cultivation of the land will defend the country with it, were permitted to suspend their will refuse place for her in a fallow field. It will, exchange against this straw.

133. Now, as to the quantity turn her out upon, to have her led by a string, cultivation of the land will defend the country with it, were permitted to suspend their will refuse place for her in a fallow field. It will, exchange against this straw.

Domestic Economy.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

FROM COBBETT'S COTTAGE ECONOMY.

KEEPING COWS.

130. Harvesting and preserving the Swedes.— When they are ready to take up, the tops must bout off, if not cut off before, and also the roots;

in England.

a change in sentiment, and to see the day when fit to keep a cow, but unfit to keep a cat. The wardomestic industry will be duly protected. It is mer the shed is the better it is. The floor should furze, or fern; and to get straw you must give a not for the United States to set the example of slope, but not too much. There are stones, of some part of your dung from the cow-stall and pig-this commercial freedom, about which the people sort or other, every where, and about six wheel-stye. The best way to preserve manure, is to of England talk. Let the governments of Eu barrow-fulls will have the shed, a thing to be by have a pit of sufficient dimensions close behind rope take off their restrictions, and we will do the same: but absolute ruin would attend the unlimited entry of foreign goods without duty, nor give her food in; and she should be fed three can we be said to be upon fair footing with them as respects protection to manufactures, until our sun-set. It is not absolutely necessary that a cow and street in the same is the shed and pig-stye, for the run from these tixed up at the head of the cow is the thing to go into, and from which all runs of rain-water should be kept. Into this pit would go the empty of the shed and of the stye, and the produce of all sweepings and cleanings round the sun-set. It is not absolutely necessary that a cow workmen are enabled to keep out certain foreign ever quit her shed, except just at calving time, house; and thus a large mass of manure would goods. A nation without a tariff, would have no or when taken to the bull. In the former case soon grow together. Much too large a quantity more chance of existence, among the nations of the time is, nine times out of ten, known to with the world, than a bank would have of preserving in forty-eight hours. Any enclosed field or place, of wheat or rye straw is all that you would want its solvency, that redeemed its bills with gold or will do for her during a day or two; and, for such for the winter, and half a one for the summer; silver, while all other banks in the same city or purpose, if there be not room at home, no man and you would have more than enough dung to

133. Now, as to the quantity of labour that the cultivation of the land will demand in a year. portional force to a nation, the domestic industry of which is only partially protected, or to a bank paying part in cash. The prosperity of both will be restrained in a direct ratio to the unequal footing in which they are placed, with respect to other nations and banks. This is an aphorism in political economy supported by the experience of ages.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and Minufactures.

Turn her out upon, to have her led by a string, cultivation of the land will demand in a year.—

We will suppose the whole to have five complete diggings, and say nothing about the little matters of sowing and planting and horing and harvest-ome of sowing and planting and horing and harvest-ing, a smaller quantity of ground will suffice for the keeping of her. Active two or three times a week, which may be done to we will suppose the whole to have five complete diggings, and say nothing about the little matters of sowing and planting and horing and harvest-ing the owner to be an able labouring man; and say impose the whole to have five complete diggings, and say nothing about the little matters of sowing and planting and horing and harvest-ing the owner to be an able labouring man; and say impose the whole to have five complete diggings, and say nothing about the little matters of sowing and planting and horing and harvest-ing the owner to be an able labouring man; and say impose the whole to have five complete.

We will suppose the whole to have five complete diggings, and say nothing about the little matters of sowing and planting and horing and harvest-ing the sides of roads and lanes. Where there is a common, she will, of course, be turned out in the day time, except in very wet or severe weather; and, in a case like this, a smaller quantity of ground will suffice for the keeping of her. Active five course, the will suppose the whole to have five complete. let" of bad hay is, in such cases, the winter pro-vision for the cow. It can scarcely be called food; of the long days of spring and summer, while it and, the consequence is, the cow is both dry and is light long before six in the morning and long lousy nearly half the year; instead of being dry after six at night. What is it, then! Is it not betonly about fifteen days before calving, and being ter than time spent in the ale house, or in creepsleek and lusty at the end of the winter, to which ing about after a miserable hare? Frequently, a warm lodging greatly contributes. For, ob- and most frequently, there will be a boy, if not 129. I have now, in the conclusion of this artitle, to speak of the manner of harvesting and treserving the Swedes; of the place to keep the town in; of the manure for the land; and of the chances of the weather, she will not, though as a hint) I saw, on the 7th of November, a very firetty woman, in the village of Hannington in Willshire, digging a piece of ground and planting the were lodged in house; and in wet weather, she are manure for the following the manure for the land; and of the chances of the weather, she will not, though as a hint) I saw, on the 7th of November, a very firetty woman, in the village of Hannington in two woman, in the village of Hannington in the work in the chances of the weather, she will not vive the same in quantity and will not vive will not yield half so much. It is not so much the cold as the wet that is injurious to all our stock treading the digged ground in that state, she had her line extended, and put in the rows as she adbu neither tops nor roots should be cut off very be provided by collections made on the road; by while she performed the act of planting, which bull in the house, or shed. Put the rest into the results of the residence in a cottage. Let any she did with great nimbleness and precision—ten shel heaps. Make the heap upon the grown in a round form, and let it rise up to a pake and scrape and sweep all into a heap; and done. Her clothes were neat, clean, and tight point. Lay over it a little litter, straw, or dead he will find, that he has a great deal. Earth of about her. She had turned her handkerchief point Lay over it a little litter, straw, or dead he will find, that he has a great deal. Earth of about her. She had turned her handkerchief grass, bout three inches thick; and then earth almost any sort that has long lain on the surface down from her neck, which, with the glow that upon to about six inches thick. Then cut a and has been trodden on is a species of manure.—the work had brought into her cheeks, formed an thin rot green turf about eighteen inches over, Every act that tends to neatness round a dwelling object which I do not say would have made me thin rog green turf about eighteen inches over, and put upon the crown of the heap to prevent the early nom being washed off. Thus these heaps whemain till wanted for use. When given to cow, it will be best to mash the spring, of the remaining heaps, and expose them to them to the and wind; and cover them again slightly with the work like of some sort.

131. As to belace to keep the cow in, much works of the best of manure. Thus goes on the work of the best of manure. Thus goes on the cottage, and not a see in a town or village street; when you have got the count, the the land of ground, the cottage is a real cottage, and not a see in a town or village street; mamely, that the land of ground, the cottage is a real cottage, and by the side of a lit be observed, that, after a time, it will be mine-life to the land of the side of a lit be observed, that, after a time, it will be mine-life to make the land of ground. And, let mannely, that the land wind generally happen; day morning in particular, all over the country, which were formerly the chief food of a great the Wen, there be three square miles actually at something or other, or they are engaged in part of mankind, we should recollect, that those covered with market gardens, that is the full expursuits a good deal less religious than that of fruits grew in countries that had a sun to ripen tent. How, then, could the Wen be supplied, if

I have a thousand times described; and which pest the father has to thank himself.

the last cabbage is cut. But, after all, the produce a dissolution of society, and give us an observation or two to those persons, who live could be gotten rid of, if the main part were yt a heriming afresh.

all cases. The cottage may be on the side of a ceedingly regret." I have, I dare say, witnessed forest or common; it may be on the side of a lane or great road distant from town or village; it may be on the skirts of one of these latter: and, then, even a large family with garden vegetables? The crop on the ground than they settle in the minds are the family may be faw or great in number. again, the family may be few or great in number, market gardeners round the metropolis of this what is to follow it. They clear as the go in the children small or big: according to all which wenheaded country; round this wen of all wens; taking off a crop, and, as they clear the lig and circumstances the extent and application of the round this prodigious and monstrous collection of plant. The ground is never without see in it or cow-food and also the application of the produce will naturally be regulated. Under some circumstances half the above crop may be enough; especially where good commons are at hand.—

Sometimes it may be the best way to sell the calf sometimes are accepted at th as soon as calved; at others, to fat it; and, at all but a fraction, nineteen thousand acres of gar-another as much as he will for him. But, if I others, if you cannot sell it, which sometimes den ground. We have only to cast our eyes over were situated as one of the person that I have

digging and planting. So that, as to the 200 hours, the fruits and to put nutritious matter into them. it required ten rods to each family? To be sure, they are easily found, without the loss of any of the time required for constant daily labour.

The fruits and to put nutritious matter into them. it required ten rods to each family? To be sure, but, as to milk, England yields to no country upon potatoes, carrots and turnips, and especially the the time required for constant daily labour. 134. And, what a produce is that of a cow! I suppose only an average of 5 quarts of milk a day. In the tis not wholesome in its nature; nothing that is not wholly innoxious. Out of a pail they are for the use of the persons I am speaking If made into butter it will be equal every week to that has ever had grease in it they will not drink of; for a gentleman thinks no more of raising a 2 days of the man's wages, besides the value of a drop, though they be raging with thirst. Their large quantity of these things in his garden than the skim milk; and this can hardly be of less very breath is fragrance. And how, then, is it he thinks of raising wheat there. How is it, then, value than another day's wages. What a thing, possible, that unwholesomeness should distil from that it requires half an acre, or 80 rods, in a prithen, is this cow, if she earn half as much as the then, is this cow, if she earn half as much as the man! I am greatly under-rating her produce; but I wish to put all the advantages at the lowest. To be sure, there is work for the wife, or daughters, to milk and make butter. But, the former is done at the two ends of the day, and the latter only about once in the week. And, whatever these may subtract from the labours of the field, which all country women ought to be engaged in whenever they conveniently can; whatever the cares created by the cow may subtract from these is amply compensated for by the education that is not a found to a family? I have shown, in the last to appear the week and, whatever the tains any thing essentially unwholesome is montanted in the cares created by the cow may subtract from these is amply compensated for by the education that is not a family in a year? Nay, allow that tains any thing essentially unwholesome is montanted to food of a more stimulating nature; when only a ton goes to a family in a year, it is more is amply compensated for by the education that is amply compensated for by the education that these cares will give to the children. They will that been resolved to eat ragouts at dinner and than six pounds weight a day; and what a sort of these cares will give to the children. They will drink wine, and to swallow a "devil" and a glass all learn to milk, and the girls to make butter.—And, which is a thing of the very first importance, they will all learn, from their infancy, to set a just value upon dumb animals, and will grow up in the habit of treating them with gentleness, and the most ample experience, milk is what it, then first the most ample experience, milk is what is it, then they do with the eighty rods and feeding them with care. To those who have and feeding them with care. To those who have not "heavy," and much less is it unwholesome, of ground in a private garden? Why, in the first and feeding them with care. To those who have not "heavy," and much less is it unwholesome, of ground in a private garden? Why, in the first not been brought up in the midst of rural affairs, when he who uses it rises early, never swallows place, they have one crop where they ought to the importance of this part of education. I should be very loath to entrust the care of my horses, cattle, sheep or pigs to any one, whose father never had cow or pig of his own. It is a general complaint that servants, and especially farm-servants, are not so good as they used to be. How should they? They were formerly the sons and daughters of small farmers: they are now the less is it unwholesome, of ground in a private garden? Why, in the first when he who uses it rises early, never swallows, place, they have one crop where they ought to have three. Then they do not half till the ground. Then they grow things that are not wanted.—
To those who have when he who uses it rises early, never swallows, place, they have one crop where they ought to have three. Then they do not half till the ground. Then they grow things that are not wanted.—
To those who have it rises early, never swallows, place, they have one crop where they ought to have three. Then they do not half till the ground. Then they grow things that are not wanted.—
To the who uses it rises early, never swallows, place, they have one crop where they ought to have three. Then they do not half till the ground. Then they grow things that are not wanted.—
To the who uses it rises early, never swallows, place, they have one crop where they do not half till the ground. Then they do not have three. Then they do not have they ought to have three. Then they do not have three. Then they do not have they ought to have they are not one carrier in the search of summer and they ought to have they are not or place. They have they have they have they are not or place. They have they have they ought to have they ought to have they are not or place. They have they ought to have three. The daughters of small farmers; they are now the property-less labourers.—
They have never seen an animal in which they had any interest. They are careless by habit.—
This monstrous evil has arisen from causes which bowl of cold milk, I regard as a pest; and for this whole of the piece of ground remain undug, tilly and they had any interest. They are careless by habit.—
This monstrous evil has arisen from causes which bowl of cold milk, I regard as a pest; and for this whole of the piece of ground remain undug, tilly the first many treatments of the later and the parent who does not do does not do does not do denot this sort, with lettuces all bearing seed.—
Seed enough for half a county. They cut a cabbage here and a cabbage there, and so let the bowl of cold milk, I regard as a pest; and for this whole of the piece of ground remain undug, tilly

a beginning afresh.

in the vicinity of towns, or in towns, and who, thrown away. The rubbish heap always receives though they have large gardens, have "no land four-fifths even of the eatable part of the to keep a cow," a circumstance which they "ex-duce. others, if you cannot sell it, which sometimes happens, to knock it on the head as soon as calved; for, where there is a family of small children, the price of a calf at two months old cannot be equal to the half of the value of the 2 months milk. It is pure weakness to call it "a pity."—
It is a much greater pity to see hungry children crying for the milk that a calf is sucking to no useful purpose; and as to the cow and the calf, the one must lose her young and the other its life after all, and the respite only makes an addition to the sufferings of both.

at out a fraction, nameter thousand acree of general to cast our eyes over when there is not a fourth spoken of in paragraph 137; this to say, if I have den ground. We have only to cast our eyes over what there is not a fourth spoken of in paragraph 137; this to say, if I have den ground. A square mile contains, leaving of that quantity. A square mile contains, leaving of that quantity. A square mile cortains, leaving aground, I would, out of that gard, draw a sufficiency of vegetables for my filly, and would in the Wen's market gardens? The very question is absurd. The whole of the market gardens from Brompton to Hammersmith, extending to Battersea. It has a calf is sucking to make it yield enough for a confidence of the was my make it yield enough for a confidence of the was my make it yield enough for a confidence of the was my make it yield enough for a confidence of the was m

to the sufferings of both.

136. As to the pretended unwholesomeness in certain cases; as to its not being adapted to some constitutions, I do not believe one word of the matter. When we talk of the fruits, indeed, on both sides of the Thames, to the eastward of or ground! I have kn many men dig 30 rods

fourteen, digged 20 rods in a day for more than temptible. ten days successively; and I have heard of, and believe the fact, of a man, at Portsea, who digged 40 rods in one single day, between day-light and sun-set. So that it is no slavish toil that I am here recommending.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

ON THE INSECTS WHICH INJURE PLUMS AND CHERRIES.

New-York, June 17th, 1824.

N. GOODSETT, Esq.

Sir-When you brought me a few days ago, by an insect, I gave perfect attention to the dis-one of the twelve new and until then, undelineat-them opened and the kernels saved, during the course you made, and the demonstration which ed kinds, contained in the Entomological manual long winter evenings, or in wet weather, whereby accompanied it. You gave me the most conclu- of insects, (fasciculus 1) published in 1797, in he could find himself well recompensed for all sive evidence that the skin of the young fruit Latin at Nuremberg, by my late correspondent, his expended trouble. was divided by a sort of semi-circular incision, the distinguished Godfried Christian Reich, Proor scratch; that within or beneath it, an egg or fessor at Erlangen, &c. nit was deposited; and that when the hatching process had gone far enough, there was a worm assured of my thankfulness and regard or larvæ, which had eaten its way to the surface of the stone, or woody box containing the kernel. Thus, there was proof enough that the integuments had been penetrated; the rudiment of the destroyer inserted; and in several of the specimens, the grub or caterpillar, was actually devouring the pulp.

As soon as I expressed a desire to know what the harent-insect or "Imago" was, you produced and heavy, and very foolishly pronounce a libel the creature, which you assured me had laid the on the blood, which is quite innocent, while we fection, the cultivator should make choice of one egg, shy-retiring and difficult to catch; but, which, never suspect the damp atmosphere of robbing for seed while growing on the vine; dry the seed you had nevertheless, by your perseverance suc- us of our electricity. Yet so it is. In dry weather, in the shade, and sow them in a rich soil, early in ceeded in seizing and securing on a tree at Har-

læm.

d

e

section of the "Coleopterous order," having the have in silk, which is so excellent a non-conducforepart of the head lengthened into a sort of a tor, that the thunder-bolt, or the forked lightning

or feelers.

The genus might seem, on superficial examination, to be the BRUCHUS, whose females are not-

lentils and more especially in peas.

cherry tree bearing fruit assailed and injured in a tically correct. similar manner, by the semicircular gashes or wounds; and with it the living author of the manner by the weak—in the lining of sleeves, in

branch of natural science treating of their desconomical stuff that can be used, as it will save exceedingly short.—For the same reason there structive swarms, should be so much neglected; many an apothecary's bill. When it can be a will be a short crop of sweet potatoes with us all, and that the person who cultivated it, should be principal means of preventing consumption, rheu. This last article will prove a ruinous loss, as it highly important branch of knowledge should be be spared .- Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle.

of garden-ground in a day; I have, before I was julgarly considered as ridiculous, and even con-

You have set your fellow citizens and cotemporaries, a good example. By following it, our junior naturalists who are aspiring to usefulness and reputation, may discover there is a very extensive field to be explored; and alluring re-good success, but lately they have discovered wards in store for such of them as perform a that well dryed peach kernels also contain an worthy service.

And now we know the enemy that mars our expectations of enjoying tasteful fruit, I exhort you and them to prosecute researches, until all its rior to sweet oil, and may be used with advan-manners and habits shall be known, and a mode tage for many different useful purposes. of preventing its ravages shall be detected.

This is enough for the present. The specific description can be finished at a future day. That part of the task requires the more caution, and bandman to gather the peach stones, which have green and growing plums that had been invaded delicacy, since the Curcullo, before us, is not

Until more shall be done, I entreat you to be

SAMUEL L MITCHELL.

ADVANTAGE OF SILK WAISTCOATS.

When this portion is deficient, we feel languid whether it be warm, cold or frosty, we feel light March; when they are about a foot high, they and spirited because dry air is a slow conductor should be stuck with six poles round each plant. It instantly became a matter of business, or of electrity, and leaves us to enjoy its luxuries .indeed of duty for me, connected as I am, with In moist or rainy weather we feel oppressed and agricultural and horticultural societies, to deter- drowsy, because all moisture greedily absorbs our agricultural and horticultural societies, to deter-drowsy, because all moisture greedily absorbs our kind of bark, to keep the plants growing up mine the zoological character of the animal with electricity, which is the buoyant cordial of the bo-straight. The seeds should be sowed every year, whose history you had made me so far acquaint- dy. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only and not suffered to come up spontaneously—then to discover a good non-conductor of electricity they will not degenerate. It belongs to the Tetrameres, or Portebeco; a to prevent its escape from the body; and this we forepart of the head lengthened into a sort of a tor, that the thunder-bolt, or the forked lightning muzzle, snout, or proboscis, bearing the antennæ itself, could not pass through the thinnest silk Philadelphia horse beat the New-York mare, dry. Those, therefore, who are apt to become low three miles, which was completed in the short ed for laying an egg in the germ while yet tender silk waistcoats, drawers, and stockings, to be the horse trotted over the same ground last summer, and small, of leguminous plants, cereal grains, most powerful of all cordials. Flannel is also good, 12 miles in 30 minutes. palm, coffee and certain other seeds, where it feeds and undergoes its metamorphosis; forming on its exit the circular holes which we see in may be used by those who prefer it. But silk is ntils and more especially in peas.

A more correct judgment, however, refers it to flannel next to the skin, will find equal benefit by

**Extract of a letter dated Dover (Del.) August 7th, 1824. the tribe of Curculio, Charanson, or Weevil; substituting cotton shirts, drawers, and stockings, and to that section comprehending the individuals, with silk ones over them ; or where more heat is be short-perhaps not more than two-thirds of whose attenuæ or feelers are situated near the required, flannel ones between the cotton and the the common crop, owing to the cold weather in extremity of a short rump. They had scarcely silk, for the silk should always be outermost. We the first part of the season, and to the depredaproceeded further than this point in the enquiry, like to give reasons for our advice, and our readers tions of worms, &c .- Our crops of wheat were when you brought me from a neighbouring plan | may depend on the philosophy of these recom-very fine." tation, a few miles out of town, the twig of a mendations-we can answer for their being prac-

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

The Harmonie Society, on the Wabash River, in the state of Indiana, has during a number of years manufactured Oil of Pumkin seeds with oily substance; and upon the first trial, they have pressed out of seven pecks of such kernels, five gallons of excellent oil, which is very little infe-

And since peaches prosper and grow almost every where in the United States, it might be a matter of importance to every economical husfor a long time been considered useless, and get them opened and the kernels saved, during the

In Harmonie, the above labour is performed by small schoolboys for their pastime between the school hours.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A ripe tomatoe of excellent flavour, weighing fourteen ounces, and measuring fourteen inches round, was gathered from the garden of Timothy The power of electricity over the body is well known, in fact, we can never enjoy health nor comfort without a proper portion of it in the system respectable neighbours. respectable neighbours.

August, 1824.

N. B .- To raise Tomatoes to the greatest perin the shade, and sow them in a rich soil, early in should be stuck with six poles round each plant; the plants should be three or four feet apartand round the poles wrap some strings of any

handkerchief, provided, always, that it be quite Betsey Baker, about 100 yards; the distance was spirited and listless in damp weather, will find space of 8 minutes and 52 seconds. The same

Editorial Correspondence.

"Crops of Indian Corn on the Peninsula, will

Extract of a letter dated Savannah, (Geo.) August 4th.

" Our crops of cotton are now very promising, mischief.

Considering the serious damage man sustains from insects in almost numberless ways, I have always regretted that Entomology, or the stiffness of neckcloths, and even in the entire particularly among the Sea Islands—and those backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, the stiffness of neckcloths, and even in the entire particularly among the Sea Islands—and those backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, and the serious damage man sustains are surfaced backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, the serious damage man sustains are surfaced backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, the stiffness of neckcloths, and even in the entire particularly among the Sea Islands—and those backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, the surfaced backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, the surfaced backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, the surfaced backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, the surfaced backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, the surfaced backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, the surfaced backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunate with their corn crop, and the co-planters have been fortunated backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunated backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunated backs of surtous, cloaks, mantles, and in the co-planters have been fortunated backs of surtous, cloaks, and the co-planters have been fortunated considered as a trifler; a student of bugs and matism, gout, inflammations, melancholy, mad-furnishes a good proportion of the food consumed trifles! It is a subject of infinite regret that this ness, and even suicide itself, no expense ought to in plantations where there are many young negroes,"

COMMUNICATION.

To the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, forwarded for publication by the Chairman of the Committee on Publications.

The last year, (1823) I selected two half acres of land, of a light sandy soil, as equal in quality as possible, with the view of ascertaining the most profitable mode of cultivating the Sweet Potato-namely, whether the seed ought to be cut into two or more parts, according to the usual practice, or to be planted whole. These two half acres were manured equally with long litter or straw from the barn yard, and the same labor was bestowed on each. The result is as follows—the half acre planted with the cut seed produced 56½ heaped bushels, being equal to 113 bushels to the acre, and gave no vines in time* for slip planting. The half acre planted with the whole seed, gave 108 bushels, being equal to 216 bushels to the acre, and produced vines early and in abundance. As the experience of one year, however, cannot lead to just conclusions in agriculture, I shall continue the experiment until I am perfectly satisfied as to the result.

wided they are fut in a line on the top of the bed season—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel— hear of employment upon application to the Ediand then covered with earth, leaving only four or Timothy, Do. out of season—Hay, per ton, \$10— tor—but, without this evidence, none need apply. five inches of the vine extending beyond the rows Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 124 cts.—Soap, 7 where they are intersected by the cross alleys .heriment.

house during the quarter, commencing on the 5th and free from tags. day of April, and ending on the fifth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

The second	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state,	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	110			110
Number de- livered.	100			100

JOHN H. TILLYARD, Inspector TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, July 31, 1824. True Copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

THE PARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1824.

The Editor is at his post again, with renewed health and augmented desire, by being useful, to shew that he is grateful to his numerous and generous patrons. He finds on his return a of this seed six or seven years. Baltimore July 14th, 1824.

Continuation of the favours of his correspondents; and, for the present, would beg to suggest the want of information as to the effects of the Tariff on agricultural commodities generally, and especially on wood. Will some of his readers in each flattering accession of subscribers, and some valon agricultural commodities generally, and especially on wool. Will some of his readers in each State have the goodness to give the price of that JOHN MYCROFT, PETER HATMAN, article, of different qualities, with any remarks THOMAS LEWIS, SAMUEL REGESTER, having a bearing on the interests and prospects EDMUNDEVANS, VALENTINE LUTZ.

of wool growers? Also, on the use and best mode! of applying lime, to what crops, in what condi-tion, quantity, and with what practical effects, 8cc. 8cc.

The communication from our correspondent respecting the management, produce, &c. of the farm of Earl Stimson, Esq. with an analysis of his soil, &c. was received too late for this paper.

Torrespondents whose favours, whether private, or for publication, have been neglected, will please pardon the delay which has arisen from the absence of the Editor. His leisure moments from official duties will be dedicated exclusively to their use, until their communications shall have Samuel Ault." been properly attended to.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE - careful- am at present, the proprietor's only agent in this ly collected every Thursday, for the American country. Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard St., \$5 25, wagon price—Do. P. S. I have likewise BULLOCK Strong, Boundary St., \$5 25, wagon price—Do. Wharf \$5 DRUMHEAD, BATTERSEA, and SAVOY, Susquehannah, \$5, cargo price—Do. Wharf \$5 Cabbage seeds for sale. This paper is laid before the Society, with a view of inducing others to institute a similar course of experiments.

J. MIDDLETON.

White Beach, white, 32 a \$2.75—Corn Meal, brl. \$2—

Oats, 19 cts.—Po. White, 33 cts.—Rye, per bus. 37½ cts.—Oats, 19 cts. cargo price—B. Peas, none—
White Beach, none—Whiskey, 27 cts.—Apple YOUNG MAN, without family, to take charge Wacho, 20th Feb. 1823.

Wacho, 20th Feb. 1823.

White Beans, hone—whiskey, 21 cts.—Apple 100 No. 1, No. 1 annly, to take charge Brandy, 35 cts.—Peach do. \$1.—Herrings, No. 1, of a Farm, now in high tilth, and remarkably \$2 a \$2 25—No. 2, \$1 87½—Do. Old, No. 1, \$1 healthy. He will be allowed a fixed salary; must 50—Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 be well acquainted with agricultural pursuits; of 75—Do. Untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, out of sea- unquestionable integrity, sobriety and good movil son—Linseed Oil, 65 cents.—Clover Seed, out of character. With proof of these qualities, he will solve the first of the heat. This is a matter of such importance as to merit experiment.

W. W.

Than, 10 cts.—Candles, Monta, 12 cts.—Supp.

Cts.—Pork, Mess, \$16 00—Ditto Prime, \$12—
the sis a matter of such importance as to merit exButter, 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, 9 cts.—Bacon,
feriment.

W. W.

Feathers, 35 cts.—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.—Me-

MARYLAND TOBACCO .- Fine, yellow, 25 to 40, scarce-fine, spangled, 16 to 20, do-fine, red, 12 to 16, do—good, do. 6 to 10 do—common, 3 to 5, plenty—dark brown, 2 to 3, do.

Superior Cabbage Seed!

The subscriber hath received by the Mogul The subscriber hath received by the Mogul From Liverpool, a supply of very fine EARLY PETER DUDGEON, Lecturer in Botany—1 vol. roy-YORK cabbage seed, which he will sell at the low price of \$3,50 per pound. He has also lately received a fresh supply of the very excellent seed called EARLY GEORGE CABBAGE, the 50 plates. production of William Waitland, Esq., who has discovered the method of raising the seed so as to prevent any of the plants from running to seed in the Spring.—This seed produces very seed in the Spring.—This seed produces very genuine plants, which are very hardy in standing the winter, and they make hard WHITE Agricultural Works on hand. HEADS from two to three weeks sooner than the EARLY YORKS.

In confirmation of the above I here subjoin the

The price of the above seed is 371 cents per ounce, or \$5 per pound—the ounce will yield upwards of 2000 fine cabbages.—The time to sow this seed is from the 8th to the 15th of September. Printed directions respecting the proper soil, treatment and cultivation of these cabbages, will accompany each parcel of the seed .-Orders, with remittances, from all parts of the Union, will be promptly attended to, if directed to Samuel Ault, No. 78, Bridge-street, Baltimore. And, to prevent mistakes, impositions, &c., upon each parcel of seed will be pasted or printed label in words as follows.—" EARLY GEORGE CABBAGE SEED, imported and warranted by

N. B.—Any seed that may be offered to the public as EARLY GEORGE CABBAGE, unaccompanied by the label as above, is spurious, as I

Wilder & Campbell,

BOOKSELLERS, 142, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Have for sale, one copy of the Flora Londinensis, with several hundred beautifully coloured vered from Tracy's Landing Inspection Ware-per cent. more when well washed on the sheep cording to Landing on the 5th and free from tags. particular description of each plant in Latin and English; to which are added their several uses in medicine, agricultural, rural economy, and other arts: By WM. CURTIS—in two large folio vols. bds -price, \$75.

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...Editorial Correspondence, extract of a letter dated Dover, (Del.) August 7th, 1824...Extract of a letter dated Savannah, (Geo.) August 4th .-Communication...Tobacco Report...Editor's remarks...Prices Current...Advertisements, &c.

tution, supported by the nation, at considerable expense; and the more especially if they took into consideration, as there intimated, its practi-cal bearing upon the agricultural interest; by sending throughout the country, every year, a number of highly accomplished civil Engineers, whose talents may be put in requisition, to asceruseful arts, will diffuse amongst us a mass of into be highly beneficial to the cause of agriculture. The minerals turned up by the plough, or found of Shakspeare's description of the Cliffs of Dover-in the course of turnpike roads and canals, may "How fearful" be analyzed, and their value ascertained; soils may be examined, and their constituent parts being known, these may be combined in such proportions as may best conduce to the sustenance of the crops to be cultivated; in short, not only agriculture, but all the useful arts, will be benefitted by the agency of the science which this establishment will spread over the face of the Union, and which cannot be acquired so thoroughly and in the same degree at any other place.— Let those, then, who would grudge the pittance they contribute to the support of a school which most people suppose to be sheerly military, be contented with the reflection, that besides rearing for our army accomplished gentlemen, versed in the laws of nations and the constitution of their country; accustomed to subordination, and animated by high notions of honour and humani-ty; it will furnish a succession of thoroughly taught Mathematicians, Engineers, Chemists, and Mineralogists, perfectly well qualified and disposed to confer upon society the countless advantages which are now resulting from the application pursuits of civil life.

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rotting Dover,

I might have been excused, had I mentioned as a fact of some personal interest to yourself, that about 10 miles below West-Point, we passed "Stoney-Point," memorable in history, from its having been so gallantly stormed during the revolution by a detachment from the American army, commanded by Gen. Wayne. I need not remind you that your uncle, Capt. afterwards Col. John of bold and beautiful features; from the loftiest stuard, or Jack Stuard, as he was familiarly called, specimens of rude sublimity, to the softest scenes of phere not much below it, we lost no time in set-

feet as he actually entered the fort. set out for the top of the mountain, 13 miles distant from the Village, in company with the four English gentlemen, before mentioned, who are making a tour of our country, Mr. and Mrs. H. and Mrs. and Mrs. S. of your city. The first ten Catsberg or Catskill Mountain. The house, erect-

might be gratified with a nearer view of an Insti- you meet with him under perfect subjection, is at present badly kept, by a man either ignowhere you might expect to encounter him in a rant of, or above his business, the too common contest for the mastery of his native haunts, that fault of American inn-keepers, who forget the you are just going to penetrate. The road winds, nature and duties of their adopted station, and as the ground admits, along the side of the mounth the truth of the maxim, that "keep thy shop and as the ground admits, along the side of the mountain, in serpentine form, through vines and forest the shop will keep thee."

trees, of great variety and beauty, admitting no We returned the same afternoon to the Village, where of a view of the Hudson Valley below you, and embarked the next morning at 10 o'clock on tain the practicability, the route, and probable ex-pense of Roads and Canals, by means of which spread magnificence from the front of the hotel on reached Albany at 3 o'clock, P. M. The stagethe products of the most distant points, are made the summit of the mountain, where a flat table rock fare from the Village to the top of the mountain virtually to approximate the best markets; at the about 200 yards square, has been spread out by the and back is two dollars. same time that they serve as links of great chains hand of nature, as it were for the very purpose of to bind the States in union, indissoluble. The supporting an observatory, whence the eye takes recent addition to the studies of this Institution, in at a glance a portion of five States. The margin and Albany—a list of them may be interesting of Mineralogy and Chemistry, as applicable to the of the rock immediately in front of the Tavern to the traveller :overjets the ground for some hundred feet below formation on these subjects too, which cannot fail it. The view from this precipice, to those who venture to approach the brink of it, reminds one

" And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!

"The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,
"Shew scarce so gross as beetles:"

And the site of the "Catskill-house" itself corresponds yet more exactly, I might say, almost to a fraction, with that of the Convent of Laverna, as described by Barry Cornwall, in his Marcian Colonna-

"Chasms of the early world are yawning there,
"And rocks are seen, eraggy and vast and bare;
"And many a dizzy precipice sublime,
"And caverns dark as death, where the wild air

Rushes from all the quarters of the sky:

Above, in all his old regality,

The monarch Eagle sits upon his throne,
Or floats upon the desert winds, alone.

"There, betted round and round,
"Black pine, and giant beech, and oak that rear
"Their brown diminished heads like shrubs between,

"And guarded by a river that is seen
"Flashing and wandering through the dell below,
Laverna stands."

So stands this Mountain Hotel on a bare solid rock, in the gloomy recess of the darkest forest, several miles distant from any human habitation, of those sciences to all the domestic and valuable at an elevation of 3000 feet above the Hudson, which winds its way under your eye for 70 miles and value of the Erie Canal; you were answer-through the cultivated Valley below!!! It would ed with an edifying commentary upon Governor be utterly impossible for me to give you a just idea Yates' proclamation, a patriotic descant on the of the extent and variegated beauty of the land-rights of the people, and the practical difference scape seen from this spot. It far exceeded my anticipation after all I had heard, and it may be doubted whether any country can boast of one so doubted whether any country can boast of one so vast in extent, together with such a combination ed atmosphere of a city where the political mer-

seat" coach, and over an excellent turnpike, we for the depth to which it tumbles, and the wild work in the way of the traveller, as if to give

OBSERVATIONS OF A CORRESPONDENT, on a visit to saratoga,—#0. Iv.

Dated, Saratoga Springs, 6th Aug. 1824.

In my last I gave you a brief sketch of the origin, rise, progress, condition, and great publick utility, of the MILITARY ACADEMY at West-Point. I did so in the hope that your readers Point. I did so in the hope that your readers.

I miles passes you over a handsome undulating and improveable farming country, when you begin feet front and three stories high, with very extensive accommodations and a piazza that affords step, having been first refreshed at the foot of it, some by a drop of the "blue ruin," and others coording to the design of the company who own by paying "THREE CENTS FOR A SIGHT AT A BEAR," which you do the more cheerfully, since establishment, intended to be 180 feet front. It is at present badly kept, by a man either igno-

The following are the names and distances of

King's-bridge,	12	Rhinebeck,	16
Philipsburgh,	4	Livingston Manor,	20
Farry-town,	11	Catskill,	4
Croton,	8	Hudson,	5
Verplank,	5	Kenderhook,	13
Peckskill-landing,	4	Baltimore,	3
Fort-Montgomery,	- 6	Albany,	10
West-Point,	2	of the standard education who	-
Newburgh,	9	Total,	148
Poughkeepsic,	14	Fare and diet, \$4.	

Arriving at Albany on the Saturday preceding the extraordinary session of the legislature, we found the town crammed full, even to overflowing; so great was the concourse of legislators, editors of newspapers, politicians of all grades and fac-tions, and strangers of every State and country; that it was difficult to find a resting place, even for a single night. If the occasion for calling the legislature was extraordinary, the excitement produced by it was no less so. Did you speak to a citizen, or a fellow sojourner at the Tavern, of objects naturally presented to the mind by the local associations, such as the genius and ability of CLINTON for devising publick works and institutions of general utility; the unostentatious munificence and efficient personal agency of Van Ransellear in promoting such objects; did you advert to the splendour of Hudson scenery, or the extent Stuard, or Jack Stuard, as he was familiarly called, and after whom you take, I suppose, the name of John Stuard; participated actively in the dangers of that brilliant achievement, in consideration whereof, and of other services, Gen. Washington delivered to his representatives after his death, an honorary medal, which had been struck for your uncle by order of Congress, with emblematic devices; one of which represented him with bare feet as he actually entered the fort.

Stuard, or Jack Stuard, as he was familiarly called, and after whom you take, I suppose, the name of civilization, and the most splendid exhibitions of art; for where in all her works does art exhibit any thing more majestic and impressive than the sight which you enjoy from the portico of this mansion in the clouds, of numerous steam-boats wending their rapid way in defiance of winds and the Aqueduct, before we turned to the wides, and carrying on their bosom thousands of Mohawk, would, of itself, be regarded as an object worthy of a visit by all travellers, and would excite greater admiration were it not involuntative. excite grea er admiration were it not involunta-Leaving West-Point at 5, P. M. we landed at midnight, at Catskill Village; and, at our leaving after breakfast, the next day, in a fine "Springfor the depth to midnight to

VOL. 6 -24.

is 1000 feet wide, and falls in perpendicular height account of the State, by Mr. Goodenow, to whom mildness of the climate from the fact, that while 40 feet.

The Niagara Falls on the Canada side, is 1800 feet wide, and that on the American side 900, the height of your Washington Monument in ces. Howard's Park.

The view of the Canal from Albany to the Aqueduct, is highly satisfactory; for, after all that you may have read, you feel that you have never thoroughly understood the structure of the locks until you have seen them. Within the space mentioned there are nine locks at one point; and at the sight of an Aqueduct of 1100 feet, in which boats cross the Mohawk at right angles above it, you are at once sensibly impressed with the vastness of the great work, whereof this is but a sinto the chain cable of a 74.

mate the once enterprising citizens of Baltimore. mate or remote.

Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the tide waters of prosperity of the territory is retarded by the mal-the Hudson. In 1812 they reported the practica-administration of the general government. But ardent spirits. We conclude, therefore, that in bility of connecting these waters by canals, and as these reflections are for the most part of a ordinary seasons when the sea breezes prevail, estimated the expense at from 5 to \$6,000,000. general and sweeping character, as we know not we have little to fear from fevers, if prudence of the State, influenced by the lucid and pro-found views of the subject, presented in a memo-the concurrence and at the suggestion of our esrial drawn by him, were prevailed upon to create teemed correspondent before mentioned.]
"THE CANAL FUND," and accordingly in that
ED. AM. year, on the Anniversary of our Independence, the ground was first broken for this great work an act sufficiently pregnant with important results, to make, of itself, an epoch in the history of the growth and power of this Republick. So rapidly has this undertaking progressed, that on the 16th of November last, arrived at New-York the first vessel or boat that ever reached that port through the Eric canal. This was the schooner "Mary and Hannah, of Factory Falls" in the town of Hector, Tompkins county, situate on the south-eastern extremity of the beautiful Seneca In taking a view of the agricultural capacities lake, near 40 miles south of Geneva, within about and prospects of the country, its climate and the character of its different soils will first claim at
28 miles of the Pennsylvania line, and by the character of its different soils will first claim at
phur and chalveate, which are found in different soils will first claim atcourse of the lake, Seneca out-let, Erie canal, and tention. Hudson's river, 420 miles from New-York. She East l Hudson's river, 420 miles from New-York. She was owned by two enterprising farmers, one of reference, is properly divisible into two climates, whom built her himself with the timber of their tropical and temperate; the demarkation being own lands, and also rigged her from their own pretty accurately defined by the parallel of latimanufactures, including the greater part of the iron work, blocks, cordage, &c. He navigated her to N. York himself as master, with his partner as supercargo—thus exhibiting a most noble example the influence and warmth of the surrounding gulf. of the character of a practical agriculturist, me-chanick, ship-builder, mariner, and merchant, in a slight degree, and with this exception the united in the person of one of the ingenious and enterprising citizens of this State. The schooner In that part of Florida laying north of the debears the names of the wives of the two owners, markation referred to, frost occurs annually in and brought a cargo (much of it from their own January and February, but seldom continues more farms) consisting of 800 bushels of wheat, 3 tons than three days with intermissions of a week or of butter, 4 barrels of beans, some fresh salmon, and other products of the fruitful soil, waters, and forests of the west.

a fortnight; it sometimes occurs earlier and later, but the instances are rare. The climate is generally characterised by a great equability of tem-

works, their origin, course, rise and fall, distances, cost, revenue, and advantages, which is pre-sented by the following extracts, derived from a grove, banana and hiccaro filumb.

The sheet of water which makes Cohoes Falls very comprehensive and well arranged statistical correct idea might be formed of the prevailing the publick at large, and the citizens of that State the perpendicular fall of which is 160 feet, about illustrate its rapid growth and immense resour-

[We must defer these extracts to our next.]

AGRICULTURE.

EAST FLORIDA-A condensed view of its climate. soil, extent, and natural and cultivated produc-

gle feature, in the proportion that one link bears has pitched his tent as a farmer in the territory continuance of this wind causes almost every Seeing that "INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS" constitute one of the topicks to which your Journal is devoted, I shall be justified in giving here a short statement of the rise, progress, cost, benefits, revenue, &c. of these Canals, and the more fits, revenue, &c. of these Canals, and the more contable to all our readers whether their relaespecially as it may serve to rekindle the flickering zeal which, for a short season, seemed to anition to, or concern in the subject of it, be proxihighly prejudicial to health. This occurs, how-

Application for aid was made to the general go- the justice of such as are more specific; and as, and precaution are observed. With regard to vernment, I believe, by Governor Clinton, in per- above all, we are determined not to permit any winter diseases, they are mild and seldom prove son, with the authority of the State, but they political discussions to find their way into this fatal, unless the constitution be worn down by old declined all assistance. In 1817 the legislature Journal, we have omitted all observations of the age or intemperance.

ED. AM. FAR.

[FROM THE ST. AUGUSTINE'S PAPER, OF JULY 3.]

The Committee of the Agricultural Society to whom was assigned the duty of reporting upon the agricultural capabilities and prospects of the territory, beg leave to submit the following sum-mary which contains all the information they subjects referred to them :-

In taking a view of the agricultural capacities

forests of the west.

I persuade myself that your readers will be perature maximum of summer heat 92° in the gratified with the condensed view of these great shade and the greatest change 8° in 24 hours. A

* Among the plants common to both are the man-

orange trees of 20 years standing were killed in especially, are much indebted for the collection New-Orleans, Pensacola, and Georgia in the se-and lucid exposition of so many valuable facts to vere frost of February, 1823, the groves of St. Augustine and on St. Johns only lost their leaves and produced fruit the same year.

With respect to our diseases, the remitting fever may be considered as the principal cause of the mortality in the N. E. section of Florida. The month of May is generally dry and pleasant, with cool and refreshing sea breezes, occasionally interrupted, however, by S. W. and N. W. winds. In June the rainy season is expected to commence, and so continue until July, during which time the [For the following interesting sketch of East S. W. winds, which may be considered the most Florida we are indebted to Mons. Achille Murat, insalubrious wind that blows in this section of the a worthy nephew of Napoleon the Great, who country, prevails for 16 hours out of 24. A long described. This report, condensed as it is, pre-thing which comes within its influence to become ever, in extraordinary seasons, and even when It is but 14 years since commissioners were first appointed to explore the grounds between tions, in which it is affirmed, that the growth and who are much exposed to the meridian sun, and

Before entering upon the interesting subject of the soils of the territory, we would observe that a mistake has hitherto prevailed respecting the geological character of Florida, it having been considered by Cleveland and others as consisting of alluvial deposit; while, by the recent investigations of Mr. Pearce, whose contributions to geological science are sufficient evidences of his competency to decide upon the subject; it appears that the general basis of the country is of secondary limestone; a fact of much importance, both as regards agriculture and other sources of are enabled to collect for the present upon the prosperity, for in a region of this formation not only may a productive surface be expected, but beds of minerals and metals may also be supposphur and chalybeate, which are found in differ-

ent parts of the country.

East Florida, if considered as bounded on the west by the river Apalachicola, comprises an arena of about 30 millions of acres of land and water, and deducting therefrom 1-3d for water, leaves 20 millions of acres of land of various descriptions. The largest class of these consists of pine lands of various descriptions—the next di-vision of high and low hammock—the third of swamps, and the fourth of savannas and fresh marshes along the margins of the rivers.

Of the pine lands the soil is composed chiefly of silicious sand, with some admixture of yegeta-ble mould resting either on marl or clay. Those of the best quality are characterised by the occur-rence of red oak and hickory intermixed with the prevailing growth of pine, and with an excel-

lent pasturage of natural grass below.

The next description which prevails to a great extent is characterised by a growth of the long and short leaved pine, with an undergrowth of the grasses, whortleberries, gall berries and other shrubbery, and near the sea by the saw palmetto. prickly pear, &c.

The first and second qualities of pine land have sional extreme in drought or gales. suppression of the practice of burning which has hitherto been so prevalent in aid of hunting and grazing, both the timber and soil throughout the Rice, since the time of the British coloniel gonists, but was neglected under the

territory would be improved.

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rative elevation, prevents the accumulation of wa- vannas. ter; of this denomination we have the white, grey, yellow, and brown hammock. All of these ed with the hickory, mulberry and bittersweet that of the other British Colonies. orange. The brown coloured soil has been escinity of the water courses generally.

Low hammock is more accessible to water, and is one or the other of these strata. This soil is moist

neighourhood of swamps and water courses. Swamp lands properly so called under the several distinctions of tide, river, and inland swamps, a grove.

form the least extended class of our soils. The lemon lime, bergamot, citron, and shadintermixed with clay or calcarcous matter, sometimes resting upon sand, that again upon marl .-These lands require to be drained to the bottom.

jacent to the low hammock.

The savannas or prairies are uniformly flat, tion nearly a year after attaining maturity. bearing but few trees with a dense growth of long leaved grass. Lying a little below the general abundant in the territory; and being of a hardy level in rainy seasons they are subject to the depth nature, is frequently raised near the sea coast as of a few inches. The soils of the great Alachua a protection for the sweet orange groves against savanna and those of Okliwaha and Dunn's lake, gales of wind. The juice has always been an arare composed of sand and vegetable mould and ticle of export, and the peel might also be made bottomed on clay, and at Matanzas on marl. We an article of commerce in this country as in Euhave no notes of the soil of the other savannas, rope. which abound in all the vallies of the territory; but from their similarity of situation we infer a ramifies to about the same extent. Its quantity resemblance in other respects, with the savannas of produce we can only ascertain from the yield last year, and the pine apple has been raised in enumerated. They are fertile, and many of them of the trees in France, where it produces from 13 St. Augustine with the assistance of walls in the susceptible of being drained by the mere removal to 15 bushels. The olive trees in the country are open air. Some specimens of the date palm are of the vegetable obstructions which back the wafew in number, and have been neglected during growing on St. Johns and near St. Augustine, and ter upon them while others lying in the neigh-the time of the Spanish government. A few at the whole of this extensive and valuable family bourhood of water courses, could be easily drain-Mosquito are surrounded by a rival growth of of trees would undoubtly flourish in Florida. ed into the latter.

are also some districts called scrubs, very poor, to the acre, but with the usual casualities the and its value cannot be too highly appreciated, covered with a growth of dwarf oak, myrtle, average is 150 lbs. The casualities attending this where we have such extensive districts adapted culture are the catterpillar, red bug, and occa-sional extreme in drought or gales. The catterbeen found to be very productive, bringing in pillar, has but rarely appeared and the injury even the sugar cane, and affording good pasturage from them has been partial. The red bug is most all the year round, the tops of the grass only being killed by the frost. It is believed that by the hand picking. By the practice of rattooning a rally rated at 25 bushels of seed to the acre and

The cultivation of Indigo has also been sus-

teemed the most rich and lasting, and the white mentioned the Live Oak, Cedar, Cypress, Yel-results of the experiments now going on. The the least so; but generally the high hammocks are of a warm and productive quality, being en-Red, White and Loblolly Bay, Red, White, Span-gravity, was at Pablo creek on the 1st November riched by vegetable and calcarious matter and ish and Black Oak, Mulberry, Cherry, Persimon, clay combined with sand. These lands are the Wahoo, Tupelo, Sweet and Black Gum, Magnomost inviting to the farmer, as the cultivation of lia, Iron Wood, Palmetto, and Juniper; the four them at the outset, is attended with less expense first of which are in high estimation and much sugar will become one of our most important staand affords more immediate returns, than the heavier timbered and moister soils. They exist in large bodies about Tallahasse, Suwaney, Alaproof against the attack of the worm. Its growth than that of Louisiana the sugar of Florida is cha and Amasura, and in smaller bodies in the vi-is an indication of good land, as it always grows likely to surpass, in quality that of any other of upon marl.

The sweet orange tree rises 36 feet and spreads characterised by a growth of every description of 30. Its highest produce is 6000 oranges, this bullisis, indicated by Bartram as more eligible for the oak, together with the cedar, ash, sour orange quantity having been gathered from one tree on cultivation than any we could import, is indige-and palmetto. The soil is more heavily charged the St. Johns: its longevity is traced to 116 years. nous to the country. than the high hammock, with vegetable matter, In Florida the obscurity of our annals prevent its marl and clay, and in most places is bottomed by duration being further traced: in France there an oil superior to that of the olive, grows with us are trees ascertained to be of five centuries standbut not sobbed and does not require to be harden ing. This tree begins to bear in seven years from these add bees wax, deer skins, tar and naval ed by draining like swamp land; but in many in stances slight draining would be required. This class of hammock is more productive and durable than high hammock, and is peculiarly congenial to the sugar-cane. It occurs generally in the apportionment of 100 trees to the acre, is considered as the best rule to be followed in setting out variety is scarcely less extensive.

They occur at the sources and along the borders fruit is not surpassed if equalled by any of the of our rivers and creeks, and not unfrequently ad-orange tribe. It is pleasant, wholesome and nutritive, and hangs on the tree in perfect preserva-

The sour orange tree, is also indigenous, and

The olive tree like the orange, rises 36 feet and other native trees, and maintain their position Amongst the productions of the territory, the without having degenerated. This tree bears the United States, and the productions of the black seed or sea island land cotton holds the first fruit in seven years from the slip and in growth kitchen and flower garden, all of which flourish rank. For this culture the little hammocks and longevity it resembles the orange tree. Seve-

Another description of these lands has the surther pine lands have been preferred. The staple ral persons are now devoting their attention to its face thinly clad with pine, scrub oak and grass, is fine, and in value it rivals the best Georgia sea propagation in this country. In Europe the olive with occasional patches of sand exposed. There island. Uplands of 200 lbs. have been produced is ranked next to bread as an article of necessity. to its cultivation.

The Palma Christi, or castor oil nut tree, or shrub, rises to 12 feet. Many fields of it are planted, but we cannot arrive at a correct estimate of

Sugar cane was cultivated by the British colonists, but was neglected under the paralyzing polierritory would be improved.

vernment, has not been cultivated, excepting in cy of the Spanish government. Since the transsmall fields, on the margin of the swamps and safer of the country to the American Government, the cultivation has been re-assumed with the Otaheite and other seed by various planters from pended, although the Florida Indigo has borne a St. Mary's to Volusia, on the St. Johns. Their produce the live oak, bay and laurel, intermix- higher character in the European market than efforts have hitherto been confined to the propagation of the seed, and we must wait for the ex-Amongst the timber trees of Florida may be piration of the season to ascertain the practical last 1070, and at Volusia, on the 20th December the southern states.

The vine flourishes well, and the bull grape or

The Bene or Sessamum Indicum, which affords in great luxuriance, and also the arrow root. To

Of the articles of domestic consumption the

Indian corn may be said not to have succeeded so well as in more northern climates; the plansoil is generally saturated with water and boggy, dock trees, are more sensible of cold than the ters of this country have long been in the use of and consists of animal and vegetable excrement, orange, and in the northern situations require a small grained flint corn with a large cob and more attention to aspect than the peninsula.

The bitter sweet orange tree is indigenous, and doubtedly produce an improvement in the crops abounds in many parts of the territory. This of this grain.

The sweet potato, has been cultivated in a variety of soils, and its mesne produce may be esti-mated at 250 bushels to the acre; in size and flavour it is no way inferior to those produced further

north.

The comptee, a farrinaceous root analogous to the arrow root, yields anutricious meal in greater abundance than the latter, and grows wild to the south of St. Augustine. This, together with a species of native potatoes and turnips, are much

used by the negroes and Indians.

The Banana has brought its fruit to perfection on the plantation of Gen. Hernandez, at Matanzas, 18 miles to the south of Augustine, during the

To these may be added, the orchard trees of

We cannot conclude this cursory view of the country without noticing the advantages it possesses in point of pasturage. The raising of cattle and horses, was conducted with great success, both by the Indians and white inhabitants, previous to the recent troubles of the province; the cattle raised in the savannas were so remarkably fine, that Gen. Jackson when in the country had a selected portion of them conveyed to Tennessee, to improve the stock on his farm, in that state

Fertility of soil is not, as we all know, the only source of agricultural prosperity: manuring and good husbandry are also essential, and for the former we possess the materials in the utmost abundance; and much of the labour of ordinary husbandry would be lightened, by the loose and friable nature of our soils.

Our facilities for water transportation, are not surpassed in any part of the United States, and an intercommunication by means of canals may be easily effected through every part of the country. A survey has been ordered by the general government, of the country between the Suwaney and St. Mary's, with the view of opening a canal between the heads of these rivers, through the Ockefenoke swamp, the distance not being more than 18 or 20 miles. This would shorten and facilitate the communication between the western and Atlantic States, and would not fail to produce great collateral benefit to Florida. Were the course of the canal directed from the Suwaney, through Black creek into the St. Johns, the ex pense of the work would be much lessened, and the route between the Atlantic and the west not materially lengthened. The St. Johns, running parallel, nearly its whole course with the Atlantic, may at different points be connected by short canals, with the ocean; while it might easily be made to communicate with the gulf on the west, by the streams which run in that direction, and head near it.

The necessarily succinct view of the climate, soil and productions of Florida, will serve to evince, that it is not from the want of natural resource and advantages, that it has not advanced in prosperity, as rapidly as the other territories that have been added to the Union.

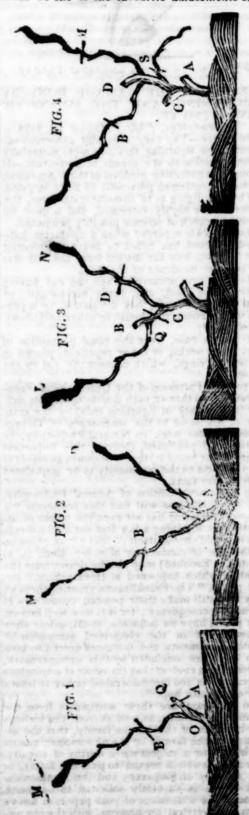
W. H. SIMMONS, G. J. F. CLARKE, P. MITCHELL.

June 24, 1824.

205 THE CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

We take pleasure in the belief, that those of our correspondents who have written in relation to the Vine, and the adaptation of our soil and climate to its growth, and the importance of the subject as a matter of comfort and economy, have succeeded in awakening the public attention to this very interesting object.-Enquiries begin now to be made of us, where cuttings are to be had, and how they are to be treated .- In answer to these we have the same answer to make which has been given on various occasions-To wit-That we put in the FARMER, all we gather on every subject to which it is devoted.—The previous volumes of this journal abound in essays and instructions on the topick in question; still every day is de-veloping something new, and it is our pleasure to collect whatever may be new and useful.-In regard to the practicability of obtaining cuttings, it has been made known that Major Adlum of Georgetown, (D. C.) has them for sale in great variety at the proper season, and if there be others who can supply them, we shall be glad to proclaim it.—We have no doubt the time is coming when the demand for good grape

cuttings will be very extensive, and the very low price of all the ordinary staple commodities admonishes the farmer to cast about for other and more profitable objects on which to bestow his care and labour.—The culture of the vine is easy, simple, not laborious, and ever amusing. Every farmer might without one dollar of additional expenditure, at least supply his table abundantly with this delicious and wholesome fruit .- The tending of the vines in the garden should be one of the favourite amusements of



himself and his family .- To those who may be disposed to give it the attention which it merits, the following instructions for planting and pruning, which we derive from the Winchester Republican, will be acceptable and useful.-We invite for this article the attention and criticism of those who, from experience can judge of its correctness.—We shall very soon give a list of the names and character of the most approved grapes cultivated in Europe-such as yield us

"The Claret smooth,
The mellow tasted Burgundy, and quick,
As the wit it gives, the gay Champaigne."

Edit. Am. Far.

TREATMENT OF GRAPE VINES.

Previous to his leaving Winchester last Fall, Mr. Togno left with the editor of the Winchester Republican, the following directions for the treatment of the vines he had planted in the neighbourhood. Owing to inattention, their publication has been deferred longer than was expected; although not too long to answer the purpose intended.

The way to plant the vines.

Select good healthy shoots of last year's growth in the month of January, and put them by in a dry cellar. Let the cuttings be of six eyes, and cut from a fruitful vine as close to the growth of the year before last as possible. In a fine day of February or March, make holes two feet by two and a half deep; lay the cuttings in them and fill them up with fine garden mould. Do not put manure in them, as it will cause them to rot; hoe them well through the season, and keep them free from weeds.

Figure 1, represents a young vine in the fall of the first year after planting, the whole of the cutting having been covered, with the exception of one bud at O, which has put forth the shoot OM. The way to prune the vine the first year is to cut off AQ at A, and to lop off the shoot

at B.

Figure 2, (first year). If the cutting should be too long, and by some accident or other there should be more shoots than one, (as in fig 2.) then prune the whole of AD at the point A, and afterwards lop off the top of the shoot MM at B.

N. B. Where there are more shoots than one, you will select the healthiest and do as above. Never leave more than one shoot, nor to the shoot more than one or two buds in the first year, nor more than two or three in the second year. Never let shoots grow on the body of the vine or from the root. The time of pruning the vines in Virginia should be a fine day in February or March, but no later. You must be very careful to use always a sharp knife, and to hold the stock firm in the left hand, below where you want to cut, and to pull your knife upwards. The first and second years cover the vine stock with straw during the winter,

The vine we have pruned in fig. 1 or 2, will, in the fall of the second year, be much such a vine as figure 3. In pruning it, you will top off CL at Q, and CN at D, so that CD will be the last year's growth, on which will be three buds, which will shoot three branches, as in figure 4, and this will be the view of the same vine in the fall of the third year. Then prune SR at S, and lop off the two other branches at M and B, leaving three buds of the last year's growth on each of the branches. The next fall you will have excellent grapes, sweet and well flavoured, which will ripen more regularly and a great deal faster than if not treated in this manner. The vine will never be killed by the cold of the winter, and the young shoot in the spring is less apt to be injured by the frost.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON GUINEA GRASS, SEA KALE, AND AN IMPROVED PLOUGH.

Near Selina, (Ala.) 28th June, 1824.

DEAR SIR-Of the several parcels of Guinea Grass seeds which you gave me last winter I plant ed some of that which had been received from Ja maica, and divided the others among my friends. Not a single seed of that which I planted vege tated, and I have only heard that one of those with whom I divided, has succeeded in obtaining plants. I planted at the same time, some of the seed which was raised the last year, in South Carolina, with which I was equally unfortunate. With the Sea Kale I have succeeded better, as many of the seed, though planted in March, came up. The plants are growing vigorously, and present a very rich appearance. I am much pleased with the hope that it will prove a most valuable

acquisition to our early Spring vegetables.

The plough which I promised to give you a description of, is called the Jumping Shovel, for the quality it possesses of jumping over any root or other obstruction with which it meets, some distance below the surface, and immediately passing on without breaking the continuity of its furrow, and without hanging, to the great annoyance of the ploughman, and injury to the team. It also saves much time which is consumed in new land, in extricating other ploughs from innumerable objects of resistance under the surface of the ground. The construction of this plough is extremely simple, and I really think it, from experience, the best plough that has everyet been used for the preparation of new land, projecting point, as is usual with coulters. The coulter should not touch the point of the shovel, but should be from half an inch to an inch before tit, and the point of the coulter should go about half an inch below the point of the shovel. The coulter should incline but very little forward sylvanic when the plough is in motion, but should be nearly perpendicular. I think a coulter of a lancet shape, below the beam, runs the best, but my ploughmen prefer one shaped thus:

To prevent the coulter from splitting the beam, with further facts. an iron ring, fitting it one way, and so long the other way, as to allow the upper end of the coulture, with a wedge before it, to fasten it, to pass through the mortice and through the ring, leaving the ring, above the beam before the coulter, will be an objection to not would choose itself;" ibid: "an objection of Adams' Philosophy, will be provided the power of attracting the lightning a few feet out of the direction it would choose itself;" ibid: "an objection of Adams' Philosophy, will be provided the power of attracting the lightning a few feet out of the direction it would choose itself;" ibid: "an objection of Adams' Philosophy, will find this sentiment "a pointed conductor has not even the power of attracting the lightning a few feet out of the direction it would choose itself;" ibid: "an objection of Adams' Philosophy, will find this sentiment "a pointed conductor has not even the power of attracting the lightning a few feet out of the direction it would choose itself;" ibid: "an objection of Adams' Philosophy, will find this sentiment "a pointed conductor has not even the power of attracting the ring, above the beam before the coulter, with a pointed conductor has not even the power of attracting the lightning a few feet out of the direction it would choose itself;" ibid: "an objection of Adams' Philosophy, will find this sentiment "a pointed conductor has not even the power of attracting the lightning a few feet out of the direction of Adams' Philosophy, will find this sentiment "a pointed conductor has not even the power of attracting the lightning a few feet out of the direction it will be provided the power of attracting the lightning a few feet out of the direction it will be provided the power of attracting the lightning and the power of attracting the lightning and the power of attracting the lightning a few feet out of the direction it will be provided the power of attracting the lightning and the power of attracting the lightning and the power of attracting the lightning and the power of att plough, much diminished.

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I pretend neither to the invention nor improvement of this plough, as it is used partially in fear or animate hope."

this plough, but its excellence in new land, will readers, as well as to be very obvious upon experiment.

Your obedient servant, ANDREW PICKENS.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

UERIES ON THE DAMAGE DONE BY LIGHTNING, AND THE MEANS OF AVERTING IT.

Cambridge, (Md.) August 13, 1824.

DEAR SIR—The very unusually numerous accidents from lightning this summer, materially invite attention to the means of protection.—If through the extensive medium of the "American Farmer" gentlemen possessed of facts in point, will be so obliging as to communicate them, the favour will be highly esteemed, and a most in-

teresting branch of science possibly promoted. Has any case occurred when a conductor judiciously erected, has failed to avert the electric portion to its cost, will be imposed. fluid?—If so, how far distant from the rod was the point of incidence of the fluid.

Has any case occurred when the rod having received the fluid, and being surcharged, or

Professor Patterson of the University of Pennject (the efficacy of lightning rods) by the sanction of his name to the sentiments of George duty, was about \$610,000. Adams, whose work on Natural Philosophy, he revised and published, (leaving this important subject as he found it) that it becomes an object of deep interest to the community to be acquainted

and below the beam behind the coulter. Thus to the use of conductors of either kind, (i. e. trikes any thing not easily broken, the point of accident which happened at Heckingham," &c. manufacture, which has been ruined by the introthe beam by the resistance, is thrown down, the ibid. p. 328, "The Franklinians, granting them all duction of the straws of Leghorn.

Coulter slips over immediately, the plough passes they ask, still make their pointed conductors of Some twenty-two or twenty-three years since, the furrow. I have used it now for three years, be immerged in the electrified atmosphere." and think the labour of subjecting the wilderness Similar sentiments, and instances quoted to conto the dominion of (that great civiliser,) the firm them, are concluded by this strong remark,

vain in the Patent Office, I have endeavoured to stances under which they happened, would tend give you a description of it which I hope can be to inform the judgment upon this important sub-understood.—Much might be said in favour of ject, and be highly interesting to most of your

Your's, &c.

JOS. E. MUSE.

-00 On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets .- No. 6.

At the request of the writer, Mr. BAYLIES has furnished him with a sketch of his remarks, in the House of Representatives, in favour of the increase of duty proposed on Leghorn hats. They are highly interesting, quite to the point, and furnish materials for melancholy reflection, upon the indifference exhibited by our Representatives, to the source of wealth which the manufacture to

which they refer, opens to the United States.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and
Manufactures.

Remarks of Mr. BAYLIES of Massachusetts, on his motion to amend the Tariff, by striking out the minimum duty of one dollar on Leghorn Flats and Hats, and inserting three dot-

I am aware that by altering the minimum price on which the cost of this article is to be estimated, from one dollar to three, a high duty in pro-

It has been assumed as a principle in the course of the debate on this bill (the Tariff) that a protecting duty ought to be given in such manner, and to such an amount, as shall enable the domesyet been used for the preparation of new land, from any other cause, has diffused it, or a portic manufacturer to compete on equal terms with shovel plough, with a coulter before it, without a showledge, with a coulter before it, without a ling objects?

This principle will not apply to my motion. It is This principle will not apply to my motion. It is If such a case, were the usual precaution of my design, I admit, to exclude these flats and glass bottle necks, or other repellents placed in hats from our own market, and that exclusion is the staple rings, which connect the rod to the to be wished, by all who are friends to domestic economy, as well as domestic industry.

During the year ending September 1822, the sylvania, has thrown such doubts upon this sub-amount of the cost of Leghorn hats and flats, as estimated for the purpose of ascertaining the

During the last year the Treasury estimate is

If the importation of the fabrics of Leghorn was prohibited, trade would not be injured. do not exchange our commodities for Leghorn bonnets and hats, but the proceeds of half the American trade in the Mediterranean, are invested in these straws, which otherwise would have been invested in articles more necessary.

less costly, and paying more freight.

But my object Mr. Chairman, is to protect, to constructed, whenever the point of the coulter pointed or knobbed) may also be drawn from the encourage, and to renew a branch of a domestic

Some twenty-two or twenty-three years since, on without loss of time, without any jerking to too much consequence; for it is now well known, a young lady either of Franklin or Wrentham in the ploughman or team, and without breaking that points have no influence at all, unless they Massachusetts, was induced merely for the purpose of experiment, to undertake the fabrication of a bonnet from straw. Her experiment succeeded, and in consequence of her success some "Hence it is evident that the effect of conductors of the females who lived in her vicinity, were alin general is too inconsiderable either to lessen so induced to try the experiment, and they also succeeded .- In that neighbourhood the business South Carolina, but much used in some parts of So dissonant are these sentiments from the soon became general. All bonnets and hats for this state. Who is entitled to the improvement common impression, as well as from the feelings domestic use, were fabricated at home. These I know not, but am sure he deserves the thanks and interests of the human family, that the at-bonnets were at length introduced by the country of the farmer and planter more than many of tention of the farmer or the philosopher cannot traders, into the cities and scaports, and met with those who obtain patent rights for inventions be invited to a subject more worthy of enquiry, a favourable reception. In the year 1806, I met which I presume their vanity may induce them to whether viewed in regard to personal safety, or believe will be useful to others and creditable to the security of property; and the communication which is earnestly solicited to be made, Having never seen a hint of this plough in the through the wide range of your paper, of known lars. I well recollect my astonishment at this infacts of electrical phenomena, with the circum-formation, for so ignorant was I at the time, of that bonnets to that amount were manufactured in will enrich it. all the states. The English Dunstables were excluded from the American market, by the American straws which surpassed them in elegance, durability and cheapness. Fashion soon gave them currency, and they met with a rapid and profitable sale in the markets of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and Savannah.

At the commencement of the late war, this

young unmarried females, of that class whose they gradually approach to a dirty black colour. labour is not generally productive. The work In order to guard against these destructive verwas done in families under the paternal roof, min it appeared necessary to ascertain, if possiand by the domestic fireside, and never was ble, the exact time they are deposited in the head. labour sweetened with such rewards. I have For this purpose I obtained the aid of a respec-known and I have heard of many farmers, table physician, and at regular periods procured who were relieved from embarrassments and the heads of sheep from a butcher for dissection. mortgages, by the labour of their daughters, and Until the 17th inst. we found the heads entirely those daughters when marriad, would carry to free from any appearance of the worm. Those their husbands marriage portions, frequently of a discovered on that day, bore every mark of havithousand and sometimes of two thousand dollars, ing been very recently deposited. They were thousand sometimes of two thousand dollars, ing been very recently deposited. They were P. Dana; 5, ram, 49½, P. Dana; 4, ewe, 49½, I. Watson & Hurlbut: 7. ram, 92, T. Thaxter, 38, in Now England. The profitable exercise of this thousand only by the aid of a level 4. T. Thaxter, and lamb, at 24½; 9, ram offered and refused, for the rye growing on a single acre. The face of the country was improved, and a vast addition was made to the value of the parent of these worms. The most general and a vast addition was made to the value of the soil, by multiplying its capabilities. The complete the cartnage of the mose, about half way up the head. Much doubt and uncertainty exists as to Stone; 17, ram, 75, I. P. Dana; 18, ram, 47, the parent of these worms. The most general withtered; 19, ewe, 45, I. P. Dana; 20, ram, 42, opinion is, that it is a long, slender, black fly, Chesbrook; 21, ewe, 52, Breed; 22, ram, 108 somewhat resembling the wasp. I consider this, Clash; 23, ewe, 55, I. P. Dana; 24, ram, 89, however, altogether conjecture. I observe that

and if our country women choose to pay \$50 or \$60 for a Leghorn, when one of home manufacture could be purchased for six, it becomes a proper subject for a high duty, and if they will reign fabric, the revenue will be benefitted, and the nation will gain something, by taxing a folly which cannot be prevented. If on the other hand, the importation is prevented, you will restore and revive a branch of manufacturing induswith this high duty, continue to wear the foreign fabric, the revenue will be benefitted, and the nation will gain something, by taking a folly which cannot be prevented. If on the other

WORMS IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER Washington, Aug. 27, 1824.

Dear Sir :- During the last winter and spring, some of my neighbours lost a number of valuable Sheep by worms in the head. In some cases as manufacture was in its most flourishing state, a was told on good authority, that the annual amount of the sales of straw bonnets manufactured in ten adjoining Towns, (townships) in Massachusetts, was \$500,000. The whole amount has been stated by the chairman of the committee the sales of them. I have some of them in my possession, preserved in spirits. The largest are over half an inches the sales of the circular from some gentlemen of respectability to the common cut worm, often so destructive to who are well acquainted with the subject, states our cabbage plants. They are encircled by ten the amount to have been in some years \$1,500,000. These straws were woven and shaped by head, which is black. As they increase in size fences were reared, his decaying house was repaired; taste came in with her embellishments, and neatness and plenty literally united around the hut of poverty. Sad indeed is the reverse Cold and cheerless want once more revisits the nuansions of the poor.

The Considered fine introduced on extination of the poor.

Nowever, attogether conjecture, I observe that daubing the sheeps nose with tar is considered as ram 78, F. Moore; 27, ewe, 56, J. Barrett; 28, ram, a protection against this unknown enemy. What the hut of poverty. Sad indeed is the reverse this opinion. I have always made the strengthen this opinion. I have always made to strengthen this opinion. I nansions of the poor.

The Caprice of fashion has introduced an article manufactured from the straw of Tuscany, which, to say the least, has deprived numerous excepted) we have to contend with. My present American families of many of their comforts. The tulip-mania of Holland was not so ruinous to that nation, as the mania for wearing Leghorns is to this. The vast amount which was formerly paid to our own citizens, which gladdened the poor man's heart, which increased the poor man's heart, which increased the mountain. At present prices, with us, productiveness of our soil, and relieved our citizens from debt, is given to the Tuscans! Fashion has said that it is ungenteeft oappear in a domestic bonnet:—a word has ruined a manufacture which subsisted thousands!

Sumptuary laws are not justifiable; could they be justified in any case, they would be in this.

Should the motion now before us prevail I think it will go far towards the exclusion of the coarser, and least valuable fabrics of Leghorn; and if our country women choose to pay \$50 or the four words and if our country women choose to pay \$50 or the four words are of how were a few to the sheep owners in this country, sleep owners, as 5, cross; 37, ram, 30, Cens. Summer; 38, ewe, 50, I. P. Dana; 40, ewe, 57½, I. P. the spirit of enquiry that now prevails, that some useful facts may be elicited. Should this be the case, you may expect to hear from me again.

I am, Sir, very sincerely, yours, &c.

ALEXANDER REED.

the extent of this business, that I did not believe try which cannot injure the nation, and which the consolation, however, of having got up, in fine order, extraordinary crops of wheat, rye, oats and hay.

WOOL-SAXONY SHEEP.

[The Editor on a late visit to Saratoga Springs, was presented by General Sumner, one of the purchasers of the Saxony sheep, with a sample of the wool, which may be seen by any far-mer or manufacturer. The object in copying into the Farmer the following article, is to shew that fine wooled sheep are coming again into the public esteem; and also to shew, for future use and reference, into whose hands these sheep have passed. In the names of several besides General Sumner and Mr Hurlbut, we recognise some of the most enlightened and publick spirited practical agriculturists. here repeat our request that subscribers in the seaports, and proprietors of manufactories would furnish us with the present prices of wool and with remarks upon the wool market, which appears to us to be very precarious and without stability or system] .- Edit. Am. Far.

FROM THE CONCORD (N. H.) REGISTER.

Report of the sale of Saxony Sheep, by Messrs, coolidge, Poor & Head, at Roxbury, (Mass.) on the 15th July, 1824.

The average price was \$69 35.

By the above account of sales of Saxony sheep. it appears now certain, that there are a respectable number of gentlemen who are inclined to encourage the importation, and growth at home, ine

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nome, ment, m the tance d it is ild be at the same time, it may be admitted, that many ewes might be selected from choice flocks, now in our country, whose fleeces would be as much esteemed, as half of those Saxony sheep, for quality and weight. Such should be taken to the Spanish breed buck may now be bought at 5 a \$10; and it is a fact, that of the thousands imported in 1810, '11 and '12, there is scarcely one crease—and we may rest assured, that there is not one fiftieth part of the wool now raised in America, for the demand for our own consump-\$1 50 per pound.

20 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Stafford County, July 10, 1824.

head of the tide water of Potomac creek, a branch of Potomac river, and about six miles from the latter, an old mutilated Tombstone, with an inscription on it, of which the following is a fac ence. simile, taken some short time ago :-

HERE LIES INTERRED THE BODY OF EDMOND HELDER PRAECTIONER INPHYSICK AND CHYRURGE RY BORN IN BEDFORD SHIRE OBILT MARCH *11 1618-ÆTATISSUA 46

by the tomahawk of the savage foe, or fell a victim to the climate, which proved so unfavourable sisted. to the first settlers; for it must be remembered that the father of Virginia, in his history, mentions his exploring this very creek. Be these The same improvements have been made in conjectures worth what they may, I think I can wool and flax spinning. Wonderful and continu-

New Brunswick, (N. J.) Aug 2. HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Levi Dish Saxony bucks—say from 20 to 60 to one buck, brow, an ingenious and enterprizing mechanic of diture of time and labour, by unassisted manual this fall, in November or December. A choice this city, being impressed with the belief, that by power alone. Add to this, the thousand steamboring into the earth a sufficient depth, a stream engines that are now working for us, over all the of water might be caused to flow therefrom, any where in this region of country; some time since pure and distinct, even to the 12th and 13th generation, have not deteriorated; and those which have been well taken care of, have produced from the second through various strata of red shell, slate, silex, and those which have had the best experience, known how very slow the number of real full-blooded ever in old Spaniard now remaining in our land; and we determined to try the experiment, He commenhas brought up a stream of pure water, which bour of 4,580 persons. now discharges about 1,600 gallons in 24 hours, If we reflect for a m and keeps increasing as his augur descends deep-shall be convinced the mechanical power which er. He commenced in the bottom of a well of is now at work for great Britain and Ireland about thirteen feet in depth, the water of which alone exceeds the effects which would be protion, which will compare in quality, or pile with the best Spanish or Saxony; and when the happy day shall come, that our policy is truly American, and we determine to clothe the back as effectually as we do the head or feet, our agriculturists may cover their green hills with the Merinoes of every grade, with wool worth from forty cents to lissning at his door, in his barn-yard or in his every grade, with wool worth from forty cents to issuing at his door, in his barn-yard or in his fields, of the finest and most delicious flavour; and will, it is believed, in a great measure, supercede the sinking of wells, and the use of pumps; nor is it improbable, that in some situations a sufficient supply may be obtained by hydraulic grocery store, with choice liquors and select argreery store. power. He intends boring until he causes a suffi-cient quantity of water to ascend to the requisite scales, &c. This way farm house, hotel, and ta-Dear Sir:—As I am unable, at this time, to furnish you with any thing that would be useful to the agricultural part of your readers, I forward you the following which may not be unacceptable to the antiquarian part of them.

There is to be seen on a high cliff, near the head of the tide water of Potomac creek, a branch as soon as he shall have finished the job in hand, to prosecute the investigation, while they may add essentially to their own comfort and conveni-

that which one person could have spun on the that you may not grease your blacking brushes. single wheel, as was the practice before the late inventions of Arkwright and others, was then as ture on, you will find them take the blacking This Tombstone is a rough slab, on which very little art has been bestowed, taken from a free-stone quarry about two or three hundred yards distant. The first time I saw it, (which was about ten years ago,) it was standing on four rough pillars of the same kind of stone; but the cultipulars of the same kind of stone; but the cultipulars of the land on which it stood, not possessing the land on which it stood the land of the land on which it stood the land of vator of the land on which it stood, not possessing quite as much antiquarian enthusiasm as Mr. been required to produce as much cotton thread than fifty leagues from the sea; whence it is inferted in doing which it was broken in two. present. Political economists generally reckon in three: By comparing the date on this stone with the time of Captain John Smith's visits to Virginia, there can be very little doubt but this Dr. Helder was one of those adventurous spirits who accompanied the heroic and gallant Smith into the integration of the State and on this spot either parished was much cotton thread as 289,000 [An the Continent.] In the Islands. Total workers are stabled to more than 289,000 [Europe 19]. rior of the State, and on this spot either perished workers are enabled to manufacture, in consequence of the mechanism by which they are as-

taken of them; they are unquestionably finer in venture to assert without much fear of contradic- ally increasing and improving machines are emgeneral, and more uniform in fleece, than any flock of the Merino breed ever imported. Yet at the same time, it may be admitted, that many ewes might be selected from choice flocks, now in letter press printing and engraving, and an endless catalogue of other operations, which were formerly performed at an immense expenkingdom, some of them of considerable powers; there is one steam-engine at present in Cornwall,

If we reflect for a moment on these facts, we shall be convinced the mechanical power which

Canal Commerce.-To open facilities for trade without having enterprize to profit by them, is useless. We have already noticed the floating grocery store, with choice liquors and select ar-

To prevent Snow-water from penetrating Boots or Shoes.

Take equal quantities of Bees-wax and mutton Manufactures of Great Britain.—It was estimated about 6 or 7 years ago, by three of the most experienced cotton spinners in Great Britain, that the quantity of cotton thread produced on an average by each worker, compared with so, rub them dry with a piece of flannel, in order that which one person could have soun on the load of the dry with a piece of flannel, in order that which one person could have soun on the late type ago to see wax and mutton suct, and melt them together in an earthen pipkin, over a slow fire.—Lay the mixture while hot on the boots and shoes, which ought to be made warm also; let them stand before the fire a short time for it to soak in and then put them they are unit they are quite cold. When they are that which one person could have soun on the late type may not grease your blacking brushes.

to more	Jacumb .		
SONO CONTRACT	Number of Active	Volcanoes.	
A	On the Continents	In the Islands.	Total.
Europe,	1 1	11	12
Africa,	0	6	6
America	, 58	3	61
Asia,	. 8	24	32
Oceania,		52	52
and the second	67	96	163

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

MILLET-ON NEW LAND.

Palmyra, August 8, 1824.

DEAR SIR:-I have seen several accounts of crops of millet in your paper, which appear to be smaller than one I raised last year. Four quarts were sown on what was intended to be an acre, but by measurement since it appears to be 190 rods. The produce, when threshed, was measured and turned out fifty bushels. The land was part of a piece I cleared for wheat. The wood had been partly cut off for firewood, and the burn was in consequence not so good as on the rest of the piece; large spots were left on it unburnt, so that we thought it would not answer well for wheat. If you are acquainted with clearing land you will know, that the crop is considered to depend, in a great measure, upon the goodness of the Corn Crop.—We have intentionally wait-the burn. The drought last summer was the ed for some weeks before we would undertake to greatest ever recollected in this State. The land announce the calamity that is impending over the on which the millet was sown is a loam, in a slight agricultural interest of the Eastern Shore—The degree more moist than the remainder. The destruction occasioned by the drought is univerwheat adjoining was the best on the piece; we sal, and we lament to say that accounts from all supposed it to be a little more than twenty bush-quarters assure us, that the crop is now too far els to an acre. The millet was sown the 7th of gone to be benefitted by rain, and that the quantiappear to be very fond of it. Four quarts of seed year. The destruction is unexampled and almost to an acre, is the usual allowance here; which be ad calculation.—Easton Gaz. seems to be much less than your correspondents at the south use. My men judged that the straw made a ton and a half of fodder, and the cattle ified to judge, who took a ride last week through eat it as readily as good hay.

I would recommend to beginners at farming in particular, to begin on wild land. The business is much the most simple, requires no knowledge of the minutiz that must be attended to on old farms; there is much less danger of failure of at Baltimore about the 25th of the present month. crops; and it is, I believe, the most profitable.
Yours, &c.
H. WARREN.

Editorial Correspondence.

ing, which seems to be general; but before this time we have not had a general rain since the evening of the 3d of June last, although there has been frequent showers, in some settlements there has been nearly a sufficiency; in others there has been nearly a sufficiency; in others there has been one or two good rains since the 3d of June; seed Oil, 65 cents.—Clover Seed, out of season—Linseed Oil, 65 cents.—Clover Seed, out of season the consequence of such partial showers is, that -Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel-Timoin some settlements nearly common good crops thy, Do. out of season—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, will be made, in other settlements not more than half crops, and in others not more than half crops, and in others not more than a third of the usual crops will be made. Calcu-7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lad, 10 cts.—Bacon, 6 a 7 cts. lating from my observations and information, I presume there will not be more than half the 35 cts.-New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.-Merino full State; there is, however, a considerable quantity 25 to 28 cts.—Common, 20 to 25 cts.—25 per of the last year's crop of corn now on hand, which cent. more when well washed on the sheep and of the last year's crop of corn now on hand, which the free from tags.

will afford much relief; and, I presume, with the free from tags.

MARYLAND TOBACCO.—Fine, yellow, none in market, wanted—good do. 20 to 30, scarce—fine market, wanted—good do. 6 to 10 do.—common of corn for ordinary consumption until the next red, 12 to 18 do .- good do 6 to 10 do .- common crop. The prospect of the cotton crop is unpro- dark, 2 to 4 plenty, no demand. mising; I am not prepared to calculate very nicely the influence which the rain now falling may have on the growing crop. The consequence of the partial showers of rain has had, in some dehave on the growing crop. The consequence of the partial showers of rain has had, in some degree, the same influence on the cotton as on the corn crops. I think the calculation is a fair one to estimate, that the number of pounds that may be made on each acro cultivated in this State, 12 1-2d per lb.

ERBOR CORRECTED.—In the 22d Number, under the head Observations of a Correspondent at Saratoga Springs, where an account is given of the Military Academy at West-Point, it should have been stated, that no Cadets are admitted under the head observations of a Correspondent at Saratoga Springs, where the partial showers of rain has had, in some degree, the same influence on the cotton as on the corn crops. I think the calculation is a fair one to estimate, that the number of pounds that may be made on each acro cultivated in this State, 12 1-2d per lb.

will not bear a greater proportion than five does to eight, when compared with an average crop of cotton made last year on each acre cultivated; although the quantity of land cultivated in cotton this year having been increased since the last .-I presume the calculation would be reasonable to estimate, from present prospects, that the quantity made in this State the last year was 20 to 30,000 bales more than will be made this year.'

Yours, respectfully, &c. IRBY HUDSON, Treasurer Putnam Agricultural Society.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1824.

agricultural interest of the Eastern Shore-The June, and reaped the 9th of September: two men ty of Corn made on the Eastern Shore will not thrashed it in a day and a half: all sorts of stock be more than two-fifths of what it was the last

a good portion of the tobacco district of this State,

Gen. LA FAYETTE is expected to arrive

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE-carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STNINGTON.

Extract of a letter dated Eatonton, 14th August,

1824.

"SIR:—Crops in this State are very generally unpromising; there were fine crops of wheat made the present year, and good wheat may now be bought at one dollar per bushel. It is now rain
incomplete the general is but hefore this life which seems to be general; but hefore this life which seems to be general; but hefore this life. By Rockes & STAINGTON.

Flour, Howard St., \$5 37, wagon price—Do. Susquehannah, \$5, cargo price—Do. Red, 83—Corn, white \$4 ded. yellow, 35—Do. Rye, brl. \$2 a \$2 75—Corn Meal, brl. \$2—Rye, per bus. \$7\frac{1}{2}\$ cts.—Oats, \$100—White av. \$28 cts.—Apple Brandy, \$5 cts. -Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.-Feathers usual crop of corn made the present year in this blooded 35 to 40 cts.- 3 do. 30 to 35 cts.- 1 do.

ERROR CORRECTED .- In the 22d Number, under the head

Robert Sinclair.

ELLICOTT-STREET, PRATT-STREET-WHARF, HEAD OF THE BASIN,

Offers for sale, red and saplin CLOVER SEED, of TIMOTHY and ORCHARD GRASS SEED, of this year's growth, and HERDS GRASS SEED, all of a superior quality.

And, an extensive assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, most of which were imported last spring, or raised at his farm. The imported seeds have been proved to be true and vegetate well.

Also, BIRD SEEDS, such as Canary, Rape,

and Hemp Seed.

In store, as usual,
A general assortment of IMPLEMENTS OF
HUSBANDRY of the most approved patterns, workmanship and materials; among which are a number of the much approved CORN SHELL-ERS, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

For Sale,

A fine BULL CALF, half Devon, one-fourth Holderness, one-fourth short horn Durham breed. The dam of this calf was got by Bergami out of an imported Holderness of the long horn breed.

Also, a three-fourth Devon, one-fourth Holderness BULL CALF, and several one-half blooded Devon BULL CALVES, out of fine country cows. Enquire of the Editor.

Portable Threshing Machine.

We understand that J. W. CRAGG has made a Portable Threshing Machine, which has been in operation for some weeks, and which he intends to continue moving from farm to farm. The machine is one of four horse power, but capable of being worked by six horses; said to work remarkably easy, and is readily moved from one farm to another by four horses, harnessed as for drawing two carts. He is at present threshing for four cents per bushel. The machine to purchasers, we are informed, would cost \$500.

Copy of General Smith's certificate :-

Baltimore County, Aug. 30.
I employed Mr. J. W. Cragg to thresh out my grain with his machine; and, at his request, now tate, that it got out 139 bushels of oats in one hour and forty-five minutes. The threshing was as clean as it possibly could be.

J. SPEAR SMITH.

Mr. Buel,

Of Albany, avails himself of the medium of the American Farmer, to reply to several gentle-men in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, who have sent orders to him for "white flint," seed wheat. A quantity of seed is expected from Cayuga County, the 14th September: the price is \$2 the bushel, exclusive of barrels. It will be shipped to New-York, to be put on board of vessels for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria, agreeable to orders, as soon as the purchase money is received, or deposited in the hands of J. S. Skinner, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Observations of a Correspondent, on a visit to Saratog2, No. IV.—East Florida, a condensed view of its climate, soil, extent, and natural and cultivated productions—The Cultivation of the Vine—Treatment of Grape Vines—On Guinca Grass, Sea Kale, and an improved Plough—Queries on the damage done by Lightning, and the means of avert-ing it—On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets, No. 6—An inscription on an ancient tombstone in Stafford Coun-ty, Virginia—Highly important discovery—Manufactures of Great Britain—Canad Commerce—To prevent Snow-water from penetrating Boots or Shoes—Volcanoes—Worms in the head of Sheep—Wool, Saxony Sheep—Editorial Correspon-dence—Millet, on new land—Editor's remarks—Prices Current-Advertisements, &c.

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nes of water in the esponTO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Powelson, Philadelphia County.

Dear Sir :- I have the honour to present, various selections from European works, to establish certain positions, which have been assumed, in son.e of my late communications. In corroboration of the facts, which have been alleged, I produce and Sheep.

I am aware, it has been hinted, that too much discussion, had arisen, on the properties, of Farm his offal enriches the soil. Stock; but I may object, that no subject, is more interesting, and none more important, to the husproduct of their labours, and of their lands. I hemp, and flax, the farinaceous parts, of wheat, buckwheat, and a portion of rye, and indian corn, for whiskey, and bread, nearly the whole, is employed, for the nourishment, of Neat Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Swine.* Thus without regarding, the immense forests, whence we derive, our principal supplies, of beef and mutton, and I should hope, ere long, we shall receive the greater part of our wool,—I think it is evident, that to our population, at least, it is worth some effort to ascertain, whether experience, has established, in the country, where they are best known, and by the standard, which every man, can best comprehend, the superiority of one race of Neat Cattle, over the services of th

race, more generally into view.

The Editor of the American Farmer is requested to inform his ingenious and ardent correspon- "second calf has not been dry since she dropped dent "A Subscriber" that in New England, and "her first, having given four quarts on the morn-Pennsylvania, when the measurement of milk is "ing of her second calving." given, it is not from a wine quart, half filled with froth, and that when an animal is produced, sought the stock, of those breeders, who have (whether Devon, or Short Horn) as of a definite race, some evidence is required, to show, that it is the propensity to become fat. race, some evidence is required, to show, that it is the proposition, and the not an accidental variety, of mongrel origin, stampled with a fushionable name, suited to the purposes agricultural interest, both in Parliament, and his of the vender, or adapted, to the fancy of the county, is generally known, evinces great anxiety, for the dissemination, of this breed. In his expectation, and the county, is generally known, evinces great anxiety, for the dissemination, of this breed. In his expectation, and his breed. In his expectation, a highway. Vol. 6.—25.

No man will deny, the importance, of the ani- Society, after reciting, the origin, of the differ-mal, whose milk, affords butter, cheese, and vari- ent families, of Short Horns, upon his estates, ous combinations for his table-whose hide, gives mentions, those, which "IN UNITING THE TWO leather for machinery, harness, and his shoes-whose hair, supports the plaister upon his wallswhose horn, and bone, are converted into, medicines, and articles constantly in his use-whose tallow, and fat, are consumed in candles, and soap, necessary to his comfort, and health-whose heels, afford oil, valuable, in many of his pursuitsfor publication, part of a letter, which I have just received, from Major Rudd, a gentleman, of high standing in Yorkshire, distinguished alike, by his zeal, and success as an improver, of Neat Cattle, spring, after having enabled him, to reap the harspring, after having enabled him, to reap the harvest from his fields, yields the most wholesome, and nutritious food for his frame, and finally by

It appears by Baily's survey of Durham, that interesting, and none more important, to the hus-bandmen, and landholders, of the eastern, middle, sold for 2,802 pounds 9 shillings sterling—eleven and western States, than that which, indirectly bulls for 2,361 pounds—twenty-eight animals, thus involves, the application of three-fourths of the produced \$22,948 67. That Major Rudd paid, product of their labours, and of their lands. I apprehend, that not more, than one-third, of their cultivated soil, is annually subjected to the plough, that of its produce, except, small quantities of hemp, and flax, the farinaceous parts, of wheat, buckwheat, and a portion of rye, and indian corn, buckwheat, and a portion of rye, and indian corn, and Col. Mellish paid, 450 guineas, for the servi-

the superiority of one race of Neat Cattle, over and support it by their demand, it must be inferskill.

* In the best districts, there will generally be not less than one half of the land employed in raising roots and green crops for live stock, and not more than two thirds of the inferior soils are always under these crops and in pasturage. Probably not more than two fifths of even the arable utmost confidence of their pre-eminence. From land, or ten acres in a hundred of the whole sur
fire traduce crops in mediately applicable to most promising appearance, and greatly excell
NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL. iand, or ten acres in a hundred of the whole surface, froduce crops immediately applicable to the food of man. The remaining ninety acres, after a small deduction for fresh-water lakes, are appropriated to the breeding, rearing, and fattening of live stock." (Sinclair's General Report of the agricultural state and Political circumstances of Scotland—vol. 3. page 1.)

"my three years old heifers I have calves of the NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to public notice, the anniversary celebration of this institution took place yesterday, at Syke's Commercial Coffee House. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year. son she gave eleven quarts at a milking with grass only. A heifer of three years with her second calf has not been dry since she dropped

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF MILKING AND FAT-TENING are highly valuable;" and adds' "two "heifers and, a bull, were this Spring, forwarded to Thomas Law, Esquire, at Washington; from " friendship and connexion-as well as the desire, "to support, the credit of my farming the very best specimens, were selected. The steers, which "have been bred, and slaughtered, have been "equal, in quality of beef to any thing I could "have expected or desired. At two and a half years old they weighed from 80 to 85 stones of "14 pounds each, equal to 1120 or 1190 pounds," although reared in the usual mode, upon turnips, chaff, and straw. In mentioning the draught oxen on his farms, Mr. Curwen observes, "those "which are now at the Schoose, were produced "there, and are of the Short Horn breed. Wil-"liam Eve, who has long been with me, and is "accustomed, to the working of both Devon"shire, and Herefordshire cattle, is of opinion, "that the Short Horned, are quite as quick as "the former, and as powerful, as the latter."

I have for some time, bred from the bull, and an heifer, begotten in England by General, Mr.

the superiority of one race of Neat Cattle, over every other, either original or improved.

If it shall appear, that, by the multiplication of this race, "the produce of beef, upon a given extent, of land, would be nearly doubled"—the quantity of butter increased—the facility, of procuring powerful oxen for draught, not lessened—and withal, that the amount of offal, would be diminished—the weight of flesh, and of fat, would be carried upon the proper parts, I trust it will not be contended, that the discussion is futile, or the premium absurd, which shall have brought this race, more generally into view.

and support it by their demand, it must be infered and support it by their demand, it must be infered and support it by their demand, it must be infered. To show the fourteen years, the animal from Mr. Champion, have his highest commendation, and are fitted he declares, for "milking, and fattening." It must be observed, that unless the pedigree, be traced on both sides, the animal mention, the names of some of the most distinct and fattening." It must be observed, that unless the pedigree, be traced on both sides, the animal mention, and are fitted he declares, for "milking, and fattening." It must be observed, that unless the pedigree, be traced on both sides, the animal form the proper parts, it is an important duties of the most distinct and fattening." It must be observed, that unless the pedigree, be traced on both sides, the animal form from Mr. Champion, have his highest commendation of the declares, for "milking, and fattening." It must be observed, that unless the pedigree, be traced on both sides, the animal form from Mr. Champion, have his highest commendation.

To show the interest, which has been claimed. To show the interest, myself were of his "very best blood"-those half bred, his offspring by a native cow would be a quarter bred calf, whose progeny, by a native

DAVID HOSACK, L. L. D. President.
W. P. VAN NESS,
JOHN R. MURRAY,
JACOB LORILLARD,

Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, Lecturer on Bote-ny and Vegetable Physiology.

PETER HATTRICK, Treasurer.

N. H. CARTER, Corresponding Secretary.
LEVI H. CLARK, Recording Secretary.
Council.—Martin Hoffman, Michael Floy, William Phelan, William Curr, James Dick, Israel

Fairbairn, William Wilson, Thomas Hogg, Immediately after the address was pronounced, Board of Agriculture. Stephen Van Rensselaer, James M'Brair, John M'Intire, Charles Oakley, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Lyon, that a the patron of our agriculture and horticulture. Andrew Clark, David S. Lyon, Philip Rhinelan-General Morton.

On announcing the result of the election, and days. in introducing the President elect to the chair, Martin Hoffman, Esq. the late President, addressed the new incumbent as follows:

SIR-I have the pleasure to inform you, that you have been elected President of the New-ting the interests York Horticultural Society. The unanimity of the association. its members on this occasion, in selecting you as their President, cannot be more grateful to your gentlemen, consisting of the members of the So-

unanimity, this society have selected to aid you other parts of the country. The President was rection and aim may prove detrimental to the performance of your duties, its prosperity will be promoted, its patronage increased, and its and bouquets of which adorned the hall and tausefulness extended.

whose zeal for its interest, whose talents and replete with splendid imagery and the true spirit

To this address, the President elect made the deferred till our next. follow reply:

SIR-I accept with grateful emotions, the chair which you have so long and ably filled, and at the same time feel very sensibly the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the choice honour it. that has been made, and the honour that has Allow me, Sir, to say, and in doing so, to express cultural institutions of this city. the feelings entertained by every member of this association, that while they regret that your avo- Edinburgh. cations have induced you to tender your resignation, as their presiding officer, they will ever

cherish the remembrance of your faithful and important services, and the urbanity with which you have uniformly performed the duties of your office. Accept, Sir, from me, and from every member of the society, our best wishes for your bappiness.

At 3 o'clock, the President delivered an inaugural address, before a numerous audience, consisting of the members of the society, and the distinguished guests who had been invited to participate in the festivities of the anniversary celebration. Too much cannot be said in com-mendation of this able, eloquent, and highly instructive discourse, which was long and elabo-rate, comprising a historical sketch of horticultural science, from the earliest ages to the pre-sent time, with concise notices of its eminent cultivators and patrons; a full exposition of the great objects of the society, to which its future efforts should be directed; and the facilities which are afforded in this city for the cultivation of horticultural science, by means of a fer-tile soil and a widely extended intercourse with all parts of the world. At the close of the address, particular notice was taken of the splendid system of internal improvements in this state, which has opened a pathway into the depths of the western wilderness, bordering upon the shores of the great lakes, where extensive and unexplored fields are yet in reserve for the labours of the naturalist-concluding with a high and merited compliment to the illustrious works, so propitious to a developement of the proud of the day.

By Mr. Colden. Horticulture—the offspring of Agriculture. The parent and child may be proud of the day.

By Mr. Colden. Horticulture—the offspring of Agriculture. The parent and child may be proud of the day.

M'Nab, James Wilson, Dr. Wrightpost and discourse, of which but an imperfect outline has suits.

active, arduous, and faithful services in promoting the interests and extending the usefulness provements.-If the inoculated branch bear the

At 4 o'clock, a party of about one hundred feelings, than it is to mine, in making this com-receity, and their guests, sat down to a dinner, pro-receity, and their guests, sat down to a dinner, pro-receity, and their guests, sat down to a dinner, pro-receity, and their guests, sat down to a dinner, pro-receity, and their guests, sat down to a dinner, pro-I trust, Sir, that under your auspices, in constyle. Among the guests were several strangers junction with the gentlemen, who with equal of distinction from Europe, the West Indies, and bles. A blessing was craved, and thanks returned, Accept, Sir, in the spirit with which it is offered, my relinquishment of this chair, and allow me to express the gratification I feel, in being succeeded by a member of our society, composed for the occasion by S. F. Wilson, Esq., acquirements promise to realize the expecta- of poetry, was recited by the author with great tions and anticipations of its founders. As the ode is long, its publication is

After the cloth was removed, the following among other sentiments were given:

the President. The anniversary of the New-York Horticultural Society-and all who

By Martin Hoffman, Esq. late President of the been conferred, in selecting me as your successor. Society. An union of the horticultural and agri-

The Horticultural Societies of London and

The memory of Sir Joseph Banks-the enlightened and liberal patron of the arts and sciences Thos. A. Knight Esq. The President of the Horticultural Society of London.

Dr. Andrew Duncan. The founder of the Caledoniar Horticultural Society of Edinburgh.

Sir James Edward Smith. The President of the Linnxan Society of London, and the zealous patron of horticulture and its associate sciences.

Joseph Sabine, Esq. The efficient and learned Secretary of the Horticultural Society of Lon-

Professor Thouin. Professor of Agriculture in the Royal Garden of Paris-his liberal contributions to promote his favourite science in the United States, will be gratefully remembered.

The three Ex-Presidents of the U. States-No less usefully employed in their retirement, than distinguished when presiding in the coun-

cils of their country.
By Mr. Buchanan, British Consul. The Spade, the Hoe, and the Rake.

By Mr. Gahn, Swedish Consul. The prospective Vineyards of America, may they soon produce the sweet alliance of the Grape and the of her thistle often float to the western hemis-

By Mr. Parvis, British Consul at Mexico. The union of the Horticultural Society of New-York with those of Great Britain.

By Professor Hare, of Philadelphia. The ambition of Dioclesian, when he preferred a pre-cedence in horticulture to political greatness. Would, that many of our most active politicians would begin where Dioclesian ended.

committee be appointed to request a copy for the By Dr. Pascalis, President of the N. Y. branch press, which resolution passed unanimously; of the Linnzan Society of Paris. Horticulture, der, Clement C. Moore, William Neilson, Fran-cis Baretto, J. W. Schmidt, John Groshon, John and we have the satisfaction to state, that this as a promoter of moral and philanthropic pur-

been given above, will be published in a few days.

Resolutions were also introduced, and unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Society to the late Board of Officers, for their

By. M. Floy, Esq. late Secretary of the Society. The garden—beautiful to the eye, healthful to the body, and instructive to the mind—the Creator's gift to man, when in a state of inspection of the society to the late Board of Officers, for their

By Professor Griscom. Horticultural Imbetter fruit, may it receive the richest of the

By William Wilson, Esq. late Vice President of the Society. The New York Horticultural Society—may the pruning knife of integrity and truth be impartially applied to the retrenchment of every luxuriant and aspiring shoot, whose di-

Society.- A friendly intercourse and cordial cooperation with kindred institutions in promoting

the great objects of this.

By Mr. Clarke. Horticulture—It was instituted in the Garden of Eden. It has progressed with the advancement of science and civilization -may it attain its summit in the clime, the air,

and the soil consecrated to freedom.

By Mr. S. F. Wilson. William Cullen Bryant—the bard of New England. No better words can be applied to him than those of the lamented Byron on another occasion:

"Thy country's voice, the voice of all the nine, Demand a hallowed harp—that harp is thine."

By M. M. Noah, Esq. The laurel of Greece, which o'ershadows the "poppy and mandragora" of Turkey.

By Dr. Francis. The primitive horticulturists -Adam, who watered the first plant, and Eve, who plucked the first fruit.

By Wm. M. Price, Esq. The memory of Cincinnatus.

By Col. Baretto. Science-may its influence never be prostrated by individual malevolence.

By James Edward Smith Hosack.-Liberty-a plant indigenous to no soil-it flourishes wherever assiduously cultivated.

By Thomas Dixon. The pine, the rose, the shamrock and the thistle-may they ever flourish; and may the countries that give them birth

ever be in harmony,
By Mr. Pringle, FLORA—not more fair than faithful. While we admire her charms, let us emulate her constancy. The "grapes of Sodom" were a fit dessert for her false-hearted suitors.

By Mr. Gracie. The fruits of the garden, like those of genius, most perfect where skilful cul-

ture aids prolific nature.

By Mr. Thompson. The land of the Olive and Vine—its soil patriotic—its fruit La Fayette. By Mr. Groshon. A union of the horticultural societies upon fair and honourable terms.

phere, and germinate in the congenial soil of freedom.

After the President and Ex-President had retired, their healths were respectively proposed, with a compliment to their distinguished services. and drunk with loud and reiterated applause.

From the Albany County Agricultural Tracts.

MANURES.

[No branch of our husbandry is more defective, than that which regards the preservation and application of manures; and in no way can we ch Ir. cih-

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and in we troduced into our practice, we must be content while this is doing, to find the proportions of to copy those parts only, at present, which restand and clay; which three constituents form the late to marle, lime, barn yard dung, and green texture of the soil. crops.]

iron, a little volatile alkali, and some sulphuric least harmless.

cularly valuable, is the calcareous earth, (carboally be made of this or any other similar ma

By Mr. Kirwan, a third; by Bishop Wat son, 9 in 20; and by other authors, with some small variations. Extreme accuracy is desirable in merely philosophical experiments, but uscless in agriculture.

† Boyle, Kirwan, &c.

improve our farms so readily and profitably, as by adopting the experience and practice of men who have scientifically and successfully investigated the subject. We have before us, a prize essay of Arthur Young, well known in the agricultural world, delivered to the Bath and West of England Society, on the nature and properties of manures, and the mode of preparing and applying them to various soils, founded on practical experience. We regret that our limits do not permit us to give the whole of this excellent essay; but as it embraces many kinds of manures not yet in-reous earth already in the land; and it is easy embraces many kinds of manures not yet in- reous earth already in the land; and it is easy

It is extremely difficult to discover, from the ticularly the Shannon. knowledge at present possessed by the public, Marles the most common in England are clay marle, stone marle, and shell marle. They are by some distinguished by their colours, white, red, blue, black, &c. but colours deserve no other attention in these bodies than as indicative of iron.

Showledge at present possessed by the public, what ought to be the quantity of calcareous singularly specific le mineralis,) are both the bottom of lakes. No person, whose tention in these bodies than as indicative of iron. Institution, 11 per cent. This is an inquiry, convolution, 12 per cent. This is an inquiry, convolution, 12 per cent. 1. The Nature of Marle.

The Bath and West of England Society is a body much too enlightened to use any term in an advertisement, the purport of which has not been well considered. When, therefore, the expression nature is admitted, as distinct from properties, they seem to require some intelligence on the component parts of the substance used as that many poor soils possess the same or nearly the component parts of the substance used as that many poor soils possess the same or nearly manures; alluding probably by the term here the same proportions, as these most fertile ones. adopted, to the passive qualities of bodies, as To attain the truth in so important a point, inthe active ones are supposed to be discriminated duced me to repeat many trials, and to compare under the word properties.

Whatever benefit may result from exposition to the atmosphere, it must be attained after every circumstance; and I am disposed to con. Marle is a fossil substance, usually composed clude, that the necessity of there being a large spreading; the quantity is too large and carriage of sand, clay, and calcareous earth; the red and proportion of calcareous earth in a soil depends too expensive to permit any additional operations. black marles have a small quantity of iron. I on the deficiency of organic matter; of that or- If dredged from the bottom of lakes or rivers, have analyzed red marle from Cheshire, which ganic matter which is convertible into hydrogen the heaps should be left from six to twelve had seventeen grains in one thousand; and there gas. If the farmer find by experiment, that his months. soil has but a small quantity of organic matter, or which prussiat of potash will not give some note to the presence of that mineral. The quantity worth more than 10s. 15s. or 20s. an acre, he of calcareous earth varies extremely from 25 to may then conclude that there could be the there can be concluded. of calcareous earth varies extremely, from 25 to may then conclude that there ought to be 20 per cent. Mr. Kirwan remarks the impropricent. of calcareous earth in it; but if, on the ety of not calling a body chalk which contains contrary, it abound with organic matter, and be more than 80. One of the best clay marles worth in practice a much larger rent, in that case great for bulky manures, that every means should contained 40 per cent. of calcareous earth, 50 of his marle cart will not be called for, though there be used for lessening it. The most important Marle falls in pure water;—but all examination by water is uncertain, if the water itself be not first analyzed. It falls also by exposition to the atmosphere. Of its three constituent parts, calcareous earth is composed of about one third part carbonic acid, which is driven off by heat. The clay contains generally a small portion of the clay contains generally a small portion of the clay contains generally a small portion of a little volatile alkality and some sulphuric least harmless.

2. The Properties of Marle.

Water dissolves 1-680 parts of its weight of ges of the atmosphere moulder it down; and the calcareous carth; and we find in this 32-100ths roots of the grass combine it with the surface, where it is preserved much longer than if stirred is always all above 1-150ths of its weight of carbonate of lime. I immediately by the tillage of a fallow. This renate of lime) it contains; and to every enlighten. The vegetable acids have a great affinity with mark applies proportionally to the looseness of ed farmer it must be sufficiently evident, that as calcareous earth. In this respect however, the the soil on which it is spread. On sandy soils it all fossil manures are intended to correct or in quantity demanded is very small; for Lord Dun- is essential to good management. But I have in prove the texture of the soil, its constituent parts donald asserts, that all the calcareous earth to my own practice found, by the use of some thoumust be known before any application can ration be obtained from an acre of most crops will not sands of loads, that the above position's strongly exceed 80 pounds. Should the soil be deficient applicable to wet and heavy loams, as well as to in calcareous earth, the application of marle sandy loams, both of which have been greatly

must with this view be important.

In regard to sand and clay, they both enter as

S. Collecting.

is dredged up from the beds of some rivers, par-

The white shell marle, and white species of singularly specific levity, (probably the agaricus mineralis,) are both found under bogs, and also at

No person, whose land wants marle where it is not generally known to exist, should be satisfied without a most careful examination by boreing. A borer for twenty feet depth does not cost above 3£ (for eighty feet not more than 20 guineas) and it is used without difficulty by any common workman, after a little attention in explaining it.

The bottoms of lakes and rivers should also be examined.

4. Preparation of Marle. None.

5. State in which applied.

Whatever benefit may result from exposition

6. The Application. Under this head must be considered,

1. Carting.

2. For what crop.

3. Depth of tillage.

clay, and 8 to 10 of sand, with clear signs of be but 5 per cent. or even less of calcareous improvement in this respect is that of substitusome iron.

Another motive for marling, which also ting one horse carts instead of the larger ones in

must be either on lays or layers, as they are acid; and even when deprived of all organic matter, yields hydrogen gas. The sand, if clean to be taken up by plants, there is a great reason to last the farmer has the power of leaving it exposontains none of these substances. Phosphorous believe from many experiments. The earth of ed, six twelve or eighteen months; the longer may be gained from all calcareous carths.

Kirwan. § Burgman. Senebier.

Macbride, Pringle, Lavoisier, &c.

* See two very valuable practical papers on this subject, by Mr. Macro, (Annals of Agriculture;) and by Mr. Rodwell, (Communication to the Board of Agriculture.)

ed, that all fossile manures have a constant tendency to sink, so that in a course of years they will subside below the action of the plough; and this takes place pretty much in proportion to the number of ploughings which the land has received.

Thirdly, respecting the depth of tillage. The most experienced farmers are apprehensive of turning the marle in too deep. The most approv-ed practice is to plough the layer shallow for There is but one objection to turnips, and that is giving so much tillage so early after the improvement. Avoid potatoes, for I have found them mischievous in this period of marl-

7. The season.

marling is usually done on such a scale as to preelude choice; it must be performed when the teams have leisure for the work. And if these may be as well performed in the winter.

8. The quantity.

cond dose than more at once. This prejudice texture, has a tendency to this effect. from overmarling is remarkable; because after it is done, the analysis of the surface will indicate no improper proportions, nor any which are not found on very rich soils. I conceive it is for want of the additament being homogenous, and well assimilated with the sand, as in soils of a natural texture it is rather a mixture than an incorporation. But why this should continue for so many years, it is very difficult to account for. When the evil is discovered, the management On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonshould be varied. Seeds should not occur so often, nor be left so long as usual, and tillage The following notes on the Manufactory of Leg-more freely exerted; this will accelerate the horn hats, are from the delightful letters of Chasubsidence, and the marl will be more beneficial teavieux, of Geneva, (letter 6th,) on the Agricul-these Italians with their own means; namely the in such a case below than on the surface. The ture of Italy, written in the years 1812 and '13.¶ quantity to be spread on poor, loose, wet loams, Speaking of the romantic Vale of Arno, he says, is much more considerable than on loose sands; "The road on each side was bordered with vildose given; though I have spread as far as one each other; they are built of brick, and in a just-hundred cubical yards per acre, and have known ness of proportion, and with an elegance of form much more. The marle in this case assimilates unknown in our country. Before these houses we sufficiently fiae for the greater the quantity, the greater the improvement. In all cases where the object is to give calcareous earth, the quantity necessary is

They are constantly employed in braiding fine are. Miss Woodly are constantly employed in braiding fine are. Miss Woodly are constantly employed in braiding fine are. date the texture of the soil. In East Norfolk, which the straw hats of Florence are manufacwhere the texture approaches to perfection, tured. they lay on so little as ten or twelve to twenty In Somersetshire, thirty loads an acre,

improved by clay marles. Let it be remember- raised by a shaft, has improved from 3s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. an acre.

9. The Soil.

The defect of a soi! must be understood, before a wise farmer will put himself to the ex-pense of marling. The experience of every day will inform him if his land want tenacity and con-lent to braid it as fine as possible, and sells for her solidation; but the want of an addition of calcareous earth, as a food of plants, can be discovered only by analysis. There are other circumstances which demand attention. If the chrysantheum, segetum the polygonum pensylvanicum, and the rumex acetocella abound, the experienced farmer will pronounce that the land wants marling; and turnips producing deformed strings of roots, plain, out of the profit on the hats, for doing the without swelling into the proper gobular form, work for them. They earn from thirty to forty or being extremely subject to the well known sous a day in plating straw, while they can hire a This is soon dispatched; for the business of distemper of the anbury, both afford a similar poor woman from the Appennines, for eight or proof of too much looseness of texture, and sug-gest the consolidation of clay marle. Those hands from being hardened by rustic labour, which teams have leisure for the work. And if these are bought for the purpose, in order to finish a whole farm as fast as possible, that the farmer land is generally a proof of an acid soil; and all may reap the longer benefit, they are generally peat soils are found, on analysis, to contain a Arno, whose beauty and graces have been so kept at work the whole year through; but if the considerable quantity* of the gallic acid, or tan-much celebrated by travellers, whose language business is on a smaller scale, so that the farmer ning principle.† Some have been rendered quite Alfieri went to study, and who seem born to emmay have his choice; on all wet and heavy soils steril by acids.‡ "I was led," says Mr. Wight, bellish the arts, and serve them as models. They it should be summer work, and on dry ones, it to see a stratum of moss impregnated with are the shepherdesses of Arcadia, but it is bevitriolic acid so abundantly, that out of 4 lbs of cause they are not peasants, resembling them only the moss one pound of green vitriol was extracting their health and freedom of care, and knowing This is an object of extreme importance; for I have known very ill effects from giving over dosuphat of iron abounds in a degree almost equal-ses of marle, and in some cases the fact is curious. It is supplied to the finest event and their fatigues. I have been assured that a less of marle, and in some cases the fact is curious. In the earlier stages of the improvement in Norone of the finest watered meadows in England,
the whole manufacture of hats in Tuscany. It is
folk, and even to the present time, some farmers,
by his grace the Duke of Bedford. Wherever
from experiencing the evil of looseness and a such soils are found, the application of marle, by
want of texture in their poor sands, marled at reason of its calcareous carth, is sure to have
white. The soil is chosen in the calcareous hills; the rate of from one hundred and twenty to one great effect. Instances are too numerous to it is never manured, and the seed is sown very hundred and fifty cubical yards per acre; and quote; the acid is converted into sulphat of lime, thick. These houses being so near each other, it the consequence was what they term setting or gypsum, and consequently harmless, if not is evident the land annexed to them must be small, The firmness was produced, but being too much beneficial. Upon wet but loose loams, which are at the expense of friability, a necessary property found when manured, to be more productive of in sand, the productiveness of the fields was da-straw than corn, I have found clay marle to be a from three to ten acres." p. 73, 74. maged for twenty years; so that at present upon cure, and attended with unquestionable profit. It appears from these extracts that the girls of sands of weak fertility, from sixty to eighty cu. Another quality of these loams is that of being Tuscany, carry on the braiding of straw, at home, bical yards, or 40 to 60 large loads, are a com- uncommonly pestered with the red worm; and as those of New-England did when the business mon quantity and found to answer well. If ratit is a singular quality of marle to lessen this flourished-what a shame is it to deprive them of ther underdone, they find it better to give a se- evil considerably; whatever gives them a firmer the means of gaining an honorable support, and of

- Essays Physical and Literary, vol. ii, p. 249. Hendrick.
- Darluc Hist. Nat. de Prov. vol. ii. p. 127. Husbandry in Scotland, vol. iv. p. 415.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE

nets .- No. 8, and last.

and I have not known in this case, too great a lage houses, not more than a hundred paces from much less than when the intention is to consoli- straw plats the treasure of this valley, and with

7 Translated by Dr. Rigby, London, 1819.

This manufacture is become a source of prosperity to the valley of Arno; it brings an annual return of three millions (of francs) which are divided among the females of the country, for the men have no concern in this branch of industry, lent to braid it as fine as possible, and sells for her own profit, the hats she has made; the money which she thus earns, at length, forming her dower.

The father of a family, however, claims of the females of his house some of the labour on his farm; this is done by the women from the mountains, who are paid by the younger women in the

Such are the female peasants of the vale of

enriching the nation, by their labour

The following extract from a late English paper, shows what has been done in consequence of Cobbett's publications on the Leghorn hat business. The people of the United States will be able to collect some useful hints from his remarks, although a few of them do not apply to our situation; but they could not well be omitted.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER.

The farther I inquire and observe, the more complete is my conviction, that the Italians seldom or never make use of the straw of grass; and I am of opinion that we ourselves shall rival and beat straw of grain. I have now numerous specimens of Italian plat before me; some very coarse, and some very fine, though by no means so fine as the plat of Miss Woodhouse. Very fine, however, and I am convinced that even this fine is made out of the straw of grain, though to obtain straw sufficiently fine for the purpose, great pains must

The way to obtain the straw was to sow wheat or rye at the rate of about fifteen bushels to the acre. Miss Woodhouse chose to make use of grass in order to surpass the Italians in the fineness of her work, and she has surpassed them; but the straw of grain would be gotten much easier than that of grass, for a prodigious quantity would stand upon an acre of land; it would be all of one ros-

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crested dog's tail, and one from the maiden's hair putting the plat together. The Leghorn is what to knit the plat and how to make it in the proper grass. None of them are exquisitely fine; but is called knitted together; and this is a very nice manner. grass. None of them are exquisitely fine; but number seven is most beautiful. I have compared it with a piece of Leghorn, which is nearly of the same fineness; and in every respect the Norfolk production is the best. These specimens contain six instances of joining or knitting together; and the doing of this has, it seems, been discovered by the lady who made the plat. Better judges than I am, pronounce this knitting to be less. The edges of the plat must consist of 13 straws, neither more nor judges than I am, pronounce this knitting to be less. The edges of the plat must be so constructions and from those of forcign nations too, the means of good living to those who are now miserably fed and miserably clad. If some Irish Lord were, perfectly well done. It is with great difficulty led as for the eyes, or loops, or slips, as they are perfectly well done. It is with great difficulty ed as for the eyes, or loops, or slips, as they are to set about the introducing this into Ireland, what that the eye can trace the joining; and therefore, we need be in no apprehension as to an incapacity along to knit the two pieces of plat together. In cheaper than the Irish could. However, I exto perform this part of the work.

A gentleman from Suffolk has sent me some spe-

he finds in getting the platters to work upon the new plat will, I imagine, very soon disappear.— made, I do no People are always unwilling to consider that it is essential. which they have been accustomed to do, as being they have not been accustomed to do. But a short Jews and Jewesses of London. time gets the better of this sort of feeling, and However, already has there such will be the result in the present instance,—
I look upon the discovery as of the greatest importance, as leading to the habit of domestic man-

Probably enough straw to make five thousand bonnets might be grown upon an acre of land. It should be cut just when the milk is coming into the grain of the head ears of the field. In most the grain of the head cars of the head. In most fields, and especially in the woodland countries, you will find places under big trees and along the furrows where the straw is very small, and where the ears are scarcely an inch long, and have no grain, or only a single grain, in each of them, and that an imperfect one. In the 'Cottage Economy' I mentioned the different sorts of wheat, and projected out those which I thought best for this. The bonnet man in this town has received them.

London for a bonnet than she would of sending to London for butter or milk. It is a thing perfectly matchless in its facilities. The materials are to be found as easily as the dirt we tread upon. It is not necessary to be possessed of a single farthing in order to acquire them, in a certain extent, at an imperfect one. In the 'Cottage Economy' expend ten pounds a year in straw hats and bonnet than she would of sending to London for butter or milk. It is a thing perfectly matchless in its facilities. The materials are to be found as easily as the dirt we tread upon. It is not necessary to be possessed of a single farthing in order to acquire them, in a certain extent, at an imperfect one. If they are in the contraction is a project of their calamities to middle men. The middle men take away that which ought to remunerate be found as easily as the dirt we tread upon. It is not necessary to be possessed of a single farthing in order to acquire them, in a certain extent, at a certain extent, at the contraction of the contraction of the matchless in its facilities. The matchless in its facilities. The matchless in its facilities are to be found as easily as the dirt we tread upon. It is not necessary to be possessed of a single farthing in order to acquire them, in a certain extent, at a certain extent and the contraction of the pointed out those which I thought best for this The bonnet man in this town has received them purpose; but I am satisfied that any sort will do.

The grass of various sorts may, nevertheless, be used; and I can see no reason why the great had the:n built, after having bought the plat of a has been used, which we are to look upon as the variety of sizes and of colours, afforded by the plat merchant, who has first bought it of the number that will be used. Gentlemen who are grass should not prove advantageous, rather than platters, in the platting district. Here, then, are ashamed to put the poor miserable things of comotherwise. Certain it is that we have all the mathree persons between the platter and the wearer. mon straw upon their heads, will be delighted terials here; and certain it is also that I have, at These three persons must each of them have a with a hat made of materials such as I find in the this moment, platters at work upon English Rye greater profit than the platter. Now, is not this this moment, platters at work upon English Rye straw who are producing work equal to any that I can find that has come from Leghorn. This is coming to the point; and the point will have been come to in a very short time; for it will not take more than a fortnight to turn this plat into bonnets. I prefer beginning upon the grain straw, because it is the very same material that the Floorentines make use of. Several sorts of grass will make much finer and much more beautiful plat; but it will not be the same as that which comes

order to secure this point, care must be taken, pect I must confess, much more to be done by the when a fresh straw is put in, to give it so much of cimens of plat made by his daughter and his maid the fastening, before its turn comes to be on the To them we must leave the undertaking. I hear, servant. These are very good, and his specimens edge, as to make it secure against the force of the and indeed I know the fact, that the importers are of grass are very good also. The difficulty which needle. Whether this can be learned without now selling Leghorn bonnets at a loss. But what seeing and examining a piece of plat properly will the benefit be if we prevent the sending of made, I do not know; but learned it must be, for half a million of money out of the country? To

This work of knitting has been considered as a of less value and less importance than that which sort of mystery, retained to themselves by the Nevertheless, I cannot help thus early observing

However, already has there been an inroad made upon the mystery. I understand that sevewhere the article is used. At present, the persons who plat straw live in particular districts, and follow the platting as a sort of trade. This following the straw live in particular districts, and follow the platting as a sort of trade. This following the straw live in particular districts, and following the straw live in particular districts. low the platting as a sort of trade. This, to a to sew. It is right that those who possess the ta ON THE CULTURE OF THE HAUTBOY certain extent, and for exportation, perhaps may lent should be paid for the communicating it to be desirable still; but what I want to see is this, others; and they will be paid for it, of course; the hats and bonnets made in people's houses afbut it cannot long remain a thing not as common ter just the same manner that shirts, cravats, and ly known and as easily performed, and more easisuch things are made. Before, when we had no ly too, than the making of a collar of a shirt. Be idea that we had the material to make them of, it always understood, that, as far as my wishes go,

kind, and would be free from weeds, and from all turally congregated together, and became the un-derworkers of the master manufacturers or dea-thing being confined to particular districts, that I London for a bonnet than she would of sending to existence as to prevent a poor creature from cut-ting a bundle of grass in his hedge; and what

eight specimens sent up by W. B. from Norfolk. but it will not be the same as that which comes from Leghorn. It will be better, but not the same; and samongst strangers, and giving about seven of the same as that which the straw of grain, and which does, indeed, make very beautiful plat.

The eight pieces of plat sent me by W. B. from Norfolk, exhibit a most admirable specimen of the same by W. B. from Norfolk, exhibit a most admirable specimen of the same as that which comes pounds amongst strangers, and giving about seven are brought to that country by the export of the several articles made of straw. We are told that the Italians work cheap: but I am quite satisfied, ficulties are, they must be overcome; and I will now endeavour to remove some of them. The soon work them out of this species of traffic. If attention, industry, and skill. Five are, I see, great difference between a Leghorn that and an I lived in the platting districts, I would have perfrom the common Bennet grass; two from the English one consists of the different manner of sons brought thither to teach the young girls how

> middle ranks of society than by any body else.do it effectually, large tracts of grain must be sown in the fall, for the purpose of raising straw. that, if I were a little farmer (no matter in what part of the kingdom,) I should be already fixing

STRAWBERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A few weeks past I sent you some observations and reflections on agricultural subjects, made duror where to get straw to split, it was necessary to go to the farmer and make a purchase; when this was the case, the hat and bonnet makers nawhich our wives, daughters and servants are in Cacil County. It was there, at Rose-hill, the

and its innocent pleasures, from which circumstances had so long withdrawn me, was at once to yourself agentleman on the wrong side of sixty, who will not allow you to call him old, and whose in revolutionary anecdotes, contemplating with conscious pride, in all our institutions, the fruits of the independence which he contributed to establish; his venerable person overshadowed, protected, and nourished by his own vine and his to come, as enduring monuments of his taste and providence; and, when you have done this, you will be ready to make one of the party of friends which I am authorised by a carte blanche to take with me on my next visit to this patriot of '76, who possesses that peculiar art which the French expressively call the "savoir vivre."

Amongst numerous proofs of skill and success in his horticultural operations, I noticed, particularly, his flourishing beds of Hautboy Strawberries, which are gathered in their proper season, not this fine fruit have failed, I took the opportunity to obtain from him minute directions for its manngement, which he has since reduced to writing with a distinctness which cannot fail to impart valuable instruction to your readers. You are aware that the scarlet and the Hautboy Strawberry are natives of America, and were taken hence to England about two centuries ago. The varieties of this, like other fruits, have been so multiplied by cultivation, that it has become, even with the aid of the pencil and all its colours, almost impossible to represent them. The enlightened President of the Horticultural Society, T. A. Knight, Esq. has himself not less than four one stroke cutting under your hand. This done, keep all clean by good cultivation; straw in time hundred varieties—but as there is no time to be carefully clean your beds from all grass and weeds, for fear of injuring the bloom; plant one male and lost I submit to your readers the following:-

Directions for the culture of the Hautboy Strawberry, as practised at Rose-hill, in Cacil County, Maryland.

"The plot of Hautboy Strawberries, to which you refer, is 87 by 40 feet, planted about the year 1802, is in perfect vigour, although most probably not one of the original plants remain.

ches apart, the alleys three feet wide, though to the plants, but you prevent their being injured notes of the when the beds are dressed and in neat order, the by water lying on them; the edges of your beds alleys shew but 18 inches, 9 inches being taken should be neatly patted with the spade, and the from each side to dress the beds. I prefer a flat alleys made even and smooth with the rake. As and rich loam, whether red or yellow immaterial, soon as your beds are somewhat settled, and when so that it is rich, neither too retentive of water, severe frost is about to set in, carefully cover them nor too quickly becoming dry. When you commence making a plantation, the ground should be seed; be not sparing of this article, which should

beautiful estate of Gen. F. where I saw so many having thus marked off each end of your beds, amination, you will find a growing bud under the insignia of good taste, such numerous sources of proceed to the sides, and as before directed, first rational enjoyment, and abundant means of real stretch your line, and place a stick at every 18 dressing of the beds, carefully spread on some vacomfort, that my early passion for country life, inches, for the whole length of your beds on both sides. You will understand that you have but three rows of plants in each bed, to the middle renewed and invigorated. If you would realise row of which you can reach from the alleys with-the enviable lot of my old friend, you must figure out treading on the bed, which never should be permitted. Your 12 foot stick is now to be converted into a marking stick, commencing at the active personal habits and sprightly conversation sides or 18 inch sticks, begin at the top or first seem to forbid that you should; blessed with a sticks of the opposite sides, by drawing very tight ry part of your beds and alleys, to a depth sufficient to perfectly cover the earth, and it answers own fig tree, and his estate beautified by the clm, a similar scribe throughout your whole plot if you with more ease.

the sycamore, the walnut, the maple, &c. planted by his own hand, and destined to survive for ages best for you to prepare small sticks of cedar or until they are done fruiting, but as soon as the if you place a small stick of some durable wood should be attentive to keep down the runners and at every male plant, that in case of failure you weeds before the bloom commences, and be made by quarts, but bushels. Knowing how often the at every male plant, that in case of failure you weeds before the bloom commences, and be made most zealous and careful attempts to cultivate may know where to place your male plants. April responsible for the fruit. In the extreme corners and September are the best months for making of my garden, I have one small patch of males new beds; with shade and water you may, and another of females, and the sticks fixed to the should, replant at any time from April to October. male plants show me which are wanted, and this

your planting; that your vines are flourishing; fruit beds. that you have been attentive to take off, from time to time, all the runners, without fulling up with which has male and female plants, all others beds lengthwise the alleys, 9 inches from the pliance with your wishes, I have extended my in-plants, and having marked your line with the structions to every minutiz of management." spade, your alleys are reduced to 18 inches, these dig up, and a portion of the earth therefrom must It is divided into 14 beds, the plants at 18 in depressed; thus you not only give nourishment a long time before you hear again the wailing with halt rotten manure, which is free from grass small stick at every three feet, and 18 inches, and place where they are wanting, but be not too hasapparent. Your loaf will increase in size and
to inches alternately, and at both ends, for the
ty in removing those which at first sight may apwhole number of beds which you design; and
pear dead, for very frequently upon a careful exThe superiority of the straw is another important

earth. At the same time that you begin this cant place which is free from grass, a large portion of clean straw, in order that the grains and seeds therein may all be sprouted, otherwise when this straw is spread on the beds, these grains and seeds will grow and prove equally, if not more troublesome than weeds-this straw should, upon the first appearance of bloom, (and grooved end of your marking stick upon the line, a three-fold purpose; it checks the growth of and run the same from end to end, pressing just grass and weeds, it keeps the ground cool and hard enough to make a distinct mark on the moist, and your fruit perfectly clean. Trod straw ground; this being completed, you are now to is infinitely better than threshed, because it can stretch your line at the ends of the beds, and make be spread with greater accuracy and removed

white pine, and place one at every intersection, fruit is gone, be attentive to pull off runners and which will save you the trouble of laying out your pull up all weeds, suffering the straw to remain ground a second time, and will guide you in mak until about the last of July, or the first of August, ing good all missing sections. The leaves and when it should be carefully taken off, all runners roots of your plants neatly trimmed, let every out and weeds removed, the beds and alleys neatly side row of each bed be planted with female dressed up, and missing plants replaced. Thus plants, and for the middle row of each bed, you managed, you have a right to expect an abundant begin by planting two females, then a male, and crop of fruit from your vines, provided you strictso alternately the whole length of the bed. It ly enjoin that no person, except your gardener, will be most prudent and save you much trouble, pulls the fruit or goes upon the beds, and he We will suppose that you have succeeded in is much surer and easier than renewing from the

the parent plant; and that frost is approaching, that I have seen are hermaphrodites. I will take against which it is necessary to secure your plants; opportunity to send your friend a box of plants, if If your vines are strong and luxuriant, begin by you will inform me who will receive them in cutting off all the leaves, even to the crown, with Philadelphia. And now, Sir, I am to apolo-a sharp large knife, which is done by gathering gize for my minute and tedious description. Al-all the leaves of each plant into you hand, and with though I might have said plant in good ground; and dig them two or three inches deep with a eight females, and your plants 18 inches apart, spade or hoe, then stretch your line along your (and in this consists all the secret.) Yet, in com-

21st July, 1824. As birds of my feather appear only at certain be alternately thrown to each side of the digger seasons, and as the period for hybernation apupon the beds, so that they are moderately rais proaches, unless by transmigration, my soul should ed above the alleys, and the alleys proportionably animate the frame of some other bird, it may be

WHIP-POOK-WILL.

FROM THE VERMONT REPUBLICAN.

00:00

CUTTING GRAIN.

Grain should be cut earlier than is ordinarily first neatly prepared in one level plot, have a line be at least two inches thick, equally and neatly the practice, and before the field is fully whitenat least equal to the whole length of your plot, free from knots, (and sufficiently strong to bear round the plants. As soon in the spring as there or modus operandi, by which he is governed. My a powerful pull,) a rod 12 feet long, accurately is evidence of your plants growing, carefully rake rule is to cut my grain, when I can easily crush marked at every 18 inches, with a groove in one off into the alleys all the manure which you the kernel with my thumb and finger. I find by end equal to the thickness of the line, and a num-ber of slim equal sized pointed sticks about 9 in-it from the plot, dress up your beds as before di-tages attending this practice of early cutting. In ches long. Thus prepared, stretch your line the rected, by a light digging and throwing up some the first place, you get as much, or more grain, whole length of your plot, at each side thereof, fresh earth from the alleys; during this opera-notwithstrading the shrinking of the kernel. But and placing your rod along your line, place a tion carefully examine for missing plants, and re- when made into bread, its superiority is strikingly

HISTORY SARMER

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consideration, in favour of this early cutting; for cattle or horses it is vastly superior, and even for purposes of manure it is far preferable. When grain stands late in the field, many of the stalks are crippled down, much is destroyed by vermin and birds, and immense quantities wasted in gathering it by its scattering from the heads and sheaves. After cutting your grain at the period in small sheaves, and put it very nicely into from 1786 to 1790; but the details given on this in a class which would resemble the class of coun-

SICKLE.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

soon appear; I afterwards tried corosive sublimate, essence of tobacco, lamp oil, yellow snuff, spirits of turpentine, linseed oil, salt, brine, &c. &c. with no better success. In 1815, I used the following composition, and have since used it once in two or three years, and have not seen a bug in my bed since I first used it.

For two bedsteads, take six cents worth of quicksilver, (crude mercury) and the white of

DORCAS.

-0-

Power of the Arctic Dogs .- Captain Parry has animals, and of their great use in dragging anchors, cables, boats, and stores of all kinds, from the Hecla to the Fury, which they performed with astonishing case and expedition. "It was a curious sight," says Captain Parry, "to watch these useful animals walking off with a bower anchor, a boat or a top mast, without any difficulty; and it may give some idea of what they are able to much. perform to state, that nine dogs of Capt. Lyon's, dragged 1611 pounds a distance of 1750 yards in

Turnpike Roads .- It appears by a statement, hitherto noticed in the Farmer .- ED. AM. FAR. that there are 18,329 miles of Turnpike Roads in England; 2591 do in Wales; and 3611 in Scotland: total 24,531. The annual income on the average of the years 1816, 1819, and 1820, was, England 970,618£.—Wales, 37,672£.—Scotland 129,635£. Total 1,137,925£. But this income, besides the necessary expense of continuing repairs, was burthened in the year 1821 with the following debt: income per mile 34£.; expenditure per do. 31£; excess of income 3£.

bind in small sheaves, and put it very nicely into the shock. After this you need not be in haste to get it into the barn; should it stand out 20 or 30 days it will not be amiss.

The noble reporter says wonders. Look at the tobacco trade—more grown that one of the greatest obstacles to the present and less obtained for it;—at the cotton trade ditto, exportation is the prohibitive system, adopted at first by a neighbouring power (England,) and in succession by all States. "Let us hope," added he, "that the different powers of Europe, who by an agreement so happy and so novel, have so strongly and so generally combined to defend civilization against the subversive principles which in your peaper in the course of last spring man EASY METHOD FOR KILLING BED BUGS. vilization against the subversive principles which in your paper in the course of last spring, was SIR,—I read in your paper of July 10, a piece for fifty years have threatened it with ruin, will more read and better understood! I say imaginafrom the American Farmer, stating that "a strong also unite to make it enjoy all the advantages ry wealth; for compared with that produced by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

VALUABLE NATIVE GRAPE.

Franklin, (Tenn.) Aug. 6, 1824.

DEAR SIR:-The grapes on the vine, of which one hen's egg, beat them thirty minutes with a ripe; and enclosed are a few seed, with a sample cate to our ladies, a receipt for preparing Molasses feather, and apply the mixture with the feather of the skin of the grapes;* for an American for preserving fruits, &c. which renders it much and very sweet: it blossomed the 17th May, and ble to candy, nor (if well prepared,) to ferment was so far ripened the 17th July as to assume a red appearance. If age makes any improvement given an interesting account of the power of these in the quality of the fruit, I do not hesitate to pronounce it a fine grape.

Respectfully, yours,

J. FIELD.

grapes set very close on the bunch—not a single instance of any rot, although the season has been I should not trouble you with the above, but I am unusually wet; other kinds of grape rotted very

* The skin is uncommonly thin, but the seeds mend it to their acquaintances generally. nine minutes; and that they worked in a similar appear to be large; they have been sent to the way between the ships for seven or eight hours a Horticultural Society of New-York The Editor day. The road was, however, very good at this would be much indebted to any correspondent for time, and the dogs the best that could be procur- accounts of any attempts to cultivate the vine, whether native or imported kinds; and of any considerable essays at wine making from the

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

CURIOSITIES-In Commerce and Political Economy.

England 3,874,255£. Wales 201,962£. Scotland bly struck by three singular circumstances: First, from the open bay.

Langland 3,874,255£. Wales 201,962£. Scotland bly struck by three singular circumstances: First, from the open bay.

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Langland 3,874,255£. Wales 201,962£. Scotland bly struck by three singular circumstances: First, from the open bay.

Langland 3,874,255£. Total, 5,200,490£. In Norfolk, the san announcement of an expectation of there being is laid. In general the persons employed on the such a demand for flour in Spain, as to occasion an is laid. In general the persons employed on the work are in every respect competent and worthy: 38£.; the expenditure per do. 26£.; excess of in come 12£. In Suffolk, the number of miles 279; statement that Dantzic flour had been shipped at the engineer, Mr. Wright, is adding, if possible, 20s, 6d. per barrel. Third, that 1000 barrels of every day to the distinguished reputation he obincome per mile 34£; expenditure per do. 31£; 20s. 6d. per barrel. I find, that 1000 barrels of excess of income 3£.

American flour had been sold in England for 21s tained in New-York; the contractors at work on sterling the barrel. It proves the wretched spirit of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracted with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracted with line are, with few exceptions, executing their contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracted with line are, with few exceptions, executing their contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracted with line are, with few exceptions, executing their contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracted with line are, with few exceptions, executing their contracts with industry and skill. Our informants of traffic, and how desirable it is that it should be contracted with lin

decoction of red pepper, would speedily kill or which can result from this magnanimous concert, agriculture, it is so. A hardy race of Yeomanry expel bed bugs." I tried the same twenty years destined to secure the repose of the world and the improves the soil, adds gradually, but permanent-since; it would kill them, but new swarms would happiness of society." hale and healthy (in body and mind) population. The catalogues of the bankruptcies in the commercial cities, for the past 20 years, will speak volumes on this subject. VIATER. volumes on this subject.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

As Economy is the order of the day, permit me I gave you an account some time since, is now fully through the medium of your paper to communigrape, or any other country, it has certainly a better suited for that purpose, than a syrup prevery fine skin. The grape is of great fragrance pared from the best loaf sugar, as it is not so lia-Take 8 lbs. Molasses, bright New-Orleans, or

Sugar House, 8 lbs. pure Water,

1 lb. coarsely powdered Charcoal-

Boil for 20 minutes, then strain through fine flannel, double-put it again in the kettle with It ripens remarkably regularly, although the the white of an egg, and boil gently, till it forms a syrup of proper consistence, and strain again. satisfied, that those who may make the experiment, will be so well pleased with it, as to recom-

Yours, &c.

Chesaprake and Delaware Canal .- Two gentlemen of our acquaintance have just returned from a visit to this canal, and we are sure that it grape, or any other fruit, which have not been a work advances, which is of such importance to hitherto noticed in the Farmer.—Ed. Am. FAR. the future interests of Philadelphia. The excawill gratify our readers to know with what success vation at the summit, or deep cut, the most diffi-cult part of the line, has been conducted with a diligence and skill that are highly honourable to the contractors:-the foundation of the tide lock on the Delaware was attended with more than ordinary difficulty, owing to the extreme softness of MR. SKINNER :- Within a few days I was forci- the soil, and the violence of the tide and storms

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter dated Braddock's-Fields, near Pittsburg, 26th August.

"I have raised, during the present season, a considerable quantity of the Hyson Tea Plant, which now looks well and is nearly ready for stripping. If (after curing) I find the tea of a good, or even a tolerable quality, I intend to send you a sample.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. WALLACE."

Extract of a letter dated Mallories, (Georgia.) 22d August.

"In this part of the country rains have been withheld. Heat has been showered down on us in profusion. Rather more health prevails than usual at this season. Crops worse than usual.— Great political excitement. Our depression next year must be extreme, if we loose our candidate and have nothing to eat in the bargain."

THE FARMER.

human race to the diseases of chimate. "In this climate, says he, it is very difficult to preserve the lives of horned cattle brought from the North.—At least three out of four die in June or July after they arrive here; and if they arrive in the spring, summer, or early in the fall, they die immediately. I never knew one to escape disease entirely during the first summer: if they survive the first season they do well. I think young cattle are more apt to withstand the effects of the change of climate than old ones." He advises them to free from tags.

—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel—Timo-Margaret. This bull's dam is Young Charmer, thy, Do. out of season—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, own sister to the brown ox that won the premium 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 12½ cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—at Bath, last Christmas, and afterwards was ex-Pork, Mess, \$16 00—Ditto Prime, \$12—Butter, hibited at Bristol for Show, and considered the 7 cts. to 14 cts.—Lard, 10 cts.—Bacon, 6 a 7 cts. fattest ox in the kingdom. Young Charmer was —Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.—Feathers, out of Old Charmer, killed at Hereford for the 35 cts.—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.—Merino full Christmas Show of fat Beef and was superior to blooded 35 to 40 cts.—\frac{3}{4} do. 30 to 35 cts.—\frac{1}{4} do. any there." This bull's dam is Young Charmer, thy, Do. out of season—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, own sister to the brown ox that won the premium 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 12½ cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—at Bath, last Christmas, and afterwards was ex-Pork, Mess, \$16 00—Ditto Prime, \$12—Butter, hibited at Bristol for Show, and considered the 25 cts.—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.—Feathers, out of Old Charmer, killed at Hereford for the blooded 35 to 40 cts.—\frac{3}{4} do. 30 to 35 cts.—\frac{1}{4} do. any there." This bull's dam is Young Charmer, thy, Do. out of season—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, own sister to the brown ox that won the premium 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 12½ cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—at Bath, last Christmas, and afterwards was ex-Pork, which is the blood of the charge of the blood of t of climate than old ones." He advises them to free from tags. be sent to the South not sooner than 15th November, nor later than 1st of February.

We should be much obliged to any medical gentleman in the South, who would favour us with his observations on the subject of the above

The writer of "OBSERVATIONS OF A COR-

child" in this country, have been more or less they will receive application for the same. benefitted by the wisdom that suggested and made appear the practicability of these great works.

time.

The premiums have been contracted for agreeably to the understanding hitherto had on that subject, and it is expected that all persons hold- ty will be expected. ing subscription papers, will, at the next meeting, be prepared to pay over to the Treasurer, the amount subscribed; advances having been made in that expectation, and the meeting has been postponed a week to give time for its fulfilment.

It is earnestly hoped that every Trustee who takes an interest in the success of the Society, will be present on this occasion, prepared to sug gest such measures as he may believe necessary to ensure the satisfaction and gratification of the publick at the next Cattle Show in October.

Flour, Howard St., \$5 37, wagon price—Do. As many persons, however, who have fine cows, Susquehannah, \$5, cargo price—Do. Wharf \$4 75 do not wish to raise calves, Mr. P. will agree to Wheat, white, 90 a 100—Do. Red, 85 a 90—Corn, take them at six weeks old, at their real value, white, 33-do. yellow, -; Do. Rye, brl. \$2 a 2 75 and not charge for the use of the Bull. The BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1824.

GATTLE LIABLE TO DISEASES OF CLIMATE.

The A gentlemen writing to the Editor, under date of August 25, from Washington, North Carolina, repeats a fact which has been often suggested in the course of our Editorial correspondence, to wit: The liability of cattle, as well as of the human race to the diseases of climate. "In this celimate, says he, it is very difficult to preserve the climate, says he, it is very difficult to preserve the course of season—Hay, per ton \$10.0 Flax, own sister to the brown ox that was the premium.

White, 33—do. yellow,—; Do. Rye, brl. \$2 a 275 and not charge for the use of the Bull. The Corn Meal, brl. \$2.—Rye, per bus. 37½ tes.—Oats, Trustees hope by this means, many more fine animals will be raised for public benefit. His colour is a beautiful dark red.

The Pedigree which is furnished by one of the ditto No. 2, \$1 87½—Do. Old, No. 1, \$150—Ditto first breeders of this stock in England says, "He was got by Waxey—Waxey was by Trojan, which was challenged against any bull in England for seed Oil, 65 cents,—Clover Seed, out of season—Linsell and the course of the Bull. The Corn Meal, brl. \$2.—Rye, per bus. 37½ tes.—Oats, Trustees hope by this means, many more fine animals will be raised for public benefit. His colour is a beautiful dark red.

The Pedigree which is furnished by one of the Bull. The Corn Meal, brl. \$2.—Rye, per bus. 37½ tes.—Oats, Trustees hope by this means, many more fine animals will be raised for public benefit. His colour is a beautiful dark red.

The Corn Meal, brl. \$2.—Rye, per bus. 37½ tes.—Oats, Trustees hope by this means, many more fine animals will be raised for public benefit. His colour is a beautiful dark red.

The Pedigree which is furnished by one of the Star Plan, per to season—Linsello and the course of the Bull. The Corn Meal, per to season—Linsello and the course of the Bull. The Corn Meal, per to season—Linsello and the course hope by this means, animals will be raised for public benefit. His colour is a beaut

> TOBACCO.—Four hhds. fine yellow, made by Mr. Allen Dorsey, of Anne Arundle County, sold for \$37.-Common Tobacco same as last report.

Philadelphia Society FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

JOHN SCOTT, Chemist, late of Edinburgh, by RESPONDENT ON A VISIT TO SARATOGA," gives his will, made in the year 1816, bequeathed the us leave to postpone his communications at any sum of \$4000, in the funded three per cent Stock time to suit our convenience and the taste of our of the U.S. to the Corporation of the city of Philreaders. We have two of his letters on file, adelphia, to the intent "that the interest and diwhich will appear without unnecessary delay; in vidends, to become receivable thereon, should be the mean time we apprehend we do him no injus- laid out in Premiums to be distributed among intice, as we strongly suspect that Whip-poor-will, genious men and women, who make useful invenwhose notes run through a page of this number, tions, but no such premium to exceed \$20: and and our travelling correspondent to be one and the same personage.

The latter intimates that instead of the extracts ING."—The Select and Common Councils of the promised in relation to the New-York Canals, he city of Philadelphia, have entrusted "the Philamay take an original view of their direction, ex- delphia Society for promoting Agriculture," with tent, cost, revenue, and bearing on the interests of the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and that State, and the power and character of the medals, and a Committee of that Society have nation. And we presume he will find no difficul- been appointed to attend thereto. The subscribty in showing, that every "man, woman, and ers named as that committee, give notice that

On several accounts it is important that the where necessary to illustrate it. Where the inmeeting be full, in number, and punctual as to vention is a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experi-ment, and to preserve in the Cabinet of the Socie-

Committee :

JAMES MEASE, | ROBERTS VAUX, REUBEN HAINES, | WM. H. KEATING, ROBERT HARE, ADAM ECKFELDT

Imported Bull-Sir Isaac.

This very fine young animal, just arrived from England, is of the true Herefordshire breed, having been presented to the "Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture," by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, together with a superb COW of the same breed. They have been placed by the True same breed. They have been placed by the Trus-tees on the Farm of John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—earctully collected every Thursday, for the American
mitted this autumn to go to but few cows at three
farmer. By Rogers & Stmington.

dollars each, which must be paid in advance. dollars each, which must be paid in advance.

Roxbury, July 12, 1824.

Duke o'Limbs.

A fine young BULL, two years old last February, is offered for sale. His sire is the celebrated Teeswater bull Bergami. His dam, a beautiful heifer, is by a Teeswater bull, out of a fine cow of the Lancashire broad horn bread. His grand dam and dam took the first premium at the Cattle Show, in 1820, at New-York, as the property of Mr. Warren De Lancy, they being adjudged the best milch cow and calf, amongst a great number on the ground.

The Duke is of a deep red colour, with a few white spots about his eyes; he is large, remarkably handsome and docile. Lowest cash price, at the farm of the proprietor, near Rockville, Maryland, 150 dollars. If delivered in Baltimore or Washington, ten dollars additional will be expected. It is confidently believed by the proprietor, that, considering his blood, size, fine points, good temper, and youth, few more desirable animals, of his race, are to be found in the United States at any price. Apply to the Editor of the Farmer.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

An Address of John H. Powel to the Pennsylvania Agri-Certificates of the originality and utility of cultural Society-New-York Horticultural Society-From appear the practicability of these great works.

IMPORTANT MEETING

OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting will take place at the terms. The next meeting will take place at the town residence of James Cox, Esq., Treasurer of said Society, on Wednesday, the 15th of September.

The next meeting will take place at the town residence of James Cox, Esq., Treasurer of said Society, on Wednesday, the 15th of September.

Jense, through the post office.

A description of the inventions, must be given in clear language, and correctly written, accombined to the Virginia Herald—Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Editor's remarks—Prices Current—Language, and correctly written, accombined to the virginia Herald—Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Editor's remarks—Prices Current—Language, and correctly written, accombined to the virginia Herald—Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Editor's remarks—Prices Current—Language, and correctly written, accombined to the virginia Herald—Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Editor's remarks—Prices Current—Language, and correctly written, accombined to the virginia Herald—Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Editorial Correspondence—Editor's remarks—Prices Current—Language, and correctly written, accombined to the virginia Herald—Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Editorial Correspondence—Editor's remarks—Prices Current—Language, and correctly written, accombined to the virginia Herald—Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Editorial Correspondence—Editorial Correspondence—Editor in-

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No. V. 8th August, 1824.

Amongst the great variety of visiters who have recourse to this place, some for health and some for pleasure; young men in search of wives, and wives to shew off their daughters; not the least numerous or valuable class consists of sedate and intelligent Parmers; chiefly those who migrate hither annually to escape the diseases of the Southern climate. These soon get tired of the Southern climate. These soon get tired of the continual round of lighter amusements, provided for the entertainment of the young and the gay, and readily embrace every proposal to reconnoitre the adjacent country. Hence we found yesterday, no difficulty in making up a party of a dozen farmers from Georgia, South-Carolina, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, &c. to beat up the quarters of Earl Stimson. Esq. residing fifteen miles from of Earl Stimson, Esq. residing fifteen miles from here, in the town of Galway; well known for having taken in 1819 the premium offered by the Agricultural Society for the best cultivated farm in the county—an honour dearer to the heart of that ever shadowed the brows of Alexander or Cæsar.

We were received very politely by Mr. Stimson; to whom it was obvious such visits were by no means uncommon. He seemed at once to understand our object; and having first tendered us refreshments, promptly offered to conduct us over the farm—so away we followed close at his elbow. It was a miniature picture of Mr. Coke, and his 500 followers over the fields of Holkham, except that we went on foot, and Mr. Stimson himself was not mounted on an old white charger, with sagacity to conduct his master's guests through the most fertile portions of the fields, as was, I suppose, jocularly said of the great Norfolk farmer by one of his friends.

We examined as minutely as the time would permit, his various crops; the implements and processes by which they were made; and every where we saw exemplified the great desideratum of judicious farming, to wit: Labour judiciously applied as to time, and manner, on fields in good condition, yielding heavy crops.

You may feel assured that with a dezen close at

his heels, some connoisseurs, and some amateurs,

our host was well employed to answer all the interrogatories we put to him-no student, on trial for his degrees, ever encountered more critical examination, and few are ever so well prepared to pass the ordeal; and here let me premise, that Mr. Stimson is a plain matter of fact man, who proceeds on the solid foundation of experience, with habits of close and accurate observation; wedded to no theories which practice does not sanction, and always ready to be guided by re-

sults, even though he can not trace them to their causes. Hence when he announced to us in the outset, that his plough never sunk beyond the depth of three inches, was always drawn by one Produce, 50 bushels to the acre, horse, and that his manure was always given to his small grain crops, and spread upon the surface, to be turned in only with a light harrow—we, farmers by the new lights, were all astonished, and with one voice demanded his justification for this heretical departure, from the newly es tablished canons of the church-agricultural! He replied, gentlemen, I pretend not to be deeply versed in the rationale, of farming; my business is with its results. I can only tell you, that in tilling my land, at best a laborious business, my sole

object is clear profit-I have tried all the systems I have heard of, and can only say, that the one I follow is the one which most improves my land, and yields me the greatest nett income from la Ploughing both ways one furrow bour and capital! This was a kind of argumentum in a row, without disturbing the

system of farming, which it was supposed had been as an old criminal, tried, condemned, and executed, beyond the power of respectively. Premium Farm-its management and produce. galvanic battery, reanimated and put in motion a

of 250 acres of arable land; whereof a considerable portion, of course, is in pasture, and 100 acres of wood. He was reaping his principal crops when we were there, and judging from appearances, compared with past years, he calculates on gathering 150 tons of hay, 2,000 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 bushels of grain of all sorts, and 10,000 weight of pork.

As late as the year 1812, the average crops of

Wheat, do. 15 do. Barley, do. do. 30 Oats, do. do. Hay.

fined to one of his lots of eight acres, and may be received as a fair specimen of the whole farm .and the safety of visiters at this place:-

A. D. 1812. Early in September, the sod was turned over with the plough, to the depth of about three inches, and then well rolled, at the expense of \$2,25 per acre, which, for 8 acres, is **S18** 00

Barn yard manure, 5 loads, and leached ashes, 3 loads, worth 75 cents per load, \$6 per acre, amounts to This was spread equally over the

Total expense of the crop, \$153 400 bushels, worth 75 cents per bushel, amount Nett profit of the crop, \$147

In the fall, ploughed up the stubble, three inches deep, and rolled at the expense of \$1 75 per

Harrowed and ridged, cost \$1 50 Planted with Indian corn, 2 feet 7 inches apart, cost \$2 per acre, including seed,

sod, and hoeing, cost \$2 per suckering, \$2 per acre, Harvesting, threshing, putting up the crop, &c. \$4 per acre, Total expense of the whole crop \$114. Crop, 80 bushels per acre, 640 bushels, worth 75 cts. per bush-Nett profit of crop, \$366 1815. Split the hills and harrowedcost \$0 50 per acre, Cross-ploughed and harrowed, \$1 per acre, Sowed 1½ bushels wheat, worth \$1 per bushel, Sowed at the same time, 5lbs. red clover seed, and 2 quarts timothy per acre-cost \$1, Labour of sowing, harrowing in seed, &c. \$1 per acre, Harvesting, carting, thrashing, &c. \$4 per acre, Total expense of crop,

bushels-worth \$1,25 per bush Nett profit of crop, 1816. Mowing, curing, cartage, &c. of grass—worth \$7 per acre,

Total expense of crop, Crop 3 tons per acre-24 tonsworth \$7 per ton, 168 Fall feed-worth \$2 per acre, 16

Nett profit, 1817. Expense of mowing, curing, &c. this year, \$4 per acre,

Total expense of crop, Crop, 21 tons per acre-20 tonsworth \$7 per ton, Fall feed, \$1 50 per acre, 12

Nett profit, 1818. Pasture, without any expense-produce equal to 21 tons per acre-20 tons-worth 2 50 per

ton. Nett profit, In the fall turned over the sod and rolled-expense, 2,25 per acre, 18 Barn-yard manure, six loads per acre, \$3, Spread over and ploughed in as before, without disturbing the

sod, \$1 per acre, Ploughed with a light plough on top of the sod, \$1 per acre, Sowed with 24 bushels barley, worth 621 cents per bushel, Sowing and harrowing in seeds, 50 cents,

Harvesting, thrashing, &c. 6 621 per acre,

127 50 Total expense of crop, Crop, 56 bushels to the acre-

OBSERVATIONS OF A CORRESPONDENT, ad argentum, that none of us could parry—it en-on a visit to saratoga—Earl Stimson—his tered at the pocket nerve, and like friend Griscom's

His whole farm, as I understood, now consists

this farm were:

Of Indian Corn. 30 bushels per acre 11 tons per acre.

The following account of his management, the benevolence than all the blood stained trophies from that time to the year 1821 inclusive, is conprogress of improvement, and increase of crops It was furnished to my hand by Dr. STEELE, a gentleman of excellent judgment, and various, Crop, 24 bushels per acre—192 and valuable acquirements, whose society and skill contribute most essentially to the pleasure

> surface, immediately after rolling, and then lightly ploughed with a one horse plough, so as not to disturb the sod, but just to scratch the surface. Expense \$1 per acre, 1813. Ploughed again light. Expense \$1 per acre, Sowed with barley, 2½ bushels per acre, worth 75 cents per bushel. Seed cost Harrowed with a light harrow. Expense 37 } cents per acre, Reaping, cartage, threshing, &c. Expense \$6 621 per acre,

> > 14 1814.

VOL. 6.-25.

lle, Mamore or expectprietor, ts, good imals, of states at armer.

ania Agrity-From Manufacst_On the rain-Easy tie Dogsble Native my-From anal-Edi-

Current-

200		
448 bushels-worth fi	fty cents	
per bushel,	224	
Nett profi		96 5
In fall ploughed three in		muchal fight
rolled as before, with		
pense,	18	SHIP TO SHIP
	20.	
Planted with Indian c	orn, with	
the same expense, ar		
same way,	100)
,,	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
Total exp	ense, 118	
Cron On bush als to the	790	1000
Crop, 90 bushels to the	icre—/ 20	
bushels-worth 44 c		
bushel,		5 80
Nett profit	t,	198 8
18	321.	
Hills split and harrower		2
Sowed with barley,	10	
Expense of sowing,		
Grass seed,		5
Expense of harvesting,	thrashing,	THE STREET
&cc.	5:	3
mid not all at more of the	INCOME.	Don in side
Total expense of	crop, 86	5
Crop, 60 bushels per a		
bushels-worth fifty	cents per	
bushel,	240	
Nett profit		154
Trett pron	•	134
Total amount of profit	for sinks w	
	for eight y	
culture,		\$1478
Deduct the amount of ir	iterest on	
8 acres, worth \$100	per acre,	
for 8 years, which is	sew Track (42)	448
metricannos de traca de		
Which leaves a clear p	rofit for 8 ve	2404
culture, of	out for o y	\$1030 3
	1001 41:	\$1000
During the past summ	er, 1821, thi	s enterprisin
farmer has had the foll	owing prod	nce from th
culture of 80 acres, wh		
tilled upon the foregoing	g plan, viz :-	PARTY HE IN
3 acres of oats,	60 bushels	per acre, 18
8 do. Indian corn,	112 do.	89
	90 do.	90
4 do. spring wheat,		13
6 do. barley,	60 do.	36
20200000 Filtre	to statistica	7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
31 acres produced total	amount of b	ushels, 247
1 acre of flax,		
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	00010	s. per acre.
8 acres clover and time	thy, 41 tons	s per acre, 3
8 do. do.	4	do. 3
4 do. do.	. 5	do. 1
4 do. do.	34	do. 1
3 do. do.	3	do.
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	3	
10 do. pasture,		
10 do. do.	2	do. 2

47 acres produced total number of tons, variety of vegetables, and 400 chickens.

The reader will naturally wish to know the nature of the soil which, with shallow plowing and least three times a day-So, adieu for the present. passed for removing the obstructions to the navilight manuring, yields such heavy crops—an analysis of its general character gives the following results :-

Water,	9.5
Animal and vegetable matter,	12.5
Clay,	17.5
Siliceous sand,	54
Carbonate of lime,	3
Soluble salts,	1000 1 500
Oxide of iron,	1 1 1
What the state of the last of the same of	-
the road mirror of regulations	98.5
Character and a second of the second	4.6

Mr. Stimson's farm leaves no necessity for further | Wednesday, the 21st ult. to address the public on observation on that head; what is chiefly wor- the subject of Col. Clarke's plan for ascending thy of notice is, that he never has recourse to rapids in rivers, and the improvement of the Nanaked fallows; but keeps his lands almost con-vigation of the river Delaware, respectfully restantly covered with crops. His general system quest attention to the following facts, of vital imis to sow clover and timothy; the first disappears portance to the welfare of our city. after the second year, and instead of going on, as we do in Maryland, to cut, cut, year after and ramifications, and from the fertility and prosyear, for eight or ten years, as long as we can get perous state of the country intersected by it and a ton of hay, and sometimes less per acre; he its tributary streams, clearly claims a rank among scarcely ever mows his land more than three, and the most important of the secondary class of never more than four years; and whenever it does American rivers. From the facilities which its not give him at the least 2½ tons per acre, he navigation affords, as high as tide water, Philaturns in his cattle, pastures it down, then turns delphia derives its chief prosperity and greatness. over the sod three inches deep-rolls it to make But from the termination of tide water upwards, the furrows lie close, so as to promote rapid de- the benefits to our city, of the intercourse with composition of the vegetable matter—spreads his the circumjacent country, are at present exceed-manure five ox (not less than ten Maryland) loads ingly limited and unimportant. It deserves, to the acre, and as soon as possible after the however, the most serious consideration, and ploughing and spreading the manure, he sows his ought to stimulate us to adequate exertions to grain. It is thus, said he, by never letting my improve the navigation beyond Trenton, that land get two low, thus I keep up its strength and Timothy Matlack, Reading Howell, and William fertility.

plow, being an improvement of his own suggestion on that implement. I have spoken to him to send one to Baltimore, which you may exhibit at It is to be regretted that such a favourable and your next Cattle Show. There is in its form flattering report has hitherto been insufficient to something more of the wedge principle, apparent- excite our citizens to avail themselves of the adly, than is usual, which makes it of easier draft; and light as the land may be, there must be a peculiar lightness of draft, in plough which requires at length arouse ourselves from our lethargy, but one horse to turn over timothy sward.

Galway is 37 miles from tide water at Albany, nitude of the object in view. to which place he formerly wagoned his produce; The trade of that distrct of country is at pre-the cost of transportation is diminished one half sent very considerable, and is rapidly increasing. for every ail; nor to your lawyer for every quar-country to New York, numerous turnpike roads rel; nor to your bottle for every thirst!" Farm-have been cut between the Delaware and the this crude sketch with a single remark, that all ware, generally pass to New-York. who visit this premium farm, and note the conversation and habits of its owner, will be forcibly ed, the Muscoutoung, Pawling's Kill, Navesink, impressed with the truth of the adage-"The and several other streams extending into imporfoot of the owner is the best manure for his tant districts of country, some abounding in rich land." I intended to have said something of the mineral ores, and others in the most valuable component parts and medicinal qualities of these famous waters, but the bell rings, and that I may navigable, and contribute very large supplies of 17 acres produced total number of tons, 153 not be singular, and yet more, that I may pass mustraw materials for our manufactories, as well as 1 acre kitchen garden, which produced a great ter with my wife, who reviews me most critical important additions of our staples to the exports ly, I must go "dress for dinner," as the phrase of the city of Philadelphia. Acts of the Legisruns here where you must know people dress at latures of New-York and New-Jersey have been

> P. S.-I must add that as to labourers, Mr. Stimson's regular number does not exceed sixyet he had, when we were there, thirty hands cutting grain, grass, &c. How eminent the ad-them, can avail themselves fully of the navigavantage when you can thus hire labourers to meet, exactly, the demand on your farms, and having accomplished your purpose, discharge them, and free yourself from further expense?

Internal Improvement.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Dean, Esqs. commissioners appointed by Gover-His plows resemble, very nearly, the Scotch nor Mifflin, to survey the river, stated in their report, that the impediments are comparatively few, and by no means difficult to be surmounted. vantages which nature has so bountifully placed within their grasp—and it is hoped that we wil and make exertions commensurate with the mag-

by means of the canal, which at Alexandis bridge, It now centers almost exclusively in the city of is distant 15 miles from Galway. Mr. Stimson is New York. Some idea of its great extent may a native of Massachusetts, came to Galway with be formed from the ascertained fact, that the no capital, but a sound understanding and a reso-produce conveyed to that city from the single lute heart. He has now two stores, keeps a ta-vern, &c. and has grown rich by close adherence Delaware, amounted in the year 1822, to 6,500 to the Spanish proverb—"Go not to your doctor tons. To facilitate the trade of this section of ing has hitherto been to him an amusement, rath- Hudson, and plans of canals for the same purer than a primary object. He begins now to see pose, have been projected, and are now in serious how much good may be done by the influence of a contemplation. Such are the advantages afford-good example; and having enriched his land, he ed to New-York by those roads, that even the intends to stock it with domestic animals of the returns of the small portion of the produce of the best breeds, and to beautify it with plantations of country beyond Trenton which are wafted to our fruit and ornamental trees, &c. &c. I must close city, by the occasional floods in the river Dela-

> Should the navigation of this river be improvagricultural productions, would soon be rendered gation of some of those streams, in connexion with their contemplated canals: and no doubt similar acts will be passed for clearing the others, as soon as the citizens located adjacent to tion of the river Delaware, into which they debouch.

> The extension of safe and easy intercourse with the coal mines is a measure imperiously required by a regard for the best interests of this community, as they afford a grand source of wealth scarcely exceeded in any part of the globe.

The expense of improving the navigation of Permit me new to close this long letter by a The subscribers, a committee appointed by a the Delaware on Col. Clarke's plan, compared few general remarks: The analysis of the soil of meeting of citizens, held at Heiskell's Hotel, on with its importance, and with the expense of

on Vamnt, '08and ong of its ila-

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s to that iam heir velv ted. and nt to adaced wil rgy, magpresing.

ty of may the ingle n the 6,500 on of roads

1 the purrious ffordn the of the to our Delaprovesink, mporn rich luable

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most distinguished engineers of our country.

To the above let us add that the whole of the

RATS-RATS-RATS.

sh colour, and the back of an iron grey, border-upon black. It has short ears, small bright

most distinguished engineers of our country.

To the above let us add that the whole of the details of the plan have been recently submitted to Judge Wright, one of the principal engineers of the Hudson and Eric Canal, and at present engineer of the Delaware and Chesapeake Ca-that it removes the temptation to domestic carbara the situations they form extensive ted States the speedy importation of a similar engineer of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, who has pronounced an explicit opinion in favour of its practicability.

With these views of this important subject, the committe feel confident that their fellow citizens will not only approve of the course they have pursued, but aid in affording the plan a further trial, in order to establish its practicability, before application is made to the legislature for an act of incorporation. Let it be borne in mind, that all that is necessary for this object, and for making a complete survey of the river, is about five hundred dollars to be raised in subscriptions of ten dollars each subscriber. The whole expense of clearing the navigation as far as Easton, is not expected to exceed 50 or 60,000 dollars, and the removes the temptation to domestic carling the navigation as far as Easton, is not expected to exceed 50 or 60,000 dollars, and the removal that all that is necessary for this object, and for making a complete survey of the river, is about five hundred dollars to be raised in subscriptions of ten dollars each subscriber. The whole expense of clearing the navigation as far as Easton, is not expected to exceed 50 or 60,000 dollars, and the removal the tenstation to domestic carling the stantist it removes the temptation to domestic carling to the specific view of inhabitants. Their burrows communicate rat, (which was a native there as well as here,) was of short continuance. As the latter was of short continuance. As the latter was of short continuance. As the latter was described by covered ways, and have number of inhabitants. Their burrows communicate rat, (which was a native there as well as here,) was of short continuance. As the latter was described by content in the constant intercourse feed well as the number of successions. The grand and America, would intercourse the Medican and the constant in the constant in the constant in the constant in the constanti

Nashville, (Tennessee) Aug. 27th, 1824.

Two varieties of this troublesome and destructive race are found principally to infest the territory of the United States. The small black rat, which is probably a native of the country, and the tawny or ash-coloured rat which has been imported from Europe. The former is seven or eight inches long without the tail, which is eight inches more. The belly is of an sh colour, and the back of an iron grey, bordertowns on the frontier, and for two or three hundred miles west of tide water. Thus far they have exterminated the native rat, and hold their territory by right of conquest. They are also to be found in Nashville, Louisville, and Cincinnati, but we are not therefore to suppose that they have achieved the conquest of all the intermediate on the prairies. It is a social animal, and es, and the banks of rivers, ponds and ditchently upbe open fields. It subsists indifferently upbe open fields. It subsists

carrying any other mode into operation, would be to the last degree inconsiderable. This plan let it be observed, embraces the construction of side cuts and locks of the most approved kind, should there be any situations in which the tow boats cannot be advantageously employed, and also contemplates the navigation of steam boats of an easy draft. The latter measure must be highly beneficial to the stockholders and to the community at large.

The proposed plan has had a fair trial, in the presence of a number of respectable citizens, and has received the approbation of two of the most distinguished engineers of our country.

To the above let us add that the whole of the

miles, 120,000 dollars. Perhaps there has scarcely ever occurred a case in which so much solid advanage was attainable on such easy terms.

Should this plan succeed, as by proper management, we have no doubt it will, the stock cannot fail to be highly profitable—but the profit on the stock, whatever it may be, is a trivial object, compared with the numerous and important advantages it will insure to the capital of the success of the slain.—But the Levantine rat besides being much stronger and better able to desides being much stronger and better able to desides being much stronger and unpalateable that the cannot fail to be highly profitable—but the profit of ject, compared with the numerous and important advantages it will insure to the capital of the slain.—But the Levantine rat besides being much stronger and better able to desides being much stronger and better able to deside being much stronger and substitute and the being much stronger and better able to deside being much stronger and substitute and the being much stronger and better able to deside being much stronger and substitute and trouble of the slain.—But the Levantine rat be-able to deside The large ash-coloured rat (called by Mr. Buffon, the Surmalot) is in length about nine inches, its eyes large and black, and the colour of the lad and upper part of the body of a light brown of the obstructions to the navigation of that river.

MATHEW CAREY, CHANDLER PRICE, WILLIAM DUNCAN, ISAIAH LUKENS, BENJAMIN TILGHMAN.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1824.

The large ash-coloured rat (called by Mr. Buffon, the Surmalot) is in length about nine inches, its eyes large and black, and the colour of the lad and upper part of the body of a light brown or ash-colour. The end of the nose, the throat and belly, are of a dirty white, inclining to grey; the legs more sparingly covered with hair than those of the black rat, and of a dirty white, the tail as long as the body, and covered with minute dusky scales, mixed with a few hairs. It differs from the black rat in being larger, more fierce, and stronger as well of a lighter colour. It resembles the wastlenge quantities of grain, and damages the poultry yards, sucks the eggs, and commits more havock among the chickens than the Mink or Fox. And the cracks and fissures which abound dusky scales, mixed with a few hairs. It differs from the black rat in being larger, more fierce, and stronger as well of a lighter colour. It resembles the beaver also, more nearly in its habits and instincts, as well as in its capacity for travelling by water. They have been known to cross rivers by water. They have been known to cross rivers weasel and rat are nearly equal, but their weaby swimming, and to emigrate from one neigh- pons are different. The rat, furnished with four

sheathed, and in its appetite for petty carnage.

It is spotted with black upon a ground mixed with red and grey, the spots distinct and separate upon the sides, but uniting towards the back, and forming black stripes which run longitudi nal-

ly from the neck backwards.

The Genet like the Ermine and the Civet, has glands that secrete a kind of perfume. It differs from them, however, in one respect, and that is Indians. in being easily tamed. Bellonius assures us that he has seen them in Constantinople as tame as cats; and that they were permitted to run every where about without doing the least mischief. For this reason they are called the cats of Constantinople, although they have nothing else in common with that animal, except their skill in spying out and destroying vermin. From such as have seen its uses at Constantinople, (continues Goldsmith, from whom I have copied the description) I learn that it is one of the most beautiful, cleanly, and industrious animals in the world-that it keeps whatever house it is in perfectly free from mice and rats. Add to this that its nature is mild and gentle, its colours various and glossy, and its fur valuable: and upon the twelve months the young trees may be trans-whole it seems to be one of those animals, planted at pleasure. At this age their growth is whole it seems to be one of those animals, whole it seems to be one of those animals, planted at pleasure. At this age their growth is that with proper care might be propagated amongst us, and might become one of the most serviceable of our domestics." Do not opportunity of the seed—its height is 66 inches, from the orange tree, may be placed the length nities sometimes occur with persons engaged in and breadth 30. the Smyrna trade, or to the naval officers on the Mediterranean station, to visit Constantinople? be, after the parent orange is ripe. It may be animals could be procured and brought over, an the tender sprouts is the frost in February. essential service would be rendered to all the cities on the maritime frontier; and the Southern and Western country might be speedily supplied from them.

If the neighbourhood of Constantinople be the native country of the Rat, as well as of the Ge- in February; but this operation should be limitnet, they are probably ancient enemies, and if the former has wandered away over the world in quest of adventures, it is proper that the latter should wander after it .- And there is a peculiar lopping; but if from a strong to a weaker soil, fitness in seeking and importing the remedy they should be trimmed and assisted by manure. from the same country that produced the disease.
RUSTICUS JUNIOR.

N. B. The subject of the foregoing communication, is of such general interest, that it will probably need no apology—or, it may be suffi-cient to say, that all the ordinary expedients for destroying such vermin have failed .- Traps, arsenic, and nux vomita may succeed two or three times, but no more. The rats discover and avoid them.—I have another communication to make respecting the cross between the native Buffaloe, and the English Black Cattle, but defer it to a more convenient season, under the assurance that the above will be enough for the present.

With much respect, I remain, your obed't serv't, and sincere friend,

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Baltimore, Md.

FROM THE EAST FLORIDA HERALD-July 24.

The following Report was presented to the Agricultural Society by Mr. Mitchel, from the committee, on the subject to which it relates, at its meeting on the 17th instant, and ordered to be printed.

To the Agricultural Society of East Florida, on the Cultivation of the Orange Tree. The Committee charged with the duty of re-

porting on the cultivation of the Orange Tree,

submit the following observations.

From the effects of the severe frost of February, 1823, it would seem that a line drawn from liable to deform St. Andrew's Sound in Georgia, to the entrance diseased limbs.

having its feet armed with claws that cannot be of the river Apalachicola, would mark the northern limits of the Orange region, and in every part of Florida south of this demarcation, the Orange tree meets with a congenial climate. Its cultivations has hitherto been circumscribed to the vicinity of St. Augustine and St. Johns, although there are extensive groves of native sour and bittersweet orange trees throughout all that portion of the territory, recently occupied by the

> There is an obscurity in the annals of the Territory, which has prevented us from tracing the sweet-orange tree to its first introduction, but many circumstances induce the belief that it has been imported from the West Indies and from the south of Europe. Its longevity is traced to 116 years in this territory, and trees of this age seem to be as vigorous and fruitful as those of 20 years. In France this tree is traced to the

age of 560 years.

The sweet orange tree is of easy propagation from the seed, as most of the seeds are prolific: they should be sown from one to two inches under the surface of the ground, and in rows sufficiently separated to leave room for hoeing; after

The orange seed should be sown as soon as may If they do, and several couples of this species of sown at any season, but the greatest enemy to And as nurseries are now established, those

> The operation of transplanting may be performed with safety at any season of the year, and upon trees of any age, if precaution be taken to loss of time. avoid the hottest and driest waather, which loconyenies usually happens in July, and the coldest weather of shipping oranges and confining them in mass in February; but this operation should be limit-in the holds of vessels: these might be obviated

ed as much as possible to young trees.

In transplanting large trees, if they be removed from a good soil to a better, they require no

In transplanting large trees, it is economical to leave exposed the fragments of roots from whence the territory, and, like the sour orange tree, they were separated, as each radical will produce

The sweet orange tree may be propagated by

In setting out groves, the trees should be placed in a quincunx adjustment, and 23 feet apart; by this arrangement, each tree is in the centre of a circle of six others, and all of them equidistant from each other, and groves will embrace 100 trees to the acre; this scale has been approved of near the sea board, where safety against gales of wind ought to be considered. On the St. John's and the interior, where the climate is more moist and tranquil, there is more scope for the exercise of taste, fancy or caprice, in the arrangement of groves.

The orange tree delights in rich soil, and cetric acid. when it has the advantage of this, it will bear fruit, in 6 years from the seed, and will attain its full size in about 12 or 14 years; when it is con-templated, therefore, to establish a grove in poor land, an attention to manure will save much time and labor: for in such land the tree is not only retarded in its growth from the want of nourishment, but the branches are subject to be blighted by the sun in July, and by the frost in February. In good land the orange tree grows the extreme branches of the whitos from half with vigor and symmetry, in inferior land it is trees left for shade on his farm ameter were liable to deformity from suckers and blasted and an inch to an inch and a half smooth and as

In rearing a grove ft would be attended with benefit, if the trees were washed once in two years with sand and water, to remove whatever fungus may have gathered on the bark, and if a little attention were given to pruning the interior foliage, with the view of promoting a vigorous and extended ramification.

The orange tree rises to 36 feet in height, and ramifies nearly to the same extent. The largest quantity of fruit which we have yet ascertained, s 6000 oranges to one tree, on the river St. John's, and the quantity of 3,500 is of frequent occurrence both in that quarter and in the vicinity of St. Augustine. The groves of the territory have not yet attained sufficient perfection to furnish data for computing their produce in the gross, for in general large trees and small are blended together. In this imperfect condition, however, the product of the groves in St. Augustine may be estimated at \$500 per acre. But on whatever scale a computation may be made, whether upon 1000 oranges to the tree, or upon 5000, when it is considered that groves may be raised under circumstances requiring from the planter scarcely any abstraction from his ordinary avocations, it will be evident that with the exception of the olive, there is no plant so produc-

of time necessary to raise it from the seed; but, on the other hand, it ought not to be forgotten that this process requires no advance of capital. planters who may be unwilling to exercise patience, will have an opportunity at a moderate expense, of setting out groves without much

Inconveniences have arisen from the practice by the adoption of some cheap and convenient mode of packing them for exportation. therefore recommend that the Society should promote inquiry, and offer a reward for the best communication on the interesting subject.

The bitter sweet orange tree is indigenous to they were separated, as each radical will produce a distinct tree, and in a shorter time than from the seed.

The sweet crayes tree may be proposed by: of the orange tribe, and it hangs on the tree in perengrafting and inoculation upon the sour and upon the bitter-sweet orange trees.

of the orange tribe, and it hangs on the tree in perfect preservation for twelve months after maturity and has been in common upon the later. ty, and has been in common use among the Indians and negroes, as an article both of refresh

ment and food.

The sour orange tree is more generally known, from its juice having been exported. From its hardy character, it is frequently raised on the sea board, to protect groves against gales of wind. And, in concluding this report, we would merely mention that the sour orange tree may be applied to other important uses, the one for the purpose of engrafting sweet oranges, the other for preparing the orange peel for confectionary; and, lastly, for applying the juice to the fabrication of G. W. PERPALL. W. SMITH.

P. MITCHEL.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER

>0

THE OAK-PRUNER. he Hon, Sir,-A few days since I accompan worm in Judge Lincoln to view the ravages black oak severed from the trees, and

ticed, perforated from its extremity to the main branch. This appeared of recent growth, and indicated that the nit was deposited in or near the soft end at the top; from whence, in its progress

"The insect belongs to a tribe composed of a TEMPLE CUTLER, Esq. of Hamilton.

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Hon.

rm in k oak n half were nd as

We

list, Professor W. D. Peck, which we believe contains the substance of what is known respecting this Wood Cutter, or Oak-Pruner. The following is an extract from the communication alluded

"For several years past the ground beneath the black and white oaks, has been observed to be strewed with small branches of those trees from eighteen inches to two feet in length. Mr. Sullivan assures me that he has found them five feet in length, and one inch in diameter. The falling of these branches is occasioned by the larva or of these branches is occasioned by the larva or of the branches with the larva in them enables of the second in the respectfully requested to aid the Committee in their inquiries, by forwarding to the ments for the performance of it. The farmers in the county are respectfully requested to aid the Committee in their inquiries, by forwarding to the loss of leaves at this season must diminish the be interesting to the public.

For the Committee, of the Committee, of the branches with the larvae in them enables of the branches with the larvae in them enables of the second in the respectfully requested to aid the Committee in their inquiries, by forwarding to the loss of leaves at this season must diminish the be interesting to the public.

For the Committee, of the Committee, to them enables of the branches with the larvae in them enables of the branches with the larvae in them enables of the branches with the larvae in them enables. grub of an insect, which when its feeding or larva a circular direction, leaving only the bark entire; this is broken by the first strong breeze, and the branch with the larva in it falls to the ground.—

From this effect of its labours, it may be called pretty near resemblance to the apple tree borer.

them into a vessel nearly filled with light garden mould, covering the vessel with a piece of window glass, both to prevent the escape of the perfect insects, if any should be disclosed, and to retard the dryings of the mould.

"I imagined that as the larva is enclosed in the fallen branch with a sufficient supply of nutriment to carry it through the feeding state, that it was intended it should enter the earth when that state was passed, and that it was impelled by in-stinct to cut off the branch, that it might be brought in safety to the ground before it was quite ready to quit the wood; but my conjecture was erroneous; there must be some other reason for

"A degree of humidity is necessary to favour the developement of the parts of the perfect insect while it is in the nympha state; in the body and larger branches of trees the moisture is suffi-cient for this purpose; but in these small bran-ches, which are killed, the moisture would be exhaled by the action of the sun and wind if they

regular as could be done by a fine saw. Upon ed branches were treated as above-mentioned; examining the fallen branches, near the part se-but the purpose was attained. The vessel was vered, the worm was discovered in a lively, ac-kept in a warm room, the wood was kept moist, tive state. On every limb a small shoot was no- and one perfect insect made its appearance in No-

"The insect belongs to a tribe composed of a to maturity, it eat its way through this soft and number of genera called capricorn-beetles and Previous to this examination, I took up a limb from under a pear tree, which I supposed had been separated with a saw. On my return I examined it, and found it had been cut by the same worm.

I had been separated with a saw. On my return I examined it, and found it had been cut by the same worm. corporis, articulis two do and three tio spinula terminatis.

"This insect is probably diffused over a large portion of the United States from Maine to Geor-

grub of an insect, which when its feeding or larva us, though we cannot destroy the species to check state is nearly completed, eats away the wood in its ravages in some degree. The branches should

This insect in its grub or larva state, bears a pretty near resemblance to the apple tree borer, the Oak-Pruner.

"At the meeting of the Board of Trustees at the seat of Gorham Parsons, Esq. on the 23d of July last, the Hon. Mr. Sullivan produced several branches of oaks, which contained larva. Five of these I brought home, reduced them to four or five inches in length, and in order to determine whether the larva descended into the earth, threw them into a vessel nearly filled with light garden.

This insect in its grub or larva state, bears a pretty near resemblance to the apple tree borer, but is a little more slender, or somewhat smaller in pretty near resemblance to the apple tree borer, but is a little more slender, or somewhat smaller in pretty near resemblance to the apple tree borer, and continue for three days in succession.—Purses—First day, 4 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$500; second day, 2 mile heats, \$500; second day feeds on the alburnum or sap woud of the trees, mence on the 12th October, and continue four which it infests, but the oak-pruner devours the days, pith and heart wood of the small limbs. The oak. pruner attacks the tallest trees, and its work of heats, \$300 entrance, half forfeit. destruction is carried on above our reach, and almost without the sphere of our observation. It is only when its labours are finished, and the mischievous part of its vocation accomplished that it condescends to quit its lofty habitation, and submit itself to the observation and experiments of destruction is carried on above our reach, and almit itself to the observation and experiments of lued at \$100, two mile heats, \$25 entrance to be the philosopher, or cultivator. The borer on the added, three or more entries to make a race. contrary, while engaged in its mischievous occupation is at hand, and may be destroyed without difficulty.

We believe, however, that the oak-pruner never entirely destroys the oak he feeds on, while the labours of the bore, frequently end in the entire destruction of the apple tree. The remedy against the former suggested by Professor Peck, viz. gathering and burning the branches will cerFrom the Salem Gazette.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of

which premiums are claimed, consisting of
TEMPLE CUTLER, Esq. of Hamilton.
Dr. BENJAMIN PARKEK, of Bradford,
Mr. AARON PERLEY, of Boxford,
Col. DANIEL ADAMS, of Newbury.
Col. NATH'L FELTON, of Danvers, and
JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq. of Danvers,
were instructed 'to extend their examination to

were instructed 'to extend their examination to other farms in the county, where they think use-I have sent you, enclosed in their habitations, close to the surface; these give it a grayish hue ful information may be obtained on the subject several of this voracious tribe, that you may as-under the magnifier. The antennæ are about as of agriculture, to make notes of such improve-certain whether they are the same which infest long as the whole insect, tapering a little from the ments as may come within their observation, and trees in your neighborhood, under the appellation of borers.

Respectfully yours, &c.

O. FISKE.

Worcester, Aug. 10, 1824.

The thoraxis even without any prominences; and the elytra or wing cases have each two points at the country in Sport to report the same to the society at their next the second and third terminate in a small spine. The thoraxis even without any prominences; and day of October next, at Topsfield. In pursuance to the elytra or wing cases have each two points at the country in Sport to REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—The insect above the apex. Individual insects differ considerably visit the several towns in the county in Septem-REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—The insect above described has formerly excited the attention of some of the most scientific cultivators in this vicinity. In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for January, 1819, vol. v. No. 3, page 308, is a paper communicated by that eminent naturalist, Professor W. D. Peck, which we believe constitutions of the several towns in the county in September next, commencing at Newbury on the 1st day of the month. They will be pleased to call on all those who may manifest a willingness to pository for January, 1819, vol. v. No. 3, page 308, is a paper communicated by that eminent naturalist, Professor W. D. Peck, which we believe constitution of the Society. Gentlemen who are willing that the Committee should see their farms will please to notify the same to some one of the members of the Committee, that they may understand how much duty they may gia, wherever the oaks which it prefers are found. have to attend to, and make suitable arrange-"As the leaves are in full vigour in July, pre-ments for the performance of it. The farmers

Danvers, July 8th, 1824.

-00 Sporting Intelligence. The races over the Case to fall, and carefully burnt."

Union Course, at Jamaica, L. I. will take place on the 4th of October, and continue for three

First Day-A produce Sweepstakes, two mile

On the evening of the first day's race, an elegant Saddle and Bridle, Martingale and Whip will be hung up free for any untried saddle nag,

one mile heats, entrance, \$10.

The rules of the Club, requiring all dogs to be killed which appear on the course, will be

rigidly enforced.

The subscriber has taken possession of New Market as Proprietor, and will, before the races ches, which are killed, the moisture would be exhaled by the action of the sun and wind if they remained on the tree, whereas by their falling and being thus placed nearly or quite in contact with the moist earth, their humidity is preserved. It wood lots, &c. we should not be neglected.

Warket as Proprietor, and win, perore the races commence, put the place in elegant order. The commence is a proprietor, and with place in elegant order. The commence in elegant order. The commence is a proprietor, and with place in elegant order. The commence is a proprietor, and with place in elegant order. The commence is a proprietor, and with place in elegant order. The commence is a proprietor, and with place is a proprietor, and with place is a placed in elegant order. The commence is a proprietor, and with placed in elegant order. The commence is a proprietor, and with placed in elegant order. The commence is a placed in elegant order. thers during the good times of Virginia, when they called each other brothers, when there were no distrusts, jealousies or schisms amongst them, when they only rivalled each other in honour, liberality and patriotism.

The import of the week was a free recommendation of Mr. Young's friends, called for from the United States.

A meeting of Mr. Young's friends, called for from the United States.

Liverpool, July 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel, sweet 21 a 29.—America sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel sembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee rel sembled on Mon

appointed Stewards for the Course, to preserve plate. At the upper end was stationed a square Sussex order in the Track. I have also made arrange-table covered to the floor, with moreen; upon Essex ments with Mr. Niblo for furnishing the New which stood another of inferior size, bearing on Petersburg during the race week, will be greatly enlivened by visitors from the country, assembled for the purpose of organizing a Military Corps to greet at Yorktown our venerable guest La Fayette.

THEO. FIELD, Proprietor.

Nottowney Roses (Vin) corps to the country assemble those of the natural plant.—

to 132.—Seconds, 5 to 210.

[From the London Price Current, July 27.]

Cotton Wool.—The following are the sales of last week:—500 Bengals, 54d. to 6d. per lb. in bond; 50 Madras, 64 to 65-8; 200 Pernams, 104 ty so as to resemble those of the natural plant.—

to 132.—Seconds, 5 to 210.

of October, and continue four days.

heats, 250 dols. entrance 15 dols.

heats, 500 dolls. entrance 20 dolls.

three or more to make a race.

convened at the Eagle Hotel in the city of Rich- and for beauty and taste it stands unrivalled in mond on the 2d September, after a regular public this province. Connected with two garlands of notice for that purpose, the following resolutions flowers, very richly embossed, a fancy cord appa-

prescribed.

La Fayette and his suite, when they arrive in the ears hanging in a pensile form, as of the ri-Virginia, and invite them to witness the races, and pened grain. These are of a bright yellow and to honor the Club with their presence at a dinner so happily executed as to appear natural. The

on the 28th of October next.

of a promiscuous crowd, the meeting advise no a noble and highly finished tribute to the arts. member of the Club to invite to the dinner more The inscription is as follows:-

than one guest.
4. Resolved, That Theodrick Field (president of the Club,) John Minge, sen. Benj. Harrison, Robert G. Scott, P. N. Nicholas, Wm. H. Roane, Wade Mosby, sen And. Stevenson, Jacquelin B. Harvey, and Temple Gwathney, Esqrs. be appointed a committee to effect the object of the 2d resolution. WADE MOSBY,

Secretary to the R. J. Club.

SILVER CUP.

Honour to whom honour is due .- A SILVER CUP of much value, and of very elegant workmanship, has been recently presented to Mr. John Young, author of "Letters of Agricola," by his friends in Nova Scotia. This splendid donation appears to have been intended to indicate the high sense which the donors entertain of the exertions of Mr. Young to resuscitate and redeem the Agriculture of the Province from a low and apparently hopeless state into which it had fallen, before the writings and exertions of that gentleman, awa kened the energies of the inhabitants and kindled the zeal for agricultural improvement, which has given a new face to the country; and may be alalmost literally said to have caused the "wilder-timated to have been taken on speculation. Cur-ed him."

noble and rational amusement to the popularity ness to blossom as the rose." The following ac-rent prices of this day—Sea Island 12½ to 19d, and estimation in which it was held by our fa-count of the proceedings on that occasion we have stained 8d to 11d; Upland 7½d to 9d; N. Orleans thers during the good times of Virginia, when extracted and abridged from the Acadian Recor- 8d. to 11d.; Tennessee and Alabama 74d. to 9d .-

Convenient stations for Ladies' carriages shall House at 12 o'clock. The large room was prebe provided, and their time rendered as pleasant pared for the accommodation of the subscribers as possiblle. N. and T. Blick, Esqrs. have been and for the display of this very elegant piece of Kent

Nottoway Races, (Vir.) commences on the 21st The silver here is artfully wrought, not to have a 10 7-8 to 10d. October, and continue four days.

Polished shining appearance, but to represent the London Corn Exchange, July 28.—Our marFirst Day—The Proprietor's Purse, two mile silky softness which is the effect of the fine down ket, since Monday, has been fully supplied with that nature sprinkled on the surface. The edges Second Day-The Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile of the leaves are slightly tinged with gold and in a different style of work, of which nothing but Third day—A Handy Cap Purse, worth about technical terms could convey any proper idea.—
150 dolls, mile heats, the best three in five.

The stem is made in imitation of the stalk, and Fourth Day—A Post Sweepstake for 3 years the cup itself of the flowers of the thistle. Both old colts and fillies, mile heats, entrance 100 dolls. the calix and the corolla are hollow, so that the cavity or inside is more capacious than would Richmond (Va.) Jockey Club—At a well at- seem at the first look and holds about 3 pints.—tended meeting of the Richmond Jockey Club, On this part the artist has exhausted all his skill, were unanimously adopted: rently of virgin gold winds round the body of the 1. Resolved, That the fall meeting of the cup in festoons, and in it are fastened two rings of Richmond Jockey Club be postponed until Tues- some precious metal, which serve equally for de-day the 26th of October next, when the races coration and for use. Below one of these festoons will commence and be run in the order already is the inscription, and on the obverse side is an emblematical shield of heraldry containing the 2. Resolved, That a committee of ten mem- arms of Nova Scotia. To the stem are attached bers of the Club be appointed to wait on General eight stalks of wheat—four on each side—with who tripod is sustained on three small globes, and 2. Resolved, That the committee be authori- the interior of the cup is washed with gold .zed to invite to the races and dinner aforesaid, any This tasteful piece of workmanship was designed strangers, distinguished citizens and revolutiona- by Mr. Torbett of this town, and fabricated by ry officers and soldiers they may deem it proper Messrs. Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, of London, to invite; and to avoid the unpleasant confusion jewellers and silver smiths to his Majesty, and is

Presented BY THE PREEHOLDERS AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX, TO JOHN YOUNG, ESQ.

IN TESTIMONY Of the High Esteem and Respect they entertain for his exertions in the advancement of the Agriculture and general interest of the Province,

AND IN APPROBATION OF HIS DIGNIFIED CONDUCT. AT THE LATE ELECTION. NOVA SCOTIA,

> 1823. [N. E. Farmer.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The import of the week was 4381 bales-1550

Liverpool, July 29.-American Flour per bar-

Price of Hops-July 23 Pockets. 6£. 0 to 7 10 6£. 10 to 8 | Kent 6. 0 to 7 Sussex 5 12 to 6 10 6£. 6 to 8 | Essex 5 15 to 7 0 Farnham, fine 10 to 15£.—Seconds, 5 to £10.

every description of grain, and the continuance of fine weather has produced a complete stagnation in trade.

Extract from a letter dated Havre, August 1.

"By the annexed Statement of the Cotton Trade to this day, you will notice that since June our stock of American cottons has continued to increase and that now it exceeds that of July, 1823.

"Many cargoes are now expected, the arrival of which we fear will strike a dead blow to that rently of virgin gold winds round the body of the staple, and decide a material decline in our present prices, which are merely nominal; the sales of the month having been very limited at 24 a 27 } for Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, and 27 a 32 for Louisiana.

> "The manufactories of France are in a prosperous state, but not sufficiently so, however, to induce them to take up the large stock existing in the face of the low prices in England, the prosrates."

> Comparative Statement of the Cotton Trade at Havre, from 1st January to 31st July, 1823-4.

IMPORTS, S. Isl. Upl. N. O. Tl. U.S. Jan. 1 to July 21, 1823, 1912 33900 25628 61441 1824, 4389 50170 28555 83114 Do. Increase in 1824 2476 16270 2527 21673 Sold and fowarded, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1823, 1234 32510 21700 55444 1824, 2842 40533 22662 66037 Do. Increase in 1824, 1602 8023 962 10593 Stocks, July 31, 1823, 985 5190 7672 13847 Do. 1824, 1965 15433 8355 25753 Increase in 1824, 980 10243 653 11906

" Cobbett's (Jun.) Ride in France."-Mr. Cobbett landed in France the 9th of October, 1823, and returned to England the 28th November .-His whole expenditure, he says, for the tour which he made, including the keep of his horse, and the extra cost of some casualities, was 16£. 10s. 94d. STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(873 55.) or six shillings and seven-pence per Liverpool, July 31.—We have experienced a day. "And yet," says Mr. C., "I have not tried good demand in our Cotton market this week, to be saving. I have lived very well; always put which has caused a triffing improvement of about up at the best inns: eat and drank as others did: 1-8 per lb. on low priced Uplands and Alabamas. have been rather liberal than otherwise to ser-About 2000 bales of Upland and Alabama are es-vants, and have a horse full as fat as when I land 9d.

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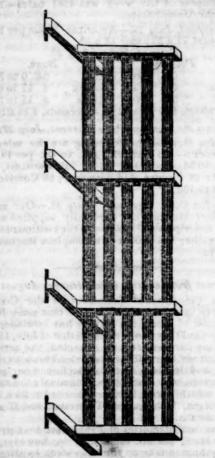
25753 11906

Cob-1823, er.which d the . 9 d. e per tried

did: o serland

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

IMPROVED POST AND RAIL FENCES.



there are many cogent reasons why this system should be altogether abandoned : waste of timber, the occupation of too much land, and foul ground,

ranged on the ground where the fence is to be quarters of an inch broad, attenuated more to-built by a plumb line, each end of the sill resting wards the base than the point: it is coriaceous. on a flat stone buried nearly even with the surence in this fence being the addition of the sill .-Upon this improvement it will be observed, that the post being a stick of say 4½ feet long and square sided, can, with greater facility and econo-

The expense for erecting this fence cost me, by to the stem, which occasions an exuberance of contract, the same that is paid per pannel for the stem, which occasions an exuberance of the contract, the same that is paid per pannel for the stem, which occasions an exuberance of the contract, the same that is paid per pannel for the stem, which occasions an exuberance of the contract of the stem, which occasions an exuberance of the stem, which occasions and exuberance of the stem, which occasions are s improvement, is its decided advantage over the greater than in China. old plan for gate posts, which may in five minutes be regulated to suit the swing of the gate by raising or depressing one end of the sill; the pannel on the side of each gate post being securely braced. But I have hung my gate upon the true principles which is described, very accurately, in the first volume of the "American Farmer," and which pleases me so much that I should never think of adopting any other mode. My gate posts, therefore, are, of course, secured to a perpendicular. I shall endeavour to have a model of this fence made to present to our Agricultural Society, at

made to present their next meeting.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

J. S. WILLIAMS. made to present to our Agricultural Society, at

Highlands, 30th August, 1824. Lest I may not have been sufficiently explana-

THE TEA TREE.

are the principal evi s arising out of this practice: To the second, there has been but one obmer, that a strange impression exists in the mind of the same nature, it is only by experience that jection, and that certainly a very serious one; I, of the writer as to the plant to which he alludes. of course, have allusion to its early decay where Arguing from the position, which I suppose him the post comes in contact with the earth. To re- to have assumed, namely, that "he has raised medy this evil, has been the subject of my attention, and I flatter myself with the belief that I the Hyson Tea Plant, which is nearly ready for a farmer, and having planted cotton for many shipping," my only subject will be to show from years past, I might, perhaps, without incurring the description which follows, that your correstable of all dead wood fences. I have a line of it

wards the base than the point: it is coriaceous, very dark green, not at all rendulated, and the face of the ground. The space, of course, which the sill occupies to be first levelled where the ground is uneven. The rails are then placed in the posts in the usual manner;* the only differthe climate of England, in exposed situations for thirty years—the Bohea will not stand without the protection of a frame or green-house in the winter season. I have both the plants now growing in pots in my garden. We learn from Keemp-fer, that the different sortments of tea are made my, be dressed out than the posts on the old plan, particularly where you have the advantage of a during the times of collecting the leaves, and saw mill. The sills may be used out of any rough or misshapen timber, that could only be considering the times of collecting the leaves of these are multiplied according to the goodness of their preparation, by which the varieties of tea are augmented. The leaves are not fit to be already a place behind the fire. There are three ways in which the post may plucked before the third year's growth. In about be inserted in the sill, viz: by a mortice, tapered augur, or dovetail; the last of which I adopted.

THE ROT IN COTTON.

Ouachita, 6th Aug. 1824.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SIR:-I have some weeks ago seen in one of your papers, a discovery, the most important for the planters of this and the adjacent States, to wit: A remedy for the rot of the cotton. Nothing more interesting could have been offered to the perusal of your subscribers in these Southern parts of the Union; but as a lover of truth I cannot help informing you, that we were, in this section of the State of Louisiana, in possession of that great secret in the manner set forth in the American Farmer, for upwards of seven years. A friend and MR. SKINNER:—Amongst the many labours, as well as expenditures, necessarily attendant on the duties of a farmer in our State, there are none of more consequence, or that give more trouble to him, than his fences. Worm, and post and rail fences are the kinds generally used. To the first, there are many cogent reasons why this courter. near neighbour of mine, returned from an excur-Paris; they told him, that by making a circular incision at the lowest part of the cotton plant, it might prevent it. My neighbour tried it, and even got tools made the most proper to perform the operation; it had no effect, although tried at Sir :- I should infer from an extract of a letter different periods of the growth of the plant. I produce the rot is the one thought of by Mr. rable of all dead wood fences. I have a line of it erected by way of experiment, and am happy to say, that as far as we are capable, as yet, of deciding on its advantages, it meets my most sanguine expectations.

My greatest fear was, that it might be liable to be overturned by the tempest, or by the cattle; but I have had opportunities to satisfy me that it is proof against both. This improvement consists which is planted in the ground, into a sill; or, in other words, of inserting the post in a sill of wood; the but of each post, with the addition of a few inches in length, being generally sufficient for that purpose.

The post and sill I have made of the same

pondent is evidently in error as to the plant under cultivation. It seems to be nearly settled within the plant under cultivation. It seems to be nearly settled within the past few years, that there are two species of gy I can offer, is a sincere wish of being useful to the past few years, that there are two species of gy I can offer, is a sincere wish of being useful to my fellow-citizens—If my view of that subject within the past few years, that there are two species of gy I can offer, is a sincere wish of being useful to my fellow-citizens—If my view of that subject within the past few years, that there are two species of my fellow-citizens—If my view of that subject within the past few years, that there are two species of my fellow-citizens—If my view of that subject within the past few years, that there are two species of my fellow-citizens—If my view of that subject within the past few years, that there are two species of gy I can offer, is a sincere wish of being useful to my fellow-citizens—If my view of that subject within the past subject with the past subject with the past subject within the past few years, that there are two species of gy I can offer, is a sincere wish of being useful to my fellow-citizens—If my view of that subject with the past subject with Bohad, obmy fellow-citizens—If my view of that subject with the past subject wit The post and sill I have made of the same length, but the latter of greater bulk to give firmness to the fence. This post and sill, which may be compared with the letter T inverted L, are between the sills.

* Previous to futting up the fence, I throw two then on the leaves, and finally pervades the whole plant, and often destroys it all. If this is the it is to be built, with a view to close up the opening between the sills.

ated atmosphere? Would not some alkalı neutra-lize the cause? Ashes, or rather lime might d it, I should venture to propose, by way of experiment, to administer the remedy at several stages of the growth; some rows in a field might be tried upon in several ways and at different times-if lime, a little might be put at the foot of every stock, on others some might be slightly thrown on the whole plant. I do not pretend to say, that I am sure of succeeding to destroy the rot by the means I have proposed; but as it requires but very little labour and hardly any expense to try it, I think it worthy the attention of cotton planthe loss of time and expense employed to make the experiment, will not deserve being much regretted.

AN OUACHITA FARMER.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract dated Savannah; (Geo.) 31st Aug. 1824, are very handsome." "We are troubled with excessive rains after a very serious drought-the combination of the two has injured most crops."

the first parcel I sowed in moist rich ground, of August, 1824:" By DAVID HOSAGK, M. D. F. where I observed, in the fall, many stalks of the L. S." summer's growth living, long after the seed had ripened. I concluded, from this circumstance, in the next number of the American Farmer. that it possessed the properties of the fiorin grass, of growing after the seeds have ripened; but on poorer ground and in dry seasons, as this has proved, it does not inherit this property in as great a degree as the herds grass, which grows very beautifully, through the whole season after the seeds PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE-carefulhave ripened and shed, in rich moist places.

I think the Missouri, however, a valuable grass it is remarkably tender and pleasant to the taste. I observed my observations of summer grafting were transferred from yours to other Journals, which shews the general novelty of the subject. I expected to have given you more light on the subject this summer, but it has been too dry for the operation till within a few days passed; a caution should have been given to summer graf-ters to protect tender grafts from the cold, as the unusual quantity of sap, which is forced into them late, renders them liable to be injured by frost. I lost all my grafts of English grapes, which were inserted on native stocks, and growing at the approach of frost. You may continue to expect contributions of both knowledge and seed from me, as often as I have any of use for you.

It is almost needless to repeat an assurance so often given, that I feel the liveliest interest in

cider (in a clear day)—I then put a table cloth over the bottles to keep the dust from getting in, and let them standuntil I had dined—I then went to work again, and put two tea spoonfulls of French brandy in each bottle to prevent fermentationthen corked them with good velvet corks-after

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1824.

To the Members of the Maryland Association for the improvement of the breed of Horses.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great re-spectability on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the Editor of the American Farmer.

ters. If those means have not the desired effect, or any of your careful, capable friends, who have not got any nags, will train them for Canton, I will lend them to you; they are in fine order to take up; they are both aged; one has been well broke, gently rode, and is proved to be very fast; the other perhaps, a better one, a mare, is very docile, but has done no service. I want to sell them; they

To We have been favoured with, and have read with great pleasure, a copy of the very elegant and instructive "INAUGURAL DISCOURSE deliv-Extract dated Pottersville, (S.C.) Aug. 30, 1824. ered before the New-York Horticultural So-"I send you some seeds of the Missouri grass; CIETY, at their Anniversary meeting on the 31st CIETY, at their Anniversary meeting on the 31st

IF A cargo of Red Wheat brought to this market by Capt. Ewins, from Port Tobacco, Charles county, was sold on the 13th inst. for 95 cents.

ly collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard St., \$5 37, wagon price—Do. Susquehannah, \$5, cargo price—Do. Wharf \$4 75 Wheat, white, \$1—Do. Red, 93—Corn, white, \$35 cents—do. yellow,—; Rye, bushel, 40 cents—Corn Meal, brl. \$2—Rye, per bus. \$7\frac{2}{3} cts.—Oats, 19 cts. cargo price—B. E. Peas, 50—White Beans, 100—Whiskey 27 cts.—Apple Brandy, 35 cts—town prices 19 cts. cargo price—B. E. Peas, 50—White Beans, 100—Whiskey, 27 cts.—Apple Brandy, 35 cts—Peach do. \$1.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25—No. 2, \$2 — Do. Old, No. 1, \$1 50—Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Do. untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, out of season—Linseed Oil, 65 cents.—Clover Seed, out of season—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents per bushel—Timothy, Do. out of season—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, 10 cts.—Candles, Mould, 12½ cts.—Soap, 7 cts.—Pork, Mess, \$16 00—Ditto Prime, \$12—Beef, northern, mess, per bbl. \$10—cargo, No. 1, 8 a \$8 50—Do. No. 2, \$6—Butter, 7 cts. a 14 cts.—Lard, 8 a 9 cts.—Bacorrespondent, dated Annapolis, 6th Scht. 1824.

"In the Farmer some weeks past, you observed you had bottled nine dozen of cider, and that out of that number you had lost eight dozen.—
Now, Sir, I can tell you that I bottled on the first pen cider, made in New-Ark, (N. J.) out of which I did not lose one bottle, and I will now tell you how I managed it:—After breakfast I bottled my cider (in a clear day)—I then the standard and standard and the correspondent, dated Annapolis, 6th Scht. 1824.

Feathers, live, per lb. 30 a 35—Cotton, Louisiana, 16 to 18 cts.—Georgia, Upland, 15 to 17 cts.—Alabama, 13 to 15—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.—Merino full blooded 35 to 40 cts.—\frac{3}{2} do. 30 to 35 cts.—Merino full blooded 35 to 28 cts.—Common, 20 to 25 cts.—25 per cent. more when well washed on the sheep and free from tags—Coal, pit, foreign, 40 cts.—Virginia, do. 20 to 25—Susquehannah, do. 6 50 to \$7

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Observations of a Content of the tormer containing two hundred healthy young trees, embracing 20 varieties of fruit. Also, three two-story TEN lease for six years. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the property, and those at a distance may obtain further information by addistance may obtai S6—Butter, 7 cts. a 14 cts.—Lard, 8 a 9 cts.—Ba-con, 6 a 7 cts.—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.—Eathers, live, per lb. 30 a 35—Cotton, Louisiana, EMENTS fronting on the turnpike, now under

have an opportunity of supplying themselves with some of this valuable article by early application to ROBT. SINCLAIR, at his Agricultural Establish-

and charges, say \$2 121 cents per bushel, only 12½ cents more than the selling price in Albany. In order to save the trouble of measuring &c. not less than a barrel will be sold, the contents of each will be marked on it, and is expected to contain about 34 bushels each-no charge for barrel.

A Card.

The subscribers having formed a connexion for "I have two very fine full well bred Horses business, which will be conducted under the firm that would not disgrace Canton Course, and if you, of Ashton, Byrd & Moale, at No. 97, Bowly'sthe purpose of transacting a general commission wharf, Baltimore, respectfully tender their services to the farmers and planters, who market their produce at this place.

WILLIAM R. ASHTON, THOMAS T. BYRD, WILLIAM A. MOALE:

Baltimore, Sept. 11th, 1824.

REFERENCE-

Messrs. Wm. Lorman & Son, } Baltimore. Macdonald & Ridgely,

Joseph Marx & Son, Richmond. P. N. Nicholas, Esq. Anthony Buck, Esq. Fredericksburg.

Ellerslie for Sale.

I will sell that beautiful and highly cultivated FARM, on which I have resided for the last three years. It is situated on the Frederick turnpike road, eight miles from Baltimore, and contains one hundred and seventy acres of prime land, admirably adapted to the growth of the finer qualities of Tobacco and grain of every description, and on which clover and plaster never failed to have the desired effects; about one-third is in wood, the residue is laid off into 9 fields, through each of which a stream of water passes.

Tobacco—Same as last report.

White Flint Wheat.

We are happy to have it in our power to inform those who wish to make trial of it, that they will have an opportunity of supplying themselves with some of this valuable article by early application.

Tobacco—Same as last report.

management and produce of Earl Stimson's Premium Farm Sartos (action for the upper Delaware—Natural History of rats, introduction of the Genet, or Cat of Constantinople—Proposed Cultivation of the Orange Tree in the Southern States: how far practicable—Remarks on the habits and ravages of an insect called the "Oak Pruner"—Sporting Intelligence—Terms and Purses of various approaching fall races—Presentation of a Silver Cup to Mr. John Young, author of the state of Agriculta (Totale quantity and upine in which I melted down some rosin and bees wax and glazed every bottle—then had them put in the cellar and covered with sand; and I think if you follow this process next season, you may save your bottles as well as the cider."

Some of this valuable article by early application is solver cap to Mr. John Young, author of this which I melted down some rosin and bees wax and glazed every bottle—then had them put in this city. Anticipating the demand, he the cellar and covered with sand; and I think if has ordered a quantity of this wheat from Albayou follow this process next season, you may save your bottles as well as the cider."

Some of this valuable article by early application is giver cap to Mr. John Young, author of the Rent of the Cotton Trade, quantity and price in ment, in this city. Anticipating the demand, he engaging—Remarks on the Tea Tree—Rot in Cotton—Extracts from the Editor's Correspondence dated Savannah, ny, and from advices received it may be hourly (Geo.) August 31, and Annapolis 6th September—Editorial Remarks—Prices Current—Advertisements, &c.

HORTICULTURE.

AN INAUGURAL DISCOURSE

Delivered before the N. York Horticultural Society at their Anniversary Meeting, on the 31st of August, 1824: By DAVID HOSACK, M. D. F. L. S. President of the Society; member of the Horticultural Society of London, of the Agricultural Societies of Ghent, Florence, Philadelphia, New-York, Jc.

Cura sit, ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum ; Et quid quæque ferat regio, et quid quæque recuset. Hie segetes, illie veniunt felicius uvæ: Arborei fetus alibi, atque injussa virescunt Gramina. Nonne vides, croccos ut Tmolus odores - Molles sua thura Sabæi? VIRG. GEORGICA, lib. i.

elected on the 31st August, 1824.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology. PETER HATTRICK, Treasurer. N. H. CARTER, Corresponding Secretary. LEVI H. CLARK, Recording Secretary. COUNCIL.

Martin Hoffman, Michael Floy, William Phelan, William Curr, James Dick, Israel Dean, Col. George Gibbs, James Minal, S. J. Tobias, Edward Probyn, Robert Gracie, J. W. Francis, M. D. William Neal, Thomas Pringle, William Fairbairn, Gen. Morton,

William Wilson, Thomas Hogg, James M'Brair, John M' Intyre, Charles Oakley, Andrew Clark, David S. Lyon, Philip Rhinelander, Clement C. Moore, William Neilson, Francis Baretto, J. W. Schmidt, John Groshon, John M' Nab. William Wilson. Wright Post, M. D.

August, it was ununimously Resolved,

That a Committee be appointed to wait on the following gentlemen were appointed:

The Hon. WILLIAM P. VAN NESS, MARTIN HOFFMAN, Esq. JAMES BUCHANAN, British Counsul. JOHN R. MURRAY, Esq.
Professor WRIGHT POST, M. D.
DAVID S. LYON, Esq.

LEVI H. CLARKE, Rec. Sec.

To DAVID HOSACK, M. D. President of the New-York Horticultural Society.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1824.

ticultural Society, in presenting to you the en-cupations of the mind, peculiarly so in advanced closed resolution, requesting a copy of your Dis-life; at the same time that it is beneficial to course, delivered before them on the 31st ult.— health, by the agreeable exercise it affords to the We cordially concur with them in the desire expressed for its publication, as well on account of its interest and elegance as a composition, as from occasion, I will not intrude, gentlemen, by any a wish to have more convenient access to the judetailed allusions to the history of this art. I d'Histoire Naturelle, par M. Deleuze.

to their consideration.

respect, WILLIAM P. VAN NESS, MARTIN HOFFMAN, JAMES BUCHANAN, JOHN R. MURRAY, WRIGHT POST, DAVID S. LYON.

To the Hon. WILLIAM P. VAN NESS, MARTIN HOFFMAN, Esq. JAS. BUCHANAN, British Conmittee of the New York Horticultural Society. NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1824.

Gentlemen,—The Resolution of the New York Horticultural Society affords a high gratification Officers of the New-York Horticultural Society, to my feelings; but the very flattering manner in which you have communicated it, and the charac-DAVID HOSACK, LL. D. President.

The Hon. W. P. Van Ness,

Vice-Presidents.

Vice-Presidents.

Confess create in my mind the apprentiation of the disappoint of the disappoint of the disappoint of the hope that the reader will recolumn. SAMEUL L. MITCHELL, LL. D. Lecturer on lect, that the laborious duties of the medical profession are to a certain extent incompatible with that attention to style and composition that are usually looked for in exercises of this nature.

I am, gentlemen, With sentiments of great regard and re-Your humble servant, DAVID HOSACK.

the situations I held in some of the literary and produced important changes in every department benevolent institutions of this city, it was my in-tention to have retained none, nor to have accept-ed of any other, saving those immediately con-nected with my profession. But the strong at-tachment, which from my youth I have cherish-ed for bottenized and horizontural pursuits in some contract important thanges in every department of forticulture, including that branch of it more especially, denominated landscape gardening.— In this list, the names of Miller, Marshall, Aber-crombie, Brown, Nicol, Repton, Knight, and Lou-don,‡ as well as others, whose taste and opportued for botanical and horticultural pursuits, in con- nities led them to the cultivation of this art, hold nexion with an ardent desire to advance the in- a distinguished place. terests of this excellent institution, will not permit me to decline the honour you have this day national establishment of France, which, under At the Anniversary meeting of the New-York conferred upon me. Indeed, gentlemen, I should the auspices of Desfontaines, Jussieu, and Thouin, Horticultural Society, held on the 31st day of do injustice to my own feelings, and be wanting in embraces every thing directly and remotely con-President, and solicit a copy of the learned and eloquent discourse this day delivered before the New-York Horticultural Society: whereupon the pied.

grounds in such manner as may render them most

conducive to utility and beauty.

In as far therefore as horticulture is not only subservient to utility, but, like the art of painting, addresses itself to the taste and to the imagination, it has very properly been enumerated among among the most delightful and important of hu-Dear Sir,—With great pleasure we comply man pursuits. By Cicero it is with great pro-George Stewart Mackenzie, and others of the with the unanimous wishes of the N. York Horpriety enumerated among the most pleasing oc-Scottish nobility and gentry, have done much in health, by the agreeable exercise it affords to the his fourth volume of the Art of Painting. body and the mental faculties.

Observations on Madern Gardening. body and the mental faculties.

dicious propositions and valuable advice it submits might otherwise, perhaps, amuse you with the with sentiments of the highest esteem and quity, as well as of those of modern times; for poets have ever derived their greatest beauties, and philosophers some of their most interesting disquisitions, from this exhaustless store of human happiness. The works of Homer, Juvenal, Virgin, Milton, Shenstone, Thomson, Cowper, Mason, and the Abbe Delile, owe much of their interest to this delightful theme.

But even the charms that Milton has attached to the blissful abode of the first happy pair, or with which Homer, in his Odyssey, has embel-POST, M. D. and DAVID S. LYON, Esq. Com-shall not divert me from my present purpose— Nor shall I attempt to ascertain the horticultural skill that was bestowed upon the garden of Cyrus, that of Attalus, the celebrated groves of the Hesperides, or the Hanging Terraces of Ba-bylon. Nor shall I descant upon the beauties of the Academus; of the retirement in which Epicurus taught his philosophy; or that selected by Plato on the banks of the Ilyssus, celebrated as the scene of his Dialogue on Beauty. Nor shall the magnificence of the gardens of Lucullus, the Tusculan villa of the Roman orator, or Pliny's celebrated retreat in the Appennines, when Rome was at the summit of her glory, and the mistress of the world in arts and arms, detain me.

But referring to Xenophon, to Justin, to Virgil, to Pausanias, to Pliny, and to the writers of later days, Walpole,* Sir William Temple, Wheat-ly,† and to Dr. Falconer's Historical View of the Gardens of Antiquity, I pass on to remark, that very little has been effected in the science of gardening, until the last fifty years. Within that Gentlemen, members of the New-York Horti-cultural Society,—When I lately withdrew from the situations I held in some of the New York and especially in France and in Great Britain.

respect for the active exertions and abilities that nected with this department of knowledge, & it already have signalized the members and officers is to be observed that it was not until 1804 that age, the Earls Dartmouth and Powis, Sir James Horticulture embraces three objects. 1st. The Edward Smith, Mr. Thomas Andrew Knight, Mr. cultivation of the plants of the table, including R. A. Salisbury, and Mr. Joseph Sabine, the Horculinary vegetables and fruits. 2d. Those plants ticultural Society of London was instituted; and which are considered as ornamental. And 3d. in 1809, by the exertions of Dr. Andrew Duncan, Landscape gardening; or, the art of laying out the able and learned professor of the institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, the Caledonian Horticultural Society was formed in that city. The enterprise and abilities of that venerable character, who, like Celsus of old, united great horticultural knowledge with his profestion, it has very properly been enumerated among sional attainments, aided by the Duke of Bucthe liberal or the fine arts; and accordingly ranks cleuch, the Earl of Werryss and March, the Hon ourable Sir John Sinclair, Sir James Hall, Sir

Vol. 6.-27.

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ALE. ount of the nium Farm of the naviof rats, in-e—Propos-ern States: ravages o ntelligence , author of ences, with n Cotton-

Savannah, Editorial

by ad-

^{*} History of Modern Gardening, subjoined to

directing their countrymen to the cultivation of

By the friendly intercourse of the members of those institutions, and the emulation that has been excited among those numerous bodies, each consisting of many hundred members, horticultural knowledge has rapidly increased, and the most beneficial results have been experienced and were deemed necessary to carry such institu- a standard nomenclature, our catalogues of fruits throughout the kingdom of Great Britain.

Each of these institutions has published many volumes of communications, and much has thereby been effected by diffusing a knowledge of the vened, and appointed a committee to prepare a nister or sordid designs. principles and practice of gardening, not only in- constitution and code of by-laws for the governviting the attention of gentlemen of leisure to ment of the same. These have recently been the esculent vegetables of the table, in whatever subjects so immediately conducive to the support completed under the direction of the Society; form they may exist, whether gramineous or herand happiness of man, but exciting among the printed for the use of the members; and are now baceous. cultivators of the garden and the field a spirit of ready for distribution. by the addition it has made in the quantity, and to a train of unpleasant circumstances, the recol- are subservient to the arts, or are employed in the improvements it has affected in the quality, lection of which we hope may never be revived, manufactures. of the products of the soil.

published several quarto volumes, embracing ma- York State Horticultural Society, and precisely, and of exciting the attention of our youth of both ny important subjects in all the departments of as they themselves set forth, for similar purposes sexes to botanical inquiries, and of contributing culinary, truit, and ornamental gardening, and in all respects with those of the original instituto to the beauty and elegance of the establishment, those too illustrated by coloured engravings, exe- tion now in successful operation, and under which a collection of the most rare and ornamental cuted in a style of magnificence highly creditable we are happily assembled. I well know that the plants that can be procured, both indigenous and to the skill of the artists, and alike honourable to greater number of those who entered into the exotic. While therefore we shall thus have it in

the institution and the nation.

volumes of great merit, and although executed altogether uninformed of the ulterior views and change with foreign correspondents of the Instiwith less attention to the type and elegance of proceedings of the already existing society, and tution, the native productions of our varied climanner, have been the means of spreading very have since expressed their desire that the two mate and country, we should also be provided

and the practice of horticulture.

September, 1818, a small number of the more en- our proceedings, will be cheerfully acceded to chitecture; for every such edifice, in a place of terprising and intelligent of the practical garden- upon terms of reciprocity. The views and objects great public resort, will necessarily have its iners and nurserymen in the vicinity of this city, of the two institutions being, in all respects, sim- fluence in forming and directing the general taste convened for the purpose of introducing such im-ilar, one is certainly superfluous, and creates a of the country.

provements in the cultivation of our vegetable very unnecessary call upon the contributions of a 5th. The whole of this Institution should be productions, as they conceived were called for, generous public. I cannot therefore but indulge surrounded with a belt of forest trees and shrubs, and which, by their education and abilities, they the belief, that the members of both institutions foreign and domestic. exertions, it was now proposed, that they should been instituted, and as already stated, these ob- in such collection.

form themselves into a regularly organized insti- jects are numerous, a piece of ground should be 7th. Attached to this library, should be a cabitution. This was accordingly effected.

Such, gentlemen, were the humble and unostentatious beginnings of the New-York Horticul- vantages that can be contemplated in an establed, arranged, and designated, in the manner that ture! Society, which, within a very short space of lishment of this nature. time, has been the means of increasing the variety, and of improving the quality of the vegeta-tain all the variety of fruit trees and shrubs, not have heard made by that distinguished practical bles of our table; of totally changing the face of only that they may have all the advantages of botanist, the late Sir Joseph Banks, that even an our markets; of introducing a great number of space necessary to their growth, but that they imperfect dried specimen is preferable to the valuable fruits; of augmenting the number and may be exhibited to the visitor or cultivator under best painting, is a striking evidence of the importvariety of ornamental plants, both indigenous and the most advantageous circumstances. And upon ance of such collection. Nevertheless, the pro-

tion to the state legislature for an act of incorpo-

this nature, and as it was the first that had been by long observation and experience have become established in the United States, they with great familiarly conversant with the subject. It is unanimity granted an act of incorporation, em-bracing all the provisions that had been solicited, fruits by competent men, that we find, instead of tion into successful operation.

men composing the association immediately con- of the cultivator, or which has originated in si-

a few gentlemen thought it expedient to form a

uation, would be capable of affording all the ad- and containing our most valuable plants, preserv-

exotic, and thereby of spreading a taste for this this subject let me remark, that it becomes highinnocent, yet instructive and delightful source of ly important, in an institution of this nature, to
enjoyment.

* See Journal of the Horticultural Tour in ascertain by a regular series of observations the flanders, Holland, and the North of France, by a on to the state legislature for an act of incorpoted, and to determine what are the different spedential of the Horticultural Tour in Flanders, Holland, and the North of France, by a deputation of the Caledonian Horticultural Societies. cies and varieties well established as such : for in ty. 1823.

The legislature, perceiving the beneficial re-|horticulture, as in medicine, empiricism exists, sults that had been produced, and were to be ex- which can only be controlled by an association of pected to the community, from an institution of men, well instructed in their profession, and who filled with an almost infinite number of supposed In conformity with this instrument, the gentle- varieties, that have no existence but in the whim

2d. Compartments should be provided for all

3d. Provision should be made for the culture of emulation that has been immediately profitable While these measures were in progress, owing those plants that are most useful in medicine, or

4th. To these should be added, for the purpose The London Horticultural Society has already new establishment, under the title of the New- of diffusing a taste for the productions of nature, new association were, at the time they expressed our power to bring into one view, for the informa-The Scottish Society has also published some their willingness to concur in its establishment, tion of the stranger, or for the purposes of exextensively the knowledge both of the principles associations may be consolidated, and their entire with suitable conservatories for those plants which willingness to lend their aid in effecting such may be introduced from abroad. And I may add, But a very few years have elapsed since the union. This event is still to be desired; and on that the buildings thus erected should be construct-Society now assembled, was first instituted. In our part I feel authorized to say, as expressed in ed agreeably to the most correct principles of ar-

felt themselves competent to effect. This asso- will make the sacrifice of any personal or inter- 6th. Connected also with these means of inciation was in the first instance entered into with-ested considerations, and combine their efforts struction, a building should be set apart, approout the most distant view of attracting public no- for the purpose of effecting an union so desirable, priated as a Lecturing Room, and supplied with a tice. But as these improvements proceeded, they which promises to be productive of great good to Library, where access may be had to every work acquired notoriety, and the views of their authors the community, and an honour to our city and of importance, in any of the branches appertainexpanded with their success. They consequent- state. After these preliminary remarks, I solicit ing to the subjects of botany, horticulture, vegely became desirous that the knowledge of the im- your attention to the consideration of a few of the table physiology, the philosophy of vegetation, or provements they had effected might be preserv- most prominent subjects which appear to me to the principles of agriculture; and in forming such ed and extended for the good of the community. claim the notice of this Society.

Many of the most respectable gentlemen of our In the first place, as this Institution is altogether the Memoirs and Transactions of the London city, who are in the habit of passing a portion of of a practical nature, and has for its objects prac- and Edinburgh Horticultural Societies, as well as their time, during the warm season of the year, tical improvements in the culture of plants, it is those of France and other establishments of the at their villas in the neighbouring country, and obvious that a garden should be established in the like nature on the continent of Europe; the transwho are attached to horticulture, also joined in this city, as a repository for the vege- actions of the agricultural institutions of this this association; and, that their labours might be table productions that may be received by the So- country—of the States of Pennsylvania, Newcome still more extensively useful, as well as for ciety, whether derived from foreign countries, or York, Massachusetts; and the writings of Skinthe purpose of securing to every individual the the growth of our own soil. As subservient to ner, Southwick, Thacher, Coxe, Dean, Taylor, reward due to him for his active and successful the great purposes for which this Society has Elliott, Nicholson, and others, should be included

selected, which, from its extent, variety, and sit- net set apart for an Horcus Siccus, or Herbarium, has been adopted by professor Desfontaines, at 1st. It should be sufficiently extensive to con- the Jardin des Plantes at Paris.* The remark I

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tablishment.

have recently engaged the powerful mind of Sir Humphrey Davy and other distinguished men .-These are subjects, which, in addition to the technical arrangements entered into by the Lecturer, will also be embraced in his course of instruction, and cannot fail to be productive of important

8th. Another advantage which such an esta-blishment should possess, is that of exemplifying decoration. And in the cultivation of the various instances attempted, but in some without the sucplants of the collection, their distribution may ever be rendered subservient to this great object, and thereby become the means of spreading extensively among our citizens a taste for one of the highest recreations that the human heart can receive, and one which will go far in the improve- District of Columbia, to Mr. Eichelberger, of ment of the moral principle, and in diverting the Pennsylvania,* to Mr. Divers, of Charlottesville, mind from pursuits of a less worthy nature; for Virginia, to Dr. Wilson, of Clermont, and to Col. those of a contrary character.

9th. In this Institution, doubtless, attention will cultivation of the grape.

the foreign gardener, who requires the residence one instance of intoxication. of years to instruct him in this important part of his profession.

II. Another, among the most important subjects which will invite our attention, is the cultivation of our native fruits.

When we recollect, to use the language of Mr. spirituous Knight, that the golden pippin was derived from Spaniard. the austere crab of the woods, and that the numerous varieties of the plum are the produce of the native sloe, we are taught the importance of giving our attention to the numerous and hitherto unexplored productions of our native wilds, and are encouraged to believe that many important

You have wisely provided a lectureship on pable of ripening their fruits in climates colder botany and vegetable physiology. A new subject than their native country, and that many have happiness, and destructive of the moral character of inquiry here opens to our view, and merits the been assimilated in their habits to their newly of the nation. particular notice of this Society. I refer to the adopted climate, and as the horticulture of one philosophy of vegetation, the doctrines and principles of agricultural chemistry, the composition another, and must vary in its nature and objects, titles to furnish wine as the daily beverage of the of soils, and the operation of manures, all which depending upon climate, soil, and other local cir-inhabitants of the United States? or do we poscumstances, it is important for us to institute a sess resources for this purpose in the native fruits series of observations and experiments, with the of our country? view to ascertain how far many plants, which are now the staple productions of the south, may be acclimated to higher degrees of latitude. The lieve, be answered in the affirmative. successful experiments of Du Hamel, in France, The experiments made in the so are very instructive upon this subject, and will admit of extensive application in the U. States.

ment. Great praise is due to Mr. Adlum, a distinguished cultivator of the vine at Georgetown, District of Columbia, to Mr. Eichelberger, of Pennsylvania,* to Mr. Divers, of Charlottesville, Virginia, to Dr. Wilson, of Clermont, and to Col.

Wind the grade of the distribution of the vine at Georgetown, and the same age. I have sold my wine, when only two years old, for two and a half, and three dollars per gallon."

Winginia, to Dr. Wilson, of Clermont, and to Col.

"Should the people of Kentucky and Tennessee

in some of the institutions of Europe. For this persede the use of ardent spirits, the inordinate ford, by the sect of Harmonists from Suabia, now purpose, apprentices should be received for a cer- and extensive use of which has long been among cultivating the vine to a great extent in Indiana, tain period of time, affording them the advanta- the approbria of our countrymen. It is a com- and the extensive establishment at Cacahokia, ges not only of being instructed in the cultivation mor remark, and is fully justified by the experiof all sorts of culinary and ornamental plants, but
of being made practically acquainted with the
different operations of fruning, training, budding,
Dr. Adam Smith, that the inhabitants of counreign and different operations. It is a continuate in the cultivation mor remark, and is fully justified by the experiof our soil and climate in the production of wines
of the best quality from various grapes, both fodifferent operations of fruning, training, budding, grafting, layering, and transplanting, as well as tries where the vine is cultivated and the juice of the general principles of ornamental gardening. the grape the common beverage of the people, A professor of drawing should be attached to are free from the vice of intemperance. It is the establishment, whose duties should be, not remarked by that acute observer, "that the in- and deserving public attention than were those only to make delineations of any plants of great habitants of wine countries are, in general, the which occupied his mind during his public life, only to make defineations of any plants of great institutes of which collection, but who would also deliver a course of lectures upon his art, to the pupils who might resort to this establishment for instruction.

Instead them of looking to Europe for garden, the which control of the pupils who might resort to this establishment for instruction.

Instead them of looking to Europe for garden, the which can be produced at the pupils who might resort to this establishment for instruction.

Instead them of looking to Europe for garden, when engaged in the weightier concerns of the when engaged in the weightier concerns of the solvent and the pupils who might resort to this establishment for instruction.

Instead them of looking to Europe for garden, when engaged in the weightier concerns of the when engaged in the weightier concerns of the when engaged in the weightier concerns of the solvent who who would also deliver a course of interest people in Europe. Witness the Spalar when engaged in the weightier concerns of the w ers, which has hitherto been the custom of our grapes, and where wine consequently is dear and home, without withdrawing labour from objects country, we should at such school educate a suf- a rarity, drunkenness is a common vice; as among better rewarding it, is strongly illustrated by the ficient number of our own citizens to supply all the northern nations, and all those who live be-experiments and statements made upon this subthe wants that may be created. Another advant-tween the tropics, the negroes, for example, on ject. The introduction of a native wine is not a age that must obviously flow from such an organ-the coast of Guinea." The cheapness of wine, little recommended, moreover, by its tendency to ization, is, that the natives of our soil, being ne- he adds, seems, therefore, to be a cause, not of substitute a beverage favourable to temperate cessarily better acquainted with the climate and drunkenness, but of sobriety. I was told by the habits, for the ardent liquors so destructive to the the vicissitudes of our seasons, are consequently, late Dr. Hugh Williamson, that Mr. Jefferson as- morals, the health, and the social happiness of the with the same opportunities of education, better sured him that, during his residence, as Ameri-American people; and it may be added, which is qualified for the duties of their occupation than can minister, in France, he never met with but so expensive to them also: for, besides the actual

> a few days informed me, that, with the exception of those who held intercourse with British or American seamen, who are in the constant use of of the United States show the propriety of the

It seems, therefore, to be equally the dictate of patriotism and humanity, to eradicate from our

rare and valuable plants of the garden, should be additions may be made to the table by the enter-country so grievous a reproach. This Society, also carefully collected, as preparatory to the publications which may hereafter issue from this eshe character of our domestic fruits. When, too, be the means by which thousands of our fellowwe see that many trees have been rendered calmen may be reclaimed from a most pernicious

The question then presents itself, is our climate

From the experiments already made in different parts of this country, this question may, I be-

The experiments made in the southern and dmit of extensive application in the U. States. G. Hicks, a writer in the American Farmer,*
The cultivation of the vine, in a peculiar manClaret and Madeira have been produced. "I am the principles of Ornamental Planting, or Landscape Gardening. The ground should be selected of such form and variety as will admit of such
by many eminent horticulturists, and in several perience in the business, that a vineyard, in an eligible situation, well cultivated, will yield from cess which had been anticipated, and this proba-three to five hundred gallons to the acre; and bly owing to the measures not being adopted or one hand can with ease cultivate five acres, exunderstood that are necessary to its accomplish- cept gathering; and I have no doubt but the wine

the mind that is not actively engaged in virtuous Gibbes, an agriculturist in the vicinity of this turn their attention to this business, they will not pursuits will most probably be occupied with city, as well as some other of the members of this only be enabled to stop the importation of wines, Society, for the attention they have given to the but will be enabled to furnish the eastern and 9th. In this Institution, doubtless, attention will cultivation of the grape.

be given in forming a system of instruction necessary in the education of the complete gardener, none are more conspicuous or lamentable than observations made by Mr. Adlum, already rethat has been constantly practised that of some agreeable beverage which may suferred to, by the late Mr. Thomas Roach of Hartnorthern states with this article cheaper than they can import it." Further and more recent

cost of the intoxicating draughts, the value of the An English gentlemant of great intelligence, time and strength consumed by them is of not who has recently travelled through Spain, within less amount."

It has also been proposed by many of our farmers, and numerous experiments in various parts spirituous liquors, he never met with a drunken suggestion, to furnish a substitute for spirituous Spaniard. some of the native fruits of our soil, as from those which are now extensively cultivated in our fields and our gardens, wines which might take the place of the more expensive produce of the grape.

^{*} American Farmer, vol. V. p. 251. † Wealth of Nations, vol. II. p. 296. ‡ Charles Waterton, Esq. of Walton Hall.

^{*} Vol. II. p. 405. + Am. Farmer, vol. V. p. 63.

derberry, have all been successfully made use of I justly refrain from indulging in a passing exfor this purpose in various parts of this country, and wines highly agreeable, obtained from these fruits, are now prepared in considerable quantities, offered for sale in our cities, and when fashion, and the patronage of influential individuals, and of public institutions shall recommend them to our citizens, I have no doubt that, with the improvements they will receive in their preparation, and which will be proportioned to the demand, our country will be abundantly supplied plans of public policy; plans at once great, prac-with demestic wines calculated to produce all the ticable, and unrivalled in the age which has procordial and salutary effects of, without the evils duced them. arising from, the stronger wines of Madeira or France, or the use of ardent spirits.

My time will not permit me to enlarge upon

this interesting topic.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me here to remark, that the city of New York possesses advantages and facilities for the various objects of our Institution, greater than can be obtained in any other part of the union. By our commerce and our navy, we have continued intercourse with every part of the globe. The gentlemen employed in the public service of their country, and in part too, men of excellent education and inquircultivating the arts of peace.

Circulars prepared under the direction of this institution, and placed in their hands when they depart from our shores, would secure to us, in a very few years, the vegetable productions of every part of the habitable globe, and in the intercourse between this city and the other parts of

dur common country

or another, grasps all human improvements, and such evidence from the claimants, as shall be satispresses them into the service of a common cause, factory to the Directors. will in return receive direct aid from the stupendous artificial works now nearly completed in this The vast and fertile regions of the west are yet to be explored by the sons of genius and research. The secrets of nature are yet to be unfolded. Her hidden treasures, her countless varieties, and her unnumbered beauties are yet to be presented.

The territory of the great lakes and of the western rivers is a world of itself. How importgigantic work which I have mentioned. Our the owner thereof. course is now open to the depths of the wilderness. In peace and in comfort we can not only visit the walks of civilization and refinement, the towns, the villages, and the cities which have recently appeared in the west as if they were called forth by the potent hand of enchantment; but we can also gratify our curiosity and our love of science, by examining regions where the footstep of the naturalist has never left an impression, or science gleaned a treasure. I say then that the magnificent internal improvements of the state of New-York are tributary to our objects. They facilitate the execution of our laudable designs. They multiply, on a stupendous scale, the means of intercourse, and literally annihilate distance and expansion of territory.

And while on this subject, and removed, as I

The apple, the pear, the blackberry, the cur- am, by my professional pursuits, from the sphere posited at the place of Exhibition on Wednesday, rant, the raspberry, the gooseberry, and the el. of politics and the vortex of party collision, can the 13th of October, before 6 o'clock, P. M. pression of my respect for the statesman whose profound reflections, deep penetration, and energy of character have been subservient to the commencement, the prosecution, and the near completion of these unparalleled projects?

The name of CLINTON is not only endeared to the votaries of science by his devotions at her fered in the place assigned by the Committee for shrine, but rendered doubly so by the indirect aid its Exhibition. which he affords to her interests by his splendid

AGRICULTURE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Will hold their second Exhibition and Cattle Show on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th days of October, at Chester, on the river Delaware, in Delaware Co. 15 miles from Philadelphia;

When in conformity with the Act of Incorporation, \$330 will be offered in premiums for Neat Cattle-\$150 for Sheep-\$125 for Horses-\$28 the recently established communications with the for swine--\$135 for Crops--\$85 for Butter, Cheese different parts of the world, are, for the most Sugar, Pearl Ash, Domestic Wine, Cider and part too, men of excellent education and inquiring minds, and not wanting in patriotism, whether Manufactures—\$15 for Oxen at the Plough, not employed in the battles of their country, or in more than 8, nor less than 4 years old—\$15 for Oxen at the Plough, not more than 4 years old-\$15 for Horses at the Plough—\$5 for the best Ploughman with Oxen—\$5 for the best Ploughman with Horses-under certain restrictions, as stipulated in the large bills, viz :-

It is explicitly declared, THAT IN EVERY CASE WHERE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS SHALL CONthe union, so unceasing is the communication, and SIDER THE OBJECT PRESENTED UNWORTHY OF at all seasons of the year, that the benefits we DISTINCTION, THEY RESERVE TO THEMSELVES may through these channels receive in this city THE RIGHT OF REJECTING IT, ALTHOUGH BY and state will immediately be diffused through LITERAL CONSTRUCTION IT SHOULD BE ENTI-TLED TO REWARD—and that in all cases where But this is not all. Science, which in one shape fremiums shall be demanded, they will require

No person will be entitled to a premium for any Animal which he shall not have bred, or possess state for the promotion of trade and intercourse, ed, at least 4 months, immediately preceding the I cannot be mistaken in my allusion. I speak, time of Exhibition—nor for any article of Housegentlemen, of the great Western Canal, and the hold Manufacture, any Implement of Husbandminor communications which are connected with ry, for Product of the Soil, whereof he or she, surrounding them all; within which no person shall not have contributed to the production or formation.

The trial of Oxen at the Plough, and of Ploughmen with oxen, will be made on Thursday, the 14th-of Horses at the Plough, and of Ploughmen with Horses, on Friday, the 15th of October.

No person will be permitted to contend for the premium offered for the best Ploughman, wheth ant, then, that we are thus approximated by the er with Horses or Oxen, unless he or his father be

> No Oxen or Horses will be received in competition for the premiums offered for their perform-ance at the Plough, unless they be driven either

by their owner or his son.

It will be at the option of the successful competitors for the highest premiums, which shall have been awarded for Neat Cattle, Horses and Sheep, to receive gold medals in lieu of money; and it will be at the option of those to whom premiums of the second class shall have been awarded for Animals of the same kind, to receive silver medals in lieu of money, and it will be at the option of those to whom premiums of any other class shall have been awarded, to require in lieu

of Husbandry, offered for premiums, must be de- of labour, they have been produced.

No person can become a competitor for prizes offered for Animals or Manufactured Articles, who shall not have given notice in writing of such intention to the Assistant Recording Secretary, before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 13th of October; nor shall he be entitled to any prize, unless he shall have put the Animal or Article of-

No Animal will be received after 10 o'clock on

Thursday, the 14th of October.

An Auctioneer will be employed for the sale of Animals on the last day, when it is hoped that in addition to a large stock of improved breeds, which will be offered for sale, the farmers of the neighbouring counties will avail themselves of the opportunity to sell any fine native animals from which they may be disposed to part.

The Directors will assemble at 9 o'clock on the

14th of October, at Thurlow's Inn.

The Circle, and a space, not less than 10 feet, beyond its circumference, and the outer sides of the pens, in which the live stock shall be confined, must be cleared, and kept clear, by constables mounted on horseback, until the Stock Committee shall have completed their round.

The Committee for Implements of Husbandry will make trials of Ploughs, &c. on Wednesday, the 13th of October, to be prepared for the meet-

ing of the Directors.
The committees for Stock, Products of the Soil, and Household Manufactures, will commence their examination at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, 14th.

The land for the trial of Ploughs will be divided into spaces equal to the sixteenth of an acre -a furrow shall enclose them, at the distance of

twenty feet from the outer side.

One Ploughman, who will be selected by the Committee shall be employed throughout. After the ploughs shall have been properly set, by the parties who exhibit them, no persons, except the ploughman, and the officers of the Society, shall be permitted to pass within the line, until the trial shall have been completed, except to repair accidental injury.

For the trials of Oxen, and Horses, at the plough, spaces, equal to the eighth of an acre, shall be defined in the same manner, leaving the distance shall be allowed to pass, except the officers of the Society, and such persons as they shall de-

signate.

The places of deposite for manufactured articles, products of the soil, and all other matters, exhibited for premiums, shall be cleared, and kept clear, by constables, whilst the committees are employed in making their examination.

No person, shall be allowed, under any pretence, to approach any member of the examining committees, during the performance of their du-

If the owner of any animal, offered for premium, shall hold any conversation, with any member, of the Stock Committee, in regard to the merits of the object, which he shall have presented for a prize, after the commencement of the examination, and previous to the award of the directors being declared, he shall forfeit all his claims to such award.

All applicants for premiums for Stock, will be obliged to state, where and of whom, the animals were bought, their ages, and if practicable, by whom they were bred, and how they have of money, copies of the "American Farmer." been fed-for manufactured articles, and products All Household Manufactures, and Implements of the soil, where, by whom, and at what expense,

of the Committee of Arrangement, upon pain of forfeiture of any premium which it might obtain.

No Director, can have a vote, for the award of any premium, wherefor he shall be a competitor. JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. President of the Penn-The various committees, are enjoined, to keep sylvania Agricultural Society. secret, their opinions, until they shall be formally

conveyed in their reports. All reports, will be handed sealed to the Assistant Recording Secretary, except those, on the

be read, and their decision finally taken.

which the Exhibition is to be held, and the farms retained in certain parts of Europe, where the adjacent thereto, and being assured of the co-shape of the animal, has been made conformable operation of the High Sheriff of the County, as to the purposes, to the climate, to the food, and well as of the Magistrates of the neighbourhood, face of the country upon which it has been rearwill punish with the utmost rigour of the law, ed. On the mountains of Scotland and Wales—any infraction of the 10th section of the act of on the bare chalk-hills of the southern and westincorporation, or of the regulations, which they ern parts of England, races of sheep have always have established, for the quiet, and good conduct been bred, which by the lightness of their carof the Exhibition.

strained to limit the distribution of their premi-their fleeces, are fitted to support the exposure ums, for the objects enumerated in the larger which in mountainous regions, must always be bills, they will be glad to receive for Exhibition, met. In the rich vales of Leicestershire, and and properly notice any animal, implement of highly cultivated marshes of Lincolnshire, and husbandry, or article of domestic manufacture, other counties in the North, families, the very opwhich by its form, usefulness, or the ingenuity of posite to these have been as carefully bred, posits construction, shall be deemed worthy of dis-

tinction.

the means of easy access by steam-boats, the Society hope that they may be gratified, by the and the consequent demand for flesh exceedingly presence of such agriculturists of this and the adjacent States, as shall feel an interest in their not been properly given. The value of its fleece proceedings.

from erecting, any booth, or placing, any cart, table, bench, or any other matter, for the sale ished, by the condensed value of the commodity, of food, upon the premises leased to them.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, President.

JOHN HARE POWEL, Corresponding Sec'ry.

COMMITTEES.

B. Jones.

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Horses .- Manuel Eyre, Algernon S. Logan, Enos Morris.

Sheep and Swine .- Samuel West, Job Roberts, William Evans, Elijah Lewis, Samuel Davis.

Products of the Soil.—George Sheaff, George W. Holstein, William Darlington, Samuel West, Joseph George.

Implements of Husbandry .- Reuben Haines,

Henry L. Waddell.

Manufactures.--Stephen Duncan, William Darlington, John Elliot of Montgomery.

Oxen at the Plough.—Job Roberts, Mathew Roberts, G. W. Holstein.

Horses at the Plough .- Samuel Davis, Samuel West, James Worth.

as far as Lockport, on the 30th ult. and it was now the honour to present, expected that the boats would reach there in I am, with great res about a week. A daily stage now runs between Lockport and Buffalo.

No animal, can be moved, without the consent On BREEDING SHEEP-they should be adupted to the climate and circumstances of the country.

Powelton, 1824.

Dear Sir,-The forms of the various breeds of British Sheep, are distinct; as the districts from which they take their names. The objects to be attained in Great Britain, and most parts of trial of Oxen, and Horses, at the plough, before 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th.

America, are a quick return in flesh, and fleece, with as little offal, as is compatible with the due The Board of Directors, will assemble at 9 proportion of bone, indispensable for the healtho'clock on the same day; when the reports, will ful exercise of the animal, or the exertion necesread, and their decision finally taken.

The Directors having rented the land upon found that particular breeds, have been for ages casses and the activity of their muscles are ena-Although the Society have been necessarily con-bled to find sustenance, and by the closeness of sessing heavy carcasses, long wool, shorter legs, very small bone, with the most sluggish disposi-As the Exhibition will be held near to a town tions, without either the desire, or the power to affording ample accommodation by its inns, and make exertion to obtain food. In the western parts of America where the population is thin is certainly the more important object of regard, The Directors absolutely inhibit all persons as the difficulty of transportation of the wool, when manufactured into cloth, is so much diminas to find a market at little cost. But it is to be apprehended, that disregard of shape and inatinjure the constitution of the sheep, and materially affect the useful secretions, and consequently flocks in the neighbourhood of our great towns .-For Neat Cattle.—Thomas Smith, Thomas Ser- The extraordinary power, which the vigilance, rill, William Harris, Mathew Roberts, Richard and science of some distinguished breeders in even in assigning, if the phrase may be used, dehave seen the animals thus improved.

An able exposition of the scientific princiby one of the most eminent surgeons in Europe the celebrated Henry Cline, whose authority has riance with their daily experience of the injurious effects of breeding closely in.

Sir John S. Sebright at the instance of Sir Jowhich as it exposes the error of Mr. Cline and evinces perfect knowledge of the oreeder's art, I Canal .- The water was let into the Erie canal have recently obtained from England, and have

I am, with great respect, Yours, &c

JOHN HARE POWEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE BUFFALO.

Sir,-I do not recollect to have seen any thing, Mr. Editor, in your valuable paper respecting the Buffalo. Would it not be well to endeavour to civilize this native of our forests; and instead of extirpating the whole race, endeavour to increase and improve it? At present he is hunted and destroyed principally for his skin—the tongue, a great delicacy, is sometimes also taken:-the rest of the carcass, except a small portion for the present use of the hunter, is left for the fowls of the air.

In Asia and some parts of Europe, particularly Italy, the Buffalo is much esteemed as a la-bourer; I had some conversation a few years ago, with Governor Miller, of Arkansas, on this subject. He had broke several of them to the yoke :- they worked well; and he was of opinion that they were very valuable, and might easily be domesticated. We do not know enough of this animal, and I fear, despise him only because

he is a native.

We want a substitute for the Horse as a labourer, an animal that does not cost much-that will live with little or no care; do much work-and after he gets old serve for food. The ox comes near this description. It is probable that the Buffalo is brisker, and equally strong and hardy. The mules between the Buffalo and common cow would probably answer our purpose better than any thing we have ever tried.

0 THE POPPY.

"O gentle Sleep!

" Scatter thy drowsiest poppies from above;

"And in new dreams, not soon to vanish, bless "My senses with the sight of her I love!"

The cultivation of the poppy, with a view to the extraction of Opium, has been urged in this paper, as being profitably practicable, in America; especially by a gentleman who was once personally conversant with its growth, and the prepatention to the rules of breeding, will eventually ration of opium from it; in the East Indies .- It cannot be questioned that he who could, under the existing circumstances of our country, suggest Of Arrangement.—Jonathan Roberts, William Darlington, Richard B. Jones, John G. Watmough, John Hare Powel, Henry L. Waddell, John Wilcox, William Harris, Reuben Haines, Manuel as the political economist who should discover, in England, a new object susceptible of taxation-We are not convinced, it is true, that the poppy can be cultivated here with advantage, but we England, have shown, in varying the forms, and hold the reverse to be by no means certain ;-and at all events we suppose that our readers will be George Blight, John G. Watmough, John Wilcox, finite properties, shapes and even peculiar co-pleased with having an opportunity to read the lours, to whole families of neat cattle and sheep, the facts which we have collected in elucidation can scarcely be believed, except by those who of its culture and application. But, aside from its medicinal uses, as an ornamental flower in our gardens, it has almost unrivalled attractions. ples and practical deductions upon which their in its extreme delicacy of texture and splendid art has been founded, was made some years since colours. Of these last, in all their variety, we were not so fully aware, until we received from a Lady, an esteemed correspondent, a letter from been universally received, by practical men, ex-cept upon one point, wherein he is directly at va-poppies which she describes, were obtained from poppies which she describes, were obtained from seed sent from France to the Philadelphia Agricultural or Horticultural Society, and placed we believe, in the hands of Mathew Carey, Esq. for seph Banks has published an excellent paper, distribution-from him, we received a box containing a variety of seeds for publick use, and which may be obtained by any Ladies or Gentlemen who will call, translate the labels, and take, and carefully cultivate such as they do take,

"I have a most magnificent display of poppies. The Dutch tulips that have been so long the subject of admiration, cannot equal the splendour and

thew Carey, Esq gave me the seed. When the well of fine cold water upon an equality with not in general so white as that of a cow calf. Ex. Horticultural Society distributed the French seed others having a spring at their door. If the ex of 1822, Mr. Carey sent me some, amongst pense attending such an operation (not including them, these poppies. I did not think that nature the well,) would not exceed one hundred dollars, could have produced any thing so beautiful-crim- I am fully convinced there are at least one thouson, carnation, vermillion, pink, scarlet, coquelicot, red, blossom, purple, lilach, pearl, pink tip-ped with green, all these colours variegated, white, straw-coloured, mottled, striped, of all shapesfringed, pendant, compact like a cabbage. minute and open like a hydrangea, scolloped, curled, frosted, round and fringed leaves on one flower,in short I cannot give you an idea of the richness and beauty of these princely poppies. I will give the source, a you some of the seed, with the manner of raising for the dairy? them, the mode I adopt with all my flowers. I am sorry that these beautiful exoticks cannot be more seen. I will send the seed to the publick capable of forming a more correct judgment there-gardeners that they may get into private hands—on than the writer hereof, who is a farmer with-gers. The skin of the young animal is thin; the gardeners that they may get into private hands—on than the writer hereof, who is a farmer withgardeners that they may get into private hands—on than the writer hereof, who is a farmer withgers. The skin of the young annual is they gers.

I suppose you think that I have said quite enough out a spring and no mechanic; perhaps an inserflesh of old pigs is hard and tough, and the skin of the above in your highly useful Register very thick. The prime season for pork is from on the subject of a poppy, if you do tire of this tion of the above in your highly useful Register description it is because you have not enjoyed the might produce this effect. pleasure of seeing the flowers in bloom. They are about two feet high, and each flower is as large as a saucer. They have not the flaunting and gaudy appearance that belong to the common tribe."

In subsequent numbers we shall speak of the preparation of opium which is extracted chiefly from the white poppy.

> -0-FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

WATER;

ble to a farmer than a plentiful spring of pure of meat be in this intermediate state when they cold water flowing at his door. Hence the many are cooked: for no skill in the culinary art will the animal should not be killed till he is about substitutes therefor, such as aqueducts, wells, and compensate for negligence in this point, as every the project lately practised in England, and suc-one must have often experienced to his great discessfully repeated not long since in the State of appointment. New-Jersey, of boring into the bowels of the earth

haps the Agricultural Society of Maryland will in order to assist in determining their state. offer a premium for the most approved draft or model, of such a machine as will accomplish the ject we copy from Doctor Kitchiner:*—"When September, there is then the most plentiful and meditated purpose.

chine, and in a few minutes they raise the weight oily smoothness, a fine open grain, and dark florid of leaving them to torment him, like so many spring flowing for twenty-four hours.

A machine somewhat on the clock principle would probably answer, the water to be raised in small buckets attached to an endless strap revolving over a head; or a pump with an inch bore might be used, so calculated as to be continually pumping up exactly the quantity furnished by the springs of the well, without at all sinking the head thereof; coming up thus gradually fresh from the source, and cold, it would serve the pur-

the exquisite colouring of these flowers. Ma- poses of a dairy; and place every one having a

or four times a day by manual labour, fill a reservoir and supply the dairy from thence? but did the udder. you never observe, that water in a reservoir soon becomes vapid, losing that active penetrating frigidity it possesses when flowing immediately from it does not possess a great solidity. Grass Lamb the source, a quality essential thereto in its use

It would be very gratifying if some gentleman would apply his thoughts to this subject, who is

Very respectfully yours, &c.

AGRICOLA.

HOUSE-KEEPERS ATTEND!

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CHOICE OF MEAT. The flesh of animals which are suddenly killed when in high health, so far as the palate is concerned, is not yet fit for the table, although fully nutritious and in perfection for making soup; because sometime after the death, the muscular parts suffer contraction-their fibres become richemical changes which terminate in putrefac- skewer or knife under the bone which sticks out A NEW METHOD PROPOSED FOR OBTAINING IT. tion; and it is of the utmost importance, in do- of a haunch or shoulder, the odour of the skewer Mr. Skinner: - There is nothing more desira- mestic economy, to take care that all large joints will tell whether the meat be fresh or tainted .-

The degree of inteneration may be known by and raising by tubes, veins of water to the surface, the flesh yielding readily to the pressure of the finger, and by its opposing little resistance to an feet and upwards.

The degree of inteneration may be known by the flesh yielding readily to the pressure of the is just before they have quite come to their full growth. Chickens three months odd are very detected and upwards.

Age makes a striking difference in the

The following wholesome advice on this sub-A good well may be had in most situations; by man when you intend to dress it, and he will then when they are full feathered. When they are in sinking it something deeper than usual a very have it in his power to serve you with provision the penfeathers, they are flabby; when they are plentiful supply of water may generally be obtained that will do him credit, which the finest meat, full grown, and have flown some time, they are tained. Could not an economical machine be &c. in the world, will never do, unless it has been hard. contrived that would, when at work, be continual- kept a proper time to be ripe and tender. If you ly and gradually raising to the surface this water have a well-ventilated larder, in a shady, dry sijust as fast as the springs below supplied it? the tuation, you may make still surer, by ordering in er ones are short and blunt.

which will keep the machine in motion, and the red colour. The fat is splendish yellowish white. strings, when he would be wishing to enjoy his spring flowing for twenty-four hours.

If the animal has been fed upon oil cakes, the fat repast."

This remedy to make the legs tender, If the animal has been fed upon oil cakes, the fat has a golden yellow colour.

Cow-Beef-is closer in the grain than ox-beef, r bone in the ribs, called by butchers, the crushone; the harder this is, the older has been the mimal.

* The Cook's Oracle.

Veal .- The flesh of a bull calf is firmer, but posures to the air for some time reddens the co. lour of the flesh. Veal is best of which the kid. ney is well covered with thick white hard fat.

Mutton .- A wether, five years old, affords the most delicate meat. The grain of the meat should be fine, and the fat white and firm. The leg of a wether mutton is known by a round lump of fat on the insides of the thigh, the leg of an ewe by

Lamb .- The flesh of fine lamb looks of a delicate pale red colour; the fat is splendid white, but is in season from Easter to Michalmas House Lamb from Christmas to Lady-day.

Pork.-This species of meat of the best fed animals is particularly fine grained, and may be Michalmas to March. The western pigs, chiefly those of Berks, Oxford, and Bucks, possess a decided superiority over the eastern of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

Hare.—To ascertain its age, examine the first joint of the fore foot; you will find a small knob, if it is a leveret, which disappears as the hare grows older; then examine the ears; if they tear easily, the animal it young. When newly killed, the body is stiff; as it grows stale, it becomes flaccid.

Venison-is of a darken colour than mutton. If the fat be clear, bright and thick, and the cleft of gid. When this has taken place, the flesh is not the hoof smooth and close, it is young, but if the long in experiencing the commencement of those cleft is wide and tough, it is old. By pushing a Venison is best flavoured in the month of August. four years old.

Fowls-for boiling should be chosen as white as possible, those which have bla k legs had better be roasted. The season of perfection in poultry I would recommend another scheme, and if readily with their feathers; and it would be adthere be plausibility and economy therein, pervisable to leave a few when the bird is plucked, it becomes tougher. The cock indeed, at that

age, is only used for making soup.

Pigeons—are in their greatest perfection in

Pheasants-may be distinguished by the length and sharfiness of their spurs, which in the young-

The power, i.e. the weight may be increased at pleasure. Most farmers have horses; in the work and at evening when they come in, let them be hitched to the ma.

The power, i.e. the weight may be increased at pleasure. Most farmers have horses; in the work and at evening when they come in, let them be hitched to the ma.

The power, i.e. the weight may be increased but always till it has made some very slight adwards putrefaction."

Turinges—if old are always to be known during the early part of the season, by their legs because ing of a pale blue, instead of a yellowish brown colour: "so that when a Londoner receives his brace of blue legged birds in September he should be the part of the season, by their legs because the early part of the season, by their legs because the season and nature of the meat, &c. but always till it has made some very slight adwards putrefaction." removes the objection to old birds, provided the weather will admit of their being sufficiently long but the muscular parts are not of so bright a red kept. If birds are overkept, their eyes will be olour. In old meat there is a streak of cartilage much sunk, and the trail becomes soft, and somewhat discoloured. The first place to ascertain if they are beginning to be tainted, is the inside of the bill.

Fish, and Crimping of Fish .- Both sea and river fish cannot be eaten too fresh. The gills should but Exco. cidthe

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caught, which it is said protracts the term of the

ger .- Accum's Culinary Chymistry .

-0-HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

WORMS IN THE HEADS OF SHEEP-cause discovered-means of prevention described.

DEAR SIR,—Observing in your highly valuable paper No. 24, Vol. 6. a communication from Alexander Reed, on the worms in the head of sheepand having in the following manner acquired some information on the subject which, perhaps may be useful to the public, I willingly give it.

Being always fond of good mutton, or lamb, and believing that the flavour greatly depends on the duration, and its only business to propagate its species. Het them remain two days longer; then

be of a fine red colour, the eyes glistening, the scales brilliant, and the whole fish should feel stiff and firm, if soft or flabby the fish is old.

To improve the quality of fish, they are sometimes subject to the process called crimping.—
The operation has been examined by Mr. Carlisle, to whom we are indebted for the following particles where my flock of sheep was to see which common potagh is common potagh in the skin which add dried over it, so as to slightly coloured by iron, and containing 17 per cent. of free alkali. From this analysis, Dr. Grischents, and discovered that each worm suipling or lime, carbonates or soda and lime, with a very small portion of sand, the whole slightly coloured by iron, and containing 17 per cent. of free alkali. From this analysis, Dr. Grischents, and discovered that each worm suipling or lime, carbonates or soda and lime, with a very small portion of sand, the whole slightly coloured by iron, and containing 17 per cent. of free alkali. From this analysis, Dr. Grischents, and discovered that each worm suipling or lime, carbonates or soda and lime, with a very small portion of sand, the whole slightly coloured by iron, and containing 17 per cent. of free alkali. From this analysis, Dr. Grischents, and discovered that the chrystalist and the common statement of the common sta my pasture, where my flock of sheep was, to see which common potash is sometimes used. As whether the flies were to be found among them, this article is understood to be abundant about the have not taken place, this process may be practised with success. The sea fish destined for crimping, are usually struck on the head when with the nose against the ground; others with their heads under the sides of fences, or bushes. contractibility and the muscles which retain the On approaching near a parcel that appeared restproperty longest are those about the head. Many transverse sections of the muscles being made, and the fish immersed in cold water, the contractions called crimping takes place in about tractions called crimping takes place in about the matter that appeared restrictions about the files about them, of which the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from them, of which the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from them, of which the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from them, of which the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from them, of which the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from them, of which the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from them, of which the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from them, of which the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from them, of which the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyance from the sheep appeared to have great dream and land conveyan tractions called crimping takes place in about siderable distance, then stop, and place themfive minutes, but if the mass be large, it often reselves in the same position again; evidently to bay, might be effected in 25 days. The following protect the nose from the flies; a thing I had freare the distances and estimated rate of travel: quires 30 minutes to complete the process. The crimping of fresh water fish is said to require hard water, and the London fishmongers usually employ it."

Mr. Carlisle found, that by crimping, the muscles subjected to the process have both their absolute weight, and their specific gravity increasions and their specific gravity increasions. The protect the hose from the files; a thing I had frequently seen before without reflecting on the parent of the worm, and the great pest and annoyance they were to the sheep, whether destructive or not, and that the egg, or larva, was deposited at the nostril of the sheep, from whence it is executed into the hose from the files; a thing I had frequently seen before without reflecting on the parent of the worm, and the great pest and annoyance they were to the sheep, whether destructive or not, and that the egg, or larva, was deposited at the nostril of the sheep, from the files; a thing I had frequently seen before without reflecting on the parent of the worm, and the great pest and annoyance they were to the sheep, whether destructive or not, and that the egg, or larva, was deposited at the nostril of the hose from the files; a thing I had frequently seen before without reflecting on the parent of the worm, and the great pest and annoyance they were to the sheep, whether destructive or not, and that the egg, or larva, was deposited at the nostril of the sheep. ed, so that it appears, that water is absorbed and condensation takes place. It was also observed that the effect was greater in proportion to the vivaciousness of the fish.

It is ascended into the cavities of the nead—i are concluded the only remedy was to apply something that would keep off the flies—for which purpose I had every sheep old and young caught, and the nose of each up to the eyes smeared with the ware then turned into the same field— From these observations, it appears, that the and the nose of each up to the eyes smeared with object of crimping is first to retard the natural tar—they were then turned into the same field stiffness of the muscles, and then by the sudden application of cold water, to excite it in the greatest possible degree, by which means the flesh both requires the desired firmness and keeps lon-fles having entirely left them at liberty to do so.

Since that time I have not omitted to have my Since that time I have not omitted to have my

> I am respectfully yours, &c. JOHN H. RIGGS.

P. S. If you think the above worth a place in

TO RAISE NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES FROM THE SEED.

Gallatin, (Tennessee,) Aug. 23d, 1824.

or less, of the worms described by Mr. Reed, (in the head) until within the last ten years; some time in the summer of 1814, I killed a very fine fat lamb, and on opening the head, found an unusual number of worms of various sizes—I was thereby induced to try to find out how they origi-nated. I selected eight of the largest and put transplanted them in rows, giving them the same them in a tumbler, with some warm moist earth, distance that other potatoes have; hilled them and tied thin linen over the top, then placed the several times, and I had some potatoes as large and fied thin linen over the top, then placed the several times, and I had some potatoes as large tumbler in a warm and airy situation, where it remained about two weeks, before I examined it. On taking it down, I found a dark grey coloured fly, nearly as large as a honey bee, in it, in shape very much like the common house flies, except the head which was larger in proportion to its apart.—In a word, I think the best way is to.

be of a fine red colour, the eyes glistening, the scales brilliant, and the whole fish should feel stiff and firm, if soft or flabby the fish is old.

Out its contents, and discovered that each worm sulphate of lime, carbonates of soda and lime, scales brilliant, and the whole fish should feel stiff and firm, if soft or flabby the fish is old.

A company has been formed in England to es-

* From	Dist. of Miles.	Days.	Hours.
Marseilles to Malta	690	3	5
Malta to Alexandria	840	4	4
Alexandria to Cairo		2	_
Cairo to Suez	73	1	4
Suez to Mocha	1160	5	16
Mocha to Scocotra	720	3	12
Scocotra to Bombay	1170	5	17
The state of the s		-	_
		25	10

"The crop of cotton from the Roanoke south, sheep tarred in the same manner in the months of May, and June, and have never seen a worm in a sheep's head since that season. when the plant suffers for the want of it—the cause therefore is yet to be learned by me at least. The plan recommended to prevent the rot by a gentleman thro' the "American Farmer," of cutting round and separating the bark of the plant, would be too tedious an operation, ever to be practised to advantage. If the rot should prevail in the cotton in the states south of us also, I am not so sure but it will be an advantage to the planters there as well as to ours—but for the rot or the rust &c. &c. the crop would be too abundant—perhaps more than the consumption of the article-and butchering, I have for a number of years past butchered, or attended to it, for my own table, and have no recollection of ever having killed one in the summer season, without finding more, was laid down, that is, to string the apples and more than the consumption of the article—and if one sixth is destroyed by rot or other disease, the five sixths will bring more in amount.—For if one in the summer season, without finding more, was laid down, that is, to string the apples and more than that of last season, I should expect the it be ascertained that the crop is to be one sixth more than that of last season, I should expect the article to command not more than 10 or 12 cents; whereas, if the growing crop be not greater than that of last year, the article will maintain its present price of 14 or 15 cents."

THE NEW MODE OF OBTAINING WATER.

A correspondent near New Brunswick, New-Jersey, writes thus to the Editor, under date

size, without proboscis or mouth to be discovered by the naked eye, from which I supposed that (like the locust) in its last shape, it was of short is obtained I am to pay him at the rate of two dollars and a half a foot.—If he go down 200 feet, species. I let them remain two days longer; then found three more, precisely of the same size, co lour, and form, had made their appearance; being lour, and form, had made their appearance; being then satisfied that the worms had produced the fles, I took the cover off the tumbler, and turned fles, I took the cover off the tumbler, and turned fles, I took the cover off the tumbler, and turned fless.

ROT IN COTTON.

Quachita Farmer, on the subject of the rot in liberal. cotton. The writer states that his friend was directed, when in France, to make "an inci-sion near the roots," which "was tried without success." The method presented by Mr. Pomeroy, is to remove a ring of bark, leaving the sapwood bare and uninjured.

We think the result of experiments very ably neighbouring States, especially of New-Jersey conducted by Dr. Bracey, and communicated to a and of the Eastern and Western Shores of Macommittee of the Claremont Agricultural Society ryland, a very convenient opportunity of attendof South Carolina, go far to establish the conclusions advanced by Mr. Pomeroy, as the following be one of the most extensive and interesting extract will show: "On a spot of luxuriant cotthe rest of the field, I was induced to try various experiments, such as taking away the bud, twisting the branches, wounding the stalk breaking. ton, which I had observed to rot rather worse than side of Worcester, in Massachusetts. It will be ing the branches, wounding the stalk, breaking CHESTER, on the margin of the Delaware, some the limbs, &c. I found when vegetation was, by distance above New-Castle—of course, gentlemen bouring Courts about the same period my means, interrupted, the rot was uniformly may even leave Easton, in Maryland, in the morn-may very much interfere with the arrangements checked, and the wounded pod either healed up or ing, get on board the steam-boat here in the afspread no farther."

See American Farmer, vol. V. No. 4.

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rod prefixed to the barn of Mr. William Bunn, of Florida, New-York, was struck with lightning on Friday, the 30th ult. Several of the labourers were in the barn—the shock was tremendous, but the destructive element was conducted harmless to the foot of the rod.

Barns at this season of the year are more liable to be struck, than any other buildings of the same height, as they contain large quantities of vegetable matter, constantly emitting a steam, which, rising in the air, serves as a conductor to the lightning. The trifling expense of a lightning rod, and the security which they afford, should induce every farmer immediately to put one up to his barn, where so much of his treasure is deposited.

Flax Machine - A Mr. Roumaga, of N. York, has advertised that he has invented a Machine machine) a man and a boy may break 400 wt. of flax in a day. The flax is taken to the machine without preparation, and by a simple operation is broken without injury to the fibre. The bleaching is effected by another process, and also withfor manufacturing.

Grape Vine .- The New-York papers mention a grape vine belonging to Mr. Shatzel, in that city, only four years old, which covers a frame PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—caretulgrape house of about 25 to 33; the clusters on which have been lately counted, and found to exceed 700 in number. It is the white or Madeira grape.

THE FARMER.

of post and rail. Enquire of the Editor of the |con, 6 a 7 ets .- Leather, Best Gole, 24 to 27 cts. In the last Farmer we inserted a letter from an American Farmer for the terms, which will be

THE PENNSYLVANIA CATTLE SHOW.

The location of the next Pennsylvania Cattle Show will afford to the Agriculturists of ternoon, be at Chester the next morning at 7; stay six or seven hours; see every thing on the ground; and, if they choose, return the same day to Baltimore. We doubt not that a large party

TP Persons owning young horses, suitable for colour, with flowing mane and tail, would, in all respects as have heretofore been published. Drobability meet with a ready sale in this city, at high prices, if they were here before the arrival of Gen. La Fayette. TWe take this occasion to express our satisfaction at having ascertained, that an establishment of great publick importance and convenience exists here under the skilful management of Messrs. Budd & Fenner.

The owners of valuable young horses, who wish to have them properly broken, to the saddle and harness, have only to commit them, let them be never so vicious, to the care of Messrs. Budd & Fenner, at their stables in Liberty-street, and for the sum of ten dollars, they will undertake to break and train them in a manner which ensures all practicable grace in their movements, docility for dressing flax, by which (with only a half size in their temper and safety in their habits. It strikes us that such an institution, conducted as we know theirs is, with strict personal attention and a thorough mastery of their business, ought to prove a great convenience to the owners of valuable horses, in the country as well as in town. out resorting to acids or corrosives, is prepared It is for the sake of serving the publick that we give notice of this establishment rather than to the Student to every advantage, the Moot Court benefit individuals, of whose particular merit and excepted, for which there is a distinct fee) will skill we have the highest opinion.

ly collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard-St. \$5 37, wagon price—do. Susquehannah, \$5, cargo price—Do. Wharf 4 75 a \$5 Wheat, white, \$1 5—Do. Red, \$1—Corn, white, \$4 25 cts.—do. yellow,—; Rye, bushel, 40 cts.— Corn Meal, brl. \$2-Rye, per bus. 37 1 cts.—Oats, 19 cts. cargo price—B. E. Peas, 50-White Beans,

merican Farmer for the terms, which will be Feathers, live, per lb. 30 a 35—Cotton, Louisiana, beral.

The Lancaster Gazette will please insert the bama, 13 to 15—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.—Merino full blooded 35 to 40 cts.—\$ do. 30 to 35 cts.—\$ do 25 to 28 cts.—Common, 20 to 25 cts.—25 per cent, more when well washed on the sheep and free from tags-Coal, pit, foreign, 40 cts.-Virginia, do. 20 to 25-Susquehannah, do. 6 50 to \$7 lime, bushel, 30 to 33 cents.

Cattle Show.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, September 2d, 1824.

ber next, and the session of some of the neighmay very much interfere with the arrangements of the Cattle Show proposed to be exhibited on the 4th and the two following days of the same month, and prevent the attendance of distant residents and members, have

From the Mohawk Herald.

Farmers, take warning!—The steel-pointed agreed to join in an excursion, which cannot fail to be very agreeable and highly instructive.

RESOLVED, I had the CATTLE Show and Fail for the Eastern Shore be postponed to Thursday, agreed to join in an excursion, which cannot fail to be very agreeable and highly instructive.

November next; and that notice be given in the cannot fail to be very agreeable and highly instructive. RESOLVED, That the CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR public papers that the Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Easton on these days in the same manmilitary uses, especially such as are of approved ner and with the same arrangements in all other

Law Lectures and Law Institute.

For the information of those at a distance, the

ee now established, is as follows:
. Law Institute.—This comprehends office accommodations, use of an extensive Law and miscellaneous Library, direction of studies, private examinations, private readings occasionally, and public lectures five a week for four months, commencing first Monday in October, in every year, fee \$100 per annum.

Law Institute .- For those who enter only during the four months of public lecturing, fee \$50.

3. Public Lectures alone, for Students at Law, \$30. Same, (professional gentlemen and others.) §15.

Moot Court alone, \$20.

Moot Court and Lectures, \$40

The fee of the Law Institutute (which entitles always remain the same. As the Course of Lectures will annually increase, until ten months daily for two years will be occupied in the delivery of the course, the fee for those who do not attach themselves to the Institute, will be annually in-creased until it amounts to \$100 per annum for the entire course DAVID HOFFMAN, Baltimore.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

An Inaugural Discourse delivered before the N. York Horticultural Society at their Anniversary meeting, on 31st Aug. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1824.

19 cts. cargo price—B. E. Peas, 50—White Beans, 100—Whiskey, 27 cts.—Apple Brandy, 25 cts—Peach do. \$1.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25—No. 2, 25—No. 2, 25—Do. Old, No. 1, \$1 50—Ditto ditto No. 2, \$25—No. 2, 32—Do. Old, No. 1, \$1 50—Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Do. untrimmer, on the Frederick turnpike. The tavern is a commodious stone building. The Maryland Cattle Shows are held there for three days in succession, annually; and no place, if well kept, is better calculated to attract custom. About half the land is in wood—the rest well improved and all well inclosed with outside and division fences

19 cts. cargo price—B. E. Peas, 50—White Beans, 100—Whiskey, 27 cts.—Apple Brandy, 25 cts—Peach do. \$1.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25—No. 2, 32—Do. Old, No. 1, \$1 50—Ditto ditto No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Do. untrimmed, \$6 75—Do. untrimmed, \$5 75—Ginseng, out of season—Linseed Oil, 65 \$75—Ginseng, out of season—Linseed Oil, 65 \$75—Ginseng, out of season—Linseed Oil, 65 \$75—Ginseng, out of season—Hay, per ton, \$10—Flax, 10 described—To raise new varieties of Potatoes from the seed; the head of Sheep, cause discovered; means of prevention described—To raise new varieties of Potatoes from the Seediction the head of Sheep, cause discovered; means of prevention described—To raise new varieties of Potatoes from the Seediction the head of Sheep, cause discovered; means of prevention described—To raise new varieties of Potatoes from the Seediction the head of Sheep, cause discovered; means of prevention described—To raise new varieties of Potatoes from the Seediction the head of Sheep, cause discovered; means of prevention described—To raise new varieties of Potatoes from the Seediction of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society at their Anniversary meeting, on Stat Aug. 1824: By David Hosace, A. D. F. L. S.—Seeond Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society at their Anniversary meeting on of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society at their Anniversary meeting of the Pennsy d

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AGRICULTURE.

"TREATISE ON SOILS AND MANURES BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST. "

USE OF THE SOIL.

Correct views of the office of the soil disclose the rationale of approved modes of tillage; if one mode is found superior to another, they lay open the cause of it; and proceeding from courses

nutriment: In these relations, the soil ought to rate in the same manner as manures. contain a certain proportion of common vegetable basis, and of peculiar substances found in plants aluminous, i. e. Clay, including alum; 2. The the earths.

which they flourish most. The plants that have beneficial, will be afterwards explained. bulbous roots require a looser and lighter soil than such as have fibrous roots: and those of the latter, which have short and slender fibrous radicles, demand a firmer soil than such as have tap roots or extensive lateral roots. Hence, when successive crops of the same plant have drawn out from a soil the peculiar properties most adapt. ed to its individual nature, the bed of earth becomes less fit for the same plant, until it has been rested and recruited: while it may be fitter for some other plant of a different constitution than it originally was; though exhausted in regard to the crop which it has long borne, it may be fresh for a new stort of vegetable. In short, the principles laid down in the "Practical Gardener," (introduction to the KITCHEN GARDEN, under the head Rotation of Crops,) are more or less applicable to all the branches of Gardening and Agriculture.

BASIS OF SOILS.

and the true food of plants. With the object tain, and yet barely deserve the denomination of of founding a course of agricultural improve. ment on fixed principles, he has communicated, in the Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, * some experiments. We propose to lay before the reader the substance of his leading conclusions, di vested, as much as possible, of chemical terms; the same branch of rural economy.

Vol., 6.—28.

In the extensive field of his inquiry, he touches water having a channel in the soil affords a white on the principles of many other arts; it therefore earthy deposit when boiled. becomes necessary, in sketching an outline after him, which shall embrace only the department of

"Soils, in all cases, consist of, either a mixture of finely divided earthy matter, +-or of earthy matters not reduced to powder, such as gravel which are experienced to be beneficial, a princi- and other stones; more or less combined with deple is thus obtained for extending their application, composed animal or vegetable substances; saline One great use of the soil, is to afford a bed for ingredients, also, frequently lodge in a soil; and the plant, and a cover for its roots from the sun the earthy matters are frequently accompanied and from the wind; while the roots, by taking hold of the ground, act as stays and supports for the trunk of the plant. A second important of-true basis of the soil; the other parts, whether fice is that both of a depository and a channel of naturally present, or artificially introduced, ope-

on analysis; it ought again to be easily permeable siliceous, i. c. Flint, in various stages of decompoto air, also porous, for the percolation of water sition, including flinty sand; 3. The calcareous, and passage of fluid manures; well fitting for ali.e. Limestone, under various modifications, inlowing a plant, by the fine tubes within its roots, cluding marle, chalk, and chalky sand; 4. The to derive sustenance slowly and gradually from magnesian, i.e. Magnesia, a stone sometimes mis. loam; and in regard to the the dissolved and soluble substances mixed with taken for common limestone, but when burnt and a sandy, or a chalky loam. applied to land it is much longer in passing from As the systems of roots, branches, and leaves, a caustic to a mild state, and under most circumare very different in different vegetables, so spe-stances is highly pernicious to vegetation. The the earthy basis, makes a heat. To bring this cific plants have a preference for peculiar soils in small proportion in which it may be sometimes

The above are the only earths which have been

hitherto found in plants.

Other primitive earths sometimes enter into soils by the pulverization of rocky materials.

TERMS FOR SOILS DEFINED.

The popular terms for soils are seldom applied with precision. What one man calls a marle, another will call a clay; and so on. But if a general circulation and acceptance could be obtained for the principles of definition judiciously laid down by Professor Davy-according to which a soil is to be styled a clay, sand, or chalk; a marle, loam or peat; or a compound of these—the chairy, oxide of from the found in the name: in the name in the chair intelligit dom any occasion to notice it in the name: in

In framing a system of definitions, a soil is to take a particular denomination from a particular kind of earth, not exactly in proportion as that earth may preponderate, or not, over others in forming the basis of the soil, but rather in pro-Sir Humphrey Davy, an illustrious ornament portion to the influence which a particular kind of the English school of Chemistry, is not more of earth, forming part of the staple, has on tillage distinguished by his discoveries in philosophy, than by seeking, with true ambition, to make which a comparative small quantity will give a profound knowledge subservient to the common cold and stubborn character to a soil, the name arts by which the common wants of mankind clayey is often properly bestowed, where the quanare supplied; he has contributed largely to the tity of pure clay to be collected from a given service of agriculture, by publishing his scien piece of land, is but as 8 to 42, compared with the researches into the composition of earths, the quantity of sand which another field may con-

"The term clayey should not be given to a soil which contains less than one-sixth of aluminous very important results from a systematic train of matter;" because less than that will not be attended with the common effects which govern the culture, and limit the crops, for a clayey soil.

The epithet sandy is not an appropriate disand to review the peculiarities of his system with tinction for any soil that does not contain at least candour and independence; concentrating, for seven-eight parts of sand; and sandy soils are to unity of method, scattered articles belonging to be distinguished into siliceous sandy or flinty sand, and calcareous sandy or chalky sand.

The word calcareous, or any denomination im-

† Ibid. p. 15. \$ Ibid. pp. 111, 123. § Ibid. p. 15.

A marle consists of mild lime with a small proportion of clay, and sometimes of peat, with a agriculture, to connect the extracts by details and mixture of marine sand and animal remains; the observations for which Sir H. Davy is not respon- lime having originated, for the most part, from the decomposition of sea-shells.

> A soil may be treated as magnesian, where but a small comparative quantity of magnesian stone s present; as will be explained in treating of imagnesia as a manure.

> The combination of animal or vegetable matter in an inferior proportion with earthy matter, tinguishable by the touch from sand, chalk, or clay,) combined with decayed animal or vegetable substances not exceeding half the weight of the mere earth; the earthy matters may comprehend aluminous, siliceous, or calcareous ingredients, and in some cases be mixed with mineral oxides: according to the proportions of which, the soil may be red loam, brown loam, or black loam; and in regard to the basis, a clayey loam,

> A superior proportion of vegetable matter, that is to say, an excess of this above half the bulk of kind of soil into successful cultivation, the quantity of vegetable matter must, in most cases, either be reduced or counterbalanced by the admixture of some of the simple earths.

> Where a slight tincture of any particular mineral substance has a strong effect on vegetation, this quality should be indicated by a corresponding word prefixed to the principal name for the soil. Thus the presence of either salts of iren, or sulphate of iron, ought to be marked by prefixing the term ferruginous to the denomination taken from the basis, to remind the cultivator that the effect on vegetation will be pernicious, unless he has re-course to an effective remedy. If on the contra-ry, oxide of iron be found in the soil, there is selsmall quantities, it forms a useful part of soils, and has been found to constitute from a 15th to a 10th part of several highly fertile fields; it is found in the ashes of plants. To persons unacquainted with chemistry it may be useful to add, that salt of iron exhibits the crystals obtained from iron by the action of an acid fluid. Sulphate of iron is Copperas, a native kind of which is produced in some soils by the effect of the springs and earths on each other. Black oxide of iron is the substance that flies off from red-hot iron when it is hammered. Iron appears to be only hurtful to vegetation in its acid combinations. See Tests of Soils.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS.

Almost all the expedients for improving, enriching, or correcting a soil, known to agriculturists, may be comprehended under one of the following heads :-

- 1. The admixture of Earths to improve the Texture of the Soil.
- Draining.
- 3. Paring and burning.4. Turning in Green Crops as Manure.
- 5. Fallowing.
- 6. Irrigation.
- 7. Applying Earths as Manures.
- 8. Introducing Mineral or Saline Elements as Manures.
- Manuring with Refuse Substances not excrementitious.
- 10. Manuring with Excrementitious Substances.

1. By the Admixture of Earths, to improve the Texture of the Soil.

This is a distinct thing from applying Earths as a manure. It is of avail in proportion as the smallness of the tract, or the value of the plant, to be cultivated, allows the free introduction of new earths, until the staple of the land is composed as desired. Almost all sterile soils are capable of being thus improved; and sometimes the latent pernicious quality which destroys the value of an extensive tract of land, can be corrected without much expense.

The best constitution of a soil, is that in which the earthy materials are properly balanced, so as to combine as many advantages of different ingredients as are compatable, and so as to obviate the defects attending any single kind of earth.

The ground, or basis of the soil, should be well adapted for the admission of air, and for the percolation of moisture, without retaining it in win-

A well-tempered aptness in the soil to absorb water from air, and to retain it in a latent form, is clearly connected with fertility. The power to absorb water by attraction, and to hold moisture without being wet, depends on the mechanical structure of the particles of earth, and the balancing effect of different earth. Thus sand will attract moisture, but will not keep it long under the influence of heat. Clay will long retain water which has fallen upon it, and always keep moist under a humid atmosphere: but in continued dry weather, with summer hearts, the surface of it, being baked into an almost impenetrable crust, is little capable of absorbing moisture .-Hence crude clays form equally bad lands in extremely wet or extremely dry seasons. Chalk is of a middle nature, in this respect. It results, that the soils best adapted for supplying the plant verized chalk, with a proportion of animal or vegetable matter.†

* Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 141. The compound of earth, which seems every where most favornable to vegetation, is that which by various chemical tests. consists of one-third of chalk, half of sand, and a fifth of clay: from a Paper on the Chemical Analysis of Soils, translated from the Italian of Fabbroni, by Arthur Young, Esq. (Annals of Agriculture, vol. viii. 173.) "A fifth of clay:" this proportion is too large; independent of consuma ble or cropping manure; by which the clay should be reduced to one-sixth or lower.

A soil is neither fit for tillage nor pasture, if it consists entirely of impalpable matters,† or of pure clay, pure silica, or pure chalk. Sand may abound in a higher proportion than the more te-naceous earths, without causing absolute barren-ness. Thus a tolerable crop of turnips has been majority of cases be sufficiently determined by raised on a soil of which eleven parts in twelve found to contain 8.9 parts of siliceous sand. the quantity of impalpable earth and finely divi- and examining these by the common lights which ded organic matter be a little increased beyond what a sand plant requires, it will suffice for good returns of barley. Although wheat depends more on a rich staple, happily the constituents of land fit for it are combined with very great diversity. An excellent wheat soil, from Middlesex, afforded 3-5 of sand; the rest was chalk, silica, and parts in 500) that it may be apprehended some for a full and accurate knowledge of the grounds considerable substance, convertible into food for on which success may be expected, or the causes a growing plant, might be included in the chalk. of failure explained and rectified. Chalk may in the next degree form the predon-derating earth of good soil. A large portion of England is chalk; and many of the districts where it is the staple earth, liberally repay cultivation.*

The Warp-land (alluvial soil) in the East Riwarp land, being brought from the higher country by the numerous rivers and streams which open into this common estuary, is composed of a variety of substances. Decomposed vegetable and ting-paper, folded so as to contain a pint of liquid, animal matter should be from one-eighth to a and greased at the edges. fourth of the bulk of the earthly substances, according to the dependence of the expected crop

on the nutritive power of the soil.

Many soils (observes Sir H. Davy) are in popular language distinguished as cold; and the diswith moisture by atmospheric exhaustion are tinction, though at first view it may appear to be compositions* of sand finely divided clay, and pulfounded on prejudice, is as just on philosophical principles as it is consonant to the experience of the farmer. Some soils are constituted for imbi-There is besides, in particular earths, an agen-bing a much greater degree of heat from the rays cy subservient to vegetation, which depends on of the sun; and of soils, brought to the same dechemical affinities, in those earths, for elementa-ry substances floating in the air, or deposited in Soils that consist chiefly of a stiff white cloy, take the soil. Thus, both pure clay and carbonate of heat slowly; and being usually very moist, they lime have an attraction for volatile oils and solutions of oil and saponaceous matters, and for much are similar in being slowly heated; but being dright gravity of a soil assists to indicate the quantity of of the pulpy stuff first disengaged from organic er, they retain heat longer. A black soil contain-remains. Hence a limited proportion of these ing much soft vegetable matter, if the site and as remains. Hence a limited proportion of these arch soft vegetable matter, if the site and as the atoms of either are lighter than the atoms of earths contributes to form a rich and generous soil; because they long preserve in their pores the prepared nourishment of vegetables, parting containing much carbonaceous matter (charcoal,) a soil is analysed, the other physical properties with it gradually as it is drawn by growing plants, or ferruginous matter (iron,) are disposed for action of air or water. quiring a much higher temperature than hale-note, in a sensible degree, the sorts of earth in The properties of a soil may be aggravated or coloured soils. When soils are perfectly dry, its composition, and serve to guide the order in tempered by the nature of the Subsoil. When those that most readily become heated by the which the chemical tests are applied. Siliceous the upper layer rests upon a bed of stone, or of solar rays, likewise cool most rapidly. Moisture soils are generally rough to the touch, and scratch flinty gravel, it is much sooner rendered dry by evaporation; an effect which is beneficial, or otherwise, as the climate is moist in excess, or sorbing and retaining moisture has been already wards described,) when in the shape of sand, do inclined to avidity. A clayey foundation counter-brought under notice. The method of detecting not scratch glass; and clay, while it is generally acts the readiness of flinty sand to part with moisthe presence of some ingredient in the soil which distinguishable by the touch, neither scratches ture to a drier climate; so does a bed of chalk in the eye cannot perceive, and which escapes the touch when a portion of mould is rubbed between the fingers, is by having a specimen of the earth colour, or rusty brown. of such cubical dimensions as may be thought 1. Measure of absorbent power by the dissipa-proper, dug out; and finding the materials of it tion of latent water.—After soils have been dried

> † Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 133. * Mr. Strickland states the remarkable fact, that the great vein of chalk terminates in the East Riding of Yorkshire; and beyond it northward, no chalk is found in the island. See also a Maji

TESTS OF SOILS.

For the common purposes of agriculture, the natural constitution of a virgin soil, or the state taking up portions of earth in different parts of a were sand. A good turnip soil from Holkham was field, regarding the soil as a separate layer from If the subsoil, or strata undisturbed by cultivation; persons employed in agriculture have derived from experience. But when the nature of a virgin soil is entirely unknown, no previous trials of its powers having been made; or when a cultivated field unaccountably baffles the ordinary course of skilful husbandry, while lands constituted ap-parently like it make good returns under similar clay, pretty equally distributed, with a proportion treatment; it is proper to have recourse to the of organic matter so surprisingly small (only 22 aid which modern chemistry offers to agriculture,

The instruments required for the analysis of soils are few, and of small cost:—a pair of scales, large enough to weigh a quarter of a pound of common earth, and so delicately exact as to turn when loaded with a grain; a set of weights, cording of Yorkshire, is a strong clayey loam, the responding with the same limits; a wire sieve, fertility of which can hardly be equalled. The just coarse enough to pass mustard-seed; a comjust coarse enough to pass mustard-seed; a comsediment gradually adding to the depth of this mon kettle, or small boiler; an Argand lamp and stand; two or three Wedgwood crucibles; evaporating basins; a pestle and mortar; a bone knife; some filters, made of half a sheet of blot-

The principal tests, or chemical re-agents for separating the constituents of the soil, are: Muriatic acid (spirits of salts;) sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol;) pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water; solution of prussiate of potassa; solution of potassa (soap ley;) solution of neutral carbonate of potassa; succinate of ammonia; nitrate of ammonia; solution of carbonate of ammonia; solution of muriate of ammonia. Dry carbonate of potassa is sometimes wanted in fusing earths.

The quantity of soil conveniently adapted for a perfect analysis is from 200 to 400 grains. It should be collected in dry weather, and exposed

animal and vegetable matter it contains; because glass nor effervesces with acids; ferruginous soils are, for the most part, of a red or yellow

by continued exposure to the air, they still contain a considerable proportion of water which adheres to the earths, and to the animal and vegetable rudiments, in such obstinate combination, that it can only be driven off by a high degree of heat. To free a specimen of soil from as much of this water as may be, without otherwise affecting its Delineating the Strata of England and Wales, constitution, let it be heated for ten or twelve with part of Scotland: By W. Smith. 1815. minutes over an Argand's lamp, till its temperaminutes over an Argand's lamp, till its temperabe measured by keeping a piece of wood in con- ed, and dried. This is usually a compound ex-tact with the bottom of the dish: While the co- ceedingly multifarious; it sometimes contains all to expose new surfaces successively to the air. lour of the wood remains unaltered, the heat is the four primitive earths, as well as animal and The loss of weight ultimately caused, shews the not excessive: as soon as the wood begins to be vegetable matter. To ascertain the proportions charred, discontinue the process. If a higher of these with tolerable accuracy, is the most diffiheat were applied, the vegetable or animal mat-cult part of the assay.

ter would be decomposed, and all the following 1. Test of Lime in a solid state.—Of muriatic indication either of animal matter or of some subtrain of experiment be rendered illusory.

be noted, as indicating the absorbent power of of water. Let the mixture remain for an hour the soil. Supposing the specimen to have previously weighed 400 grains, the loss of fifty (or an eighth part) denotes a soil absorbent and renessa existed in the soil, they will have been discovered by the soil of the soil of the soil. tentive of water in the greatest degree: such a solved in the acid; which sometimes takes up soil will generally be found to contain either much likewise a little oxide of iron, but very seldom vegetable or animal matter, or a large proportion any alumina.

of aluminous earth, in which two respects this into a fortieth part of the whole, the soil is but and weighed. The loss denotes the quantity of slightly absorbent, and siliceous earth probably forms the greatest part of it.

2. Separation of gross Fragments.—Loose stones lution, which, if not sour to the taste, must be The substance keeping a solid form after this gravel, and vegetable fibres, are carefully kept in made so by the addition of fresh acid. The test treatment, may be considered as siliceous. Let the specimen until after the water is dissipated; for they participate, in different degrees, in that lution of prussiate of potassa and iron. If a blue power of absorbing moisture which affects the fer- precipitate occurs, it indicates the presence of tility of land. After the process of heating, de-tach these; by bruising the soil gently in a mor-must be dropped in till this effect ceases. In or-by the sulphuric acid. To throw down the oxide tar, and passing it through the sieve. Take se-der to weigh the precipitate, it must be collected of iron, add in excess succinate of ammonia.—
parate minutes of the weights of the vegetable and heated red. The result is oxide of iron, with When this has been done, introduce soap lye, to fragments, and of the gravel and stones; distinguishing the nature of the latter. If calcareous, they will effervesce with acids; if siliceous, they of Magnesia.—Having taken out all the mineral then weigh them. lime and flint.

3. Separation of the sand .- The greater num ber of soils contain varying proportions of sand of alkaline salt.

more or less granulated. It is necessary to separate the sand from the impalpable or more finely divided matters; such as clay, loame, marle, ve-getable and animal atoms. To do this, boil the the vessel, and suffer it to settle; for in subsiding, the different parts will be distributed in layers. Thus treated, the coarse sand will generally separate in a minute, and the finer in two or three or vegetable matters, will continue in state of me chanical suspension; so that by pouring the water will be found divided from the other substances. The other substances, with the water containing them, must be deposited in a filter, to be analysed as under 4. Meanwhile the sand is to be examined, and its quantity registered. It is either calheat.—After the finely-divided promiseuous soil der I. 3. (and which was directed to be kept for a ed, and its quantity registered. It is either cal-careous or siliceous; and its nature may mostly nate of lime, it will rapidly dissolve in muriatic contains. acid, with effervescence; but if it consist partly of this, and partly of siliceous sand, the latter will dissolved.

4. Analysis of the Finely-divided Matters. The water passing through the filtre is to be preserved; for if any saline particles or soluble ani-

ture attain 300° of Farenheit. If a thermometer will be found to contain them. Meanwhile the be not used,* the proper maximum of heat may fine solid matter left on the filter must be collect- let it be ignited till no blackness remains in the

acid take twice the weight of the promiscuous The loss of weight in the soil thus dried should soil; and dilute the acid with double the measure

dication is equivocal; but the tests to follow will Then let the solid matter be collected, washed and silica, combined with oxide of iron, or of decide. When the loss is only from a twentieth with rain water, dried under a moderate heat, manganesum. solid matter taken up.

2. Test of Iron .- Add the washings to the sonow to be added to the whole, is some triple so it be collected on the filter, washed, dried, and

will scratch glass; and if aluminous, they will be oxide, next pour into the fluid a solution of neu-easily cut with a knife, and will refuse the tests of tralized carbonate of potassa, continuing to do so

The precipitate that falls down is carbonate of lime: it must be collected on the filter, and dried at a heat below that of redness.

sifted mass in four times its weight of water: ter of an hour; when the magnesia, if any exist, must be put with it into the crucible, and heated when the texture of the soil is broken, and the will be thrown down, combined with carbonic red for half an hour. The mass indestructible water cooled, alternately shake the sediment in acid. To bring it into a state for being weighed, by heat must then be dissolved in muriatic acid,

na should have been dissolved by the acid emminutes, while the infinitely small earthy, animal, ployed in the first test, it will be found with the carbonate of lime in the precipitate obtained by solid matter. Soap lye thus applied dissolves alu- mine their character.)

be detected as that of stones and gravel, without step is to ascertain the quantity of insoluble ani- ter, or soluble vegetable and animal rudiments, a minute analysis. If it consist wholly of carbo- mal and vegetable matter which the residuum existed in the soil.

quantity of substance destructible by fire and air.

When the smell emitted during the incineration resembles that of burnt feathers, it is a certain stance analogous to it: on the other hand, a copious blue flame uniformly denotes a corresponding proportion of vegetable rudiment. It will accelerate the destruction of matter decomposable by ignition, to throw gradually upon the heated mass some nitrate of ammonia, in the proportion of one-fifth to the weight of the residual soil.

VI. Separation of the Parts indestructable by Heat.—The remaining parts are generally minute atoms of earthy matter, comprehending alumina

To separate these, boil them in little more than their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with four times its weight of water.

weighed.

If the residuum contained any oxide of iron, dissolve the alumina, and to precipitate the oxide of manganesum. Heat the oxides to redness, and

Should any magnesia and lime have escaped solution by the first test, that of muriatic acid, until it will effervesce no longer, and till both the (which is rarely the case,) they will be found in taste and smell of the mixture indicate an excess the sulphuric acid. Their quantities are ascertained by a similar process to that above.

(Course sometimes substituted for "V. and VI."
-If very great accuracy be the object, dry carbonate of potassa must be employed as the agent; The remaining fluid must be boiled for a quar- of which four times the weight of the subject treat it as the carbonate of lime.*

IV. Test of Alumina incidentally dissolved and hrecipitated.—If any minute proportion of alumithms of iron, and all the earths, except silica, will be dissolved in combination as muriates. The silica, after filtration, must be heated red .-The other substances are separated as from the the third. To separate it from the carbonate of muriatic and sulphuric solutions above. Where from the vessel after three minutes, the sand lime, boil it for a few minutes with as much soap the soil to be analysed contains stones of doubtful lye, or solution of caustic soda, as will cover the composition, this process is well fitted to deter-

has been acted upon by muriatic acid, the next separate trial) will contain whatever saline mat-

This water must be evaporated to dryness at a heat below boiling.

If the solid matter obtained be brown in colour be found unchanged after the acid dissolving the lime has ceased to effervesce. This residuum must be washed, dried, and heated strongly in a crucible. Its weight is then ascertained by the acid in a neumatic apparatus debalance; and that, deducted from the weight of scribed verbally in the Lectures, p. 116. This gas taline, and not destructible by heat, it may be regarded as vegetable extract, unless in combustion it emit a smell like extract, unless in combustion it emit a smell like that of burnt feathers, which indicates animal or crucible. Its weight is then ascertained by the acid in a neumatic apparatus de-balance; and that, deducted from the weight of scribed verbally in the Lectures, p. 116. This gas taline, and not destructible by heat, it may be the whole, indicates a quantity of calcareous sand is to be either measured or weighed; and it will considered as saline in its properties. The saline bear the proportion of 43 to 100 to the original matter altogether bears a minute proportion to weight of the carbonate of lime. This may be a the other constituents; and as most of it is genevery simple process to an expert chemist; but it rally common salt, the following tests need seldom is neither so easy to describe, nor so cheap to prace be resorted to. Salts of potassa are thrown down mal or vegetable elements existed in the soil, it tice in occasional experiments, as that above. In by a solution of platina. Sulphuric acid combined an outline like this, for popular use, it is therefore with any salt is detected in a solution of baryta sufficient to notice it.

^{*} In case the soil be sufficiently calcareous to ef.

^{*} Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 112. sufficient to notice it.

sume a cloudy appearance in a solution containing ved by resorting to any of the other tests, either oxalic acid. Salts of magnesia cause a similar alone, or two or three connectedly, in a different cloudiness in a solution of ammonia. Muriatic order from that which has been set down. acid is discovered by forming clouds in a solution of nitrate of silver. Salts containing nitric acid

sparkle when thrown on burning coals.

VIII. Process for detecting Sulphate of Lime, and Phosphate of Lime.—Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum) is to be detected by another independent process; on which is engrafted a method of getting at Phosphate of Lime in a separate state. First, put the residuum, with one-third of its weight of powdered charcoal, into a crucible: sited as a white precipitate.

Then to separate the Phosphate of Lime from the solid residuum, digest upon it muriatic acid served for the consumption of another, or the sumore than sufficient to saturate the soluble earths. perfluous productions of distant countries might However this may be, it is almost certain that Evaporate the solution, and pour water upon the be transported to others where they are more remains. The result will dissolve the earthy coni- needed, pounds, and leave the phosphate of lime untouch-

When Sulphate of Lime and Phosphate of Lime have been thus disengaged in a solid form, it is sometimes necessary to deduct a sum equal decomposition, and particularly to prevent the to their weight from the amount of the Carbonate putrefaction of animal food. In general, however, the large quantity of salt which is necessarily formed by the salt dissolved in the juice of the been recovered.

IX. Formula for recapitulating the Results. original portion of soil,* the assay may be confi

Four hundred grains of a good siliceous sandy gave these results :--

ded in as accurate.

	Grains.
Water of absorption	19
Loose stones and gravel, chiefly flinty	53
Undecomposed vegetable fibres ,	. 14
Fine siliceous sand	212
& Carbonate of time	19
	. 3
Carbonate of Magnesia . Matter destructible by heat chie	fly
vegetable	. 15
To Silica	21
Alumina	. 13
Oxide of Iron	5
3- Soluble matter, principally comm	non
and vegetable extract .	. 3
Gypsum	2
Loss .	. 21
	-
	400

the Process .- The assay may be very much sim- of sugar, and four ounces of saltpetre, boiled for cannot be done otherwise, make a small incision plified, when the inquiry is confined to one lead- a few minutes with four gallons of water, skiming object. Thus, if it be merely wished to know, med and allowed to cool, forms a strong pickle, and spice well into the meat, should take and whether a soil contain already so much lime as to which will preserve meat completely immersed mould the piece, the same as washing a shirt make it inexpedient to bring on lime as a manure, in it. To effect this, which is essential, either a upon a board; this may be very easily done, and it will be enough to put the specimen into a dish, heavy board, or flat stone, must be laid upon the the meat being lately killed, is soft and pliable; and to pour upon it a quantity of muriatic acid; meat. The same pickle may be used repeatedly, this moulding opens the grain of the meat, which indeed when no other experiment is to be ground provided it be boiled up occasionally with addi will make it imbibe the spice and salt much quicked on this trial, good white wine vinegar may be tional salt to restore its strength, diminished by er than the common method of salting. The first employed. If the soil immersed in acid efferves—the combination of part of the salt with the meat, ces strongly, it is sufficiently charged, or perhaps and by the dilution of the pickle by the juices of who moulds and rubs the salt well into the neat, overcharged, with lime. In a similar way, one the meat extracted. By boiling, the albumen, and if he observes occasion, introduces the spice; or two essential questions may be sometimes soil which would cause the pickle to spoil, is coagula when the second salter has finished his piece, he

(To be continued.)

Domestic Economy.

PRESERVATION OF ANIMAL SUBSTAN CES IN A RECENT STATE.

As the supply of food is always subject to irregularities, the preservation of the excess, oband heat the mixture red for half an hour. The mass is afterwards to be boiled in water, (half a pint to 400 grains,) for a quarter of an hour. Eilter the whole: expose the collected fluid for the collected fluid for the progress of society the street of the collected fluid for the progress of society the street of the collected fluid for the progress of society the street of the collected fluid for the progress of society the street of the collected fluid for the collected fluid f some days to the atmosphere; and so much gyp- tion, but in the progress of society, the wants or one and a half in sixteen. sum as the soil comprised will be gradually depo. and occupations of mankind would lead them to invent means, by which the more perishable alimentary substances of one season, might be re-

PICKLING AND DRY SALTING OF MEAT.

antiseptic, to preserve aliments from spontaneous coarse grained salt should be allowed, and the been calculated by the loss sustained in solid mate employed in this way, deteriorates the alimentary meat which it extracts, and with this the meat ter, part of which enters into the new compounds properties of the meat, and the longer it has should be wetted every day, and a different side from which the Sulphate and Phosphate have been preserved, the less wholesome and digesti-turned down. In ten or twelve days it will be ble does it become.

Meat, however, which has not been too long When the analysis of a soil is finished, add the preserved, simply pickled, or corned meat as it is as soon as it comes from the market, but kept unquantities together; and if they nearly equal the called, is but little injured or decomposed, it is til its fibre has become short and tender, as these

ing and wholesome enough.

The property of salt to preserve animal sub soil from a hop garden near Tunbridge, Kent, stances from putrefaction is of the most essential slaughtered, the meat cut up and salted, and importance to the empire in general, and to the afterwards packed, is astonishing."* remote grazing districts in particular. It enables By salting the meat while still warm, and be-the latter to dispose of their live stock, and dis fore the fluids are coagulated, the salt penetrates tant navigation is wholly dependent upod it. All immediately, by means of the vessels, through kinds of animal substances may be preserved by the whole substance of the meat; and hence salt, but beef and pork are the only staple artiment is admirably cured at Tunis, even in the cles of this kind. In general, the pieces of the hottest season, so that Mr. Jackson, in his Reflecanimal best fitted for being salted are those which tions on the Trade in the Mediterranean, recomcontain fewest large blood vessels, and are most mends ships being supplied there with their prosolid. Some recommend all the glands to be cut visions. out, they say that without this precaution meat cannot be preserved; but this is a mistake, a dry ceedingly well calculated for dry salting.

Application of detached Steps in and nutritious. Eight pounds of salt, one pound introduce a little into all the thickest parts; if it ted, and rises in the form of scum, which must be carefully removed.

Beef and pork, although properly salted with salt alone, acquire a green colour; but if an ounce of saltpetre be added to each five pounds of salt employed, the muscular fibre acquires a fine red tinge; but this improvement in appearance is more than compensated by its becoming harder and harsher to the taste; to correct which, a proportion of sugar or molasses is often added. But the red colour may be given if desired, without hardening the meat, by the addition of a little

Meat kept immersed in pickle rather gains weight. In one experiment by Messrs, Donkin and Gamble, there was a gain of three per cent. and in another of two and a half; but in the common way of salting, when the meat is not immersed in pickle there is a loss of about one pound,

Dry salting is performed by rubbing the surface of the meat all over with salt; and it is generally believed that the process of salting is promoted if the salt be rubbed in with a heavy hand. very little salt penetrates, except through the cut surfaces, to which it should therefore be chiefly applied; and all holes, whether natural or artificial, should be particularly attended to. For each Common salt is advantageously employed as an twenty-five pounds of meat, about two pounds of sufficiently cured.

For domestic use the meat should not be salted still succulent and tender, easily digested, nourish- changes do not take place after it has been acted upon by the salt. But in the provision trade, "the expedition with which the animals are

The following mixture of condiments is ex-

salter of eminence, informs me, that it is not essential, provided the glands or kernels are properly covered with salt.

The salting may be professed aither by desired a pound of black pepper, a quarter of a pound of Cayenne pepper, and a pound of salt-petre, all ground very fine; mix these three well The salting may be performed either by dry logether, and blend them alternately with about rubbing, or better by immersing the meat in a salt three quarts of very fine salt: this mixture is pickle. Cured in the former way the meat will sufficient for eight hundred weight of beef. As keep longer; but it is more altered in its valuable the pieces are brought from the person cutting

packer at the harness or salting tubs, who must lia, however is at the head of the list.
be stationed near him: the packer must be care- The method of curing bacon and hams in

but where there is a strong current of air, the harness tubs in particular; this being a very material point in curing the meat in a hot climate. to retain smoke, in which they hang their hams, in the horse there is simply one duct, which con-Meat may be cured in this manner with the great- and bacon to dry; and out of the effect of the is at 110°, the extreme heat assisting the curing. wood smoke, and not by heat.

A good sized bullock, of six or seven hundred weight, may be killed and salted within the hour. closet by a hole in the chimney, near the floor,

to the second salter.

tween each tier of meat, which is very soon turning in the vicinity of an open fire place, where wood ed into the finest pickle. The pickle will nearly cover the meat, as fast as the packer can stow wood.

Accum's Culinary Chemistry. it away. It is always a good sign that the meat is very safe, when the packer begins to complain that his hands are aching with cold.

By this method there is no doubt but that the meat is perfectly cured in three hours from the time of killing the bullock; the saltpetre in a very little time strikes through the meat; however, it is always better to let it lie in the harness tubs till the following morning, when it will have an exceeding pleasant smell on opening the har-

barrels, with its own pickle.

AND HUNG BEEF.

Meat, when salted, is sometimes dried, when it gets the name of bacon, ham, or hung beef.

The drying of salt meat is effected either by hanging it in a dry and well-aired place, or by exposing it at the same time to wood smoke, which gives it a peculiar flavour, much admired in Westphalia hams and Hamburg beef, and also three drams of aloes, two drams of carbonate of tends to preserve it, by the antiseptic action of the pyrolignic acid. When meat is to be hung, it need not be so highly salted.

The method of preparing bacon is peculiar to certain districts. The following is the method of making bacon in Hampshire and Somersetshire:-

The season for killing hogs for bacon is between ctober and March. The articles to be salted October and March. The articles to be salted are sprinkled over with bay-salt, and put for twenty-four hours in the salting trough, to allow given as a laxative with good effect. the adhering blood to drain away. After this tion of these seeds forms a forms a mucilaginous

If the hog be very large, they keep the sides in brine, turning them occasionally for three weeks; after which they take them out, and let making poultices. them be thoroughly dried in the usual manner.

SMOKE-DRYING, OR CURING OF BACON, HAMS, AND BEEF, AS PRACTISED IN WESTPHALIA.

The custom of fumigating hams with wood smoke is of a very ancient date, it was well known to the Romans, and Horace mentions it.*

" Fumosæ cum pede pernæ."

The smoke of the fuel is conveyed into the useless part of the food. satisfied that the piece is sufficiently salted, before smoke is carried off again by another hole in the he permits the first salter to hand the piece over funnel of the chimney, above the said stopper, All the salt should be very fine, and the pack- per hole must not be too big, because the closet er, besides the sprinkling bottom of his harness must be always full of smoke, and that from wood tubs, should be careful to put plenty of salt be- fires. Or the bacon and hams are simply placed

>0€ DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

AND THEIR CURE.

Lampas .- A swelling of the bars of the mouth in young horses, which sometimes project below the surface of the upper front teeth, and become so tender as in some degree to hinder their feeding. The usual remedy for this complaint is the an exceeding pleasant smell on opening the nar-ness tubs; then take it out and pack it in tight which I have always found effectual. The lampas are often burnt unnecessarily; the operation The mixture should be made in the open air, or all young horses have it more or less) evidently seen, or at least only in two or three instances, any mischief result from the operation.

or merely loosen the bowels in a slight degree. ceased, add of For this purpose castor oil is a convenient medipotash, and five or six ounces of water. Common table salt dissolved in gruel is a good laxative for cattle, also Glauber's and Epsom salts. Though castor oil is commonly preferred to all other oils as a laxative, it does not appear improbable that the common oils, which are much for horses and cattle; even hogs lard has been

they take them out, wipe them very dry, and throw away the draining. They then take some fresh bay salt and heating it well in a frying pan, rub the meat very well with it, repeating this every day for four days, turning the sides every other days, turning the sides every other after the oil has been pressed out, there remains After the oil has been pressed out, there remains a cake, which when powdered is called Linseed Powder, or Meal; and is commonly employed in as in the following formula:

Liver.-An important organ of the body too well known to require a particular description. Its principal use is to secrete, or separate from the blood, bile or gall. In the horse it is divided first into two large parts or lobes, which are subdivided into seven or eight portions, named Lo-bules. The right lobe of the liver is the largest; with a solution of sublimate has effected a cure. hence it is said to be situated on the right side. See Corrosive Sublimate, also vol. ii. of the au-The convex surface of the liver is attached by thor's Farriery, or Materia Medica. "Fumosæ cum fiede fiernæ."

productions of the peritoneum and cellular membrane to the diaphragm; the other surface is
concave, and in contact with the intestines and want of cleanliness and poor keep. It is commonstomach. When the bile or gall has been secre ly called by herdsmen the Scab or Scurf. The

folds it up as close as possible, and hands it to the the delicacy and flavour of their hams; Westpha-ted, or formed in and by the liver, it is conveyed by numerous small tubes into the larger one, in which they terminate; this is named the Hepatic ful to pack his harness tubs as close as possible. Westphalia (in Germany) is as follows: Families or Biliary Duct. In the human body, and in All the work must be carried on in the shade, that kill one or more hogs a year, which is a com most quadrupeds, there is another duct branching veys the bile into the first intestine or duodenum, est safety, when the thermometer, in the shade, fire, that they may be gradually dried by the where it assists perhaps in the process of chylification, and afterwards in the expulsion of the

Mange.-A disease of the skin, which causes a The person who attends with the spice near and a place is made for an iron stopper to be horse to be perpetually biting or rubbing himself, the first salter, has the greatest trust imposed thrust into the funnel of the chimney, to force It appears in a loss of hair, and small scabby upon him; besides the spice, he should be well the smoke through the hole into the closet. The eruptions, generally about the mane, the head, or back parts of the tail; but sometimes on all parts of the body. When a mangy part is rubbed, almost at the ceiling, where it escapes. The up- the horse expresses by his countenance, or rather by the motion of his lips, the greatest satisfaction and pleasure; and by this circumstance it may be known whether the disease has ceased or not after the remedies have been applied. The mange is generally produced by poverty and negligence; but being contagious, often attacks horses that are well treated, and in good condition. When mange arises from the former cause, the first step towards a cure must be sufficiently obvious; then let a dose of mild physic be given, and the following ointment applied:

Take Oil of turpentine, four ounces;

Strongest sulphuric acid, by measure, one ounce.—Mix carefully, in a vessel large enough to contain four or five times the quantity, adding the acid by a little at a time.

METHOD OF PREPARING BACON, HAMS should never be allowed unless the swelling (for under a chimney, that the suffocating vapours and HUNG REFE interferes with the horse's feeding. I have never poured on the turpentine, if the former is sufficiently strong, an effervescence, or rather boiling, will take place, which may be promoted at first Laxatives .- Medicines that purge moderately, by stirring the mixture. When the boiling has

Melted hog's lard, eight ounces; Common oil, four ounces;

Sulphur vivum, finely powdered, 6 ounces. Continue to stir the mixture until it is cold.

Previous to the application of this ointment, the mangy parts, or wherever the horse may feel an itching, are to be well rubbed with an old blunt curry-comb, by which means the deceased surless expensive, would be found equally efficacious face will be completely exposed, and the hair will be removed from such as would otherwise escape notice. The ointment is then to be well rubbed in, and repeated for three or four days, unless the parts become too sore to bear it. Let the following powder be given in a mixture of bran and corn twice a day :

> Levigated antimony, one ounce; Caloniel, fifteen grains .- Mix.

In obstinate cases, sublimate has been given with advantage, mixed with tartarized antimony,

Corrosive sublimate, from 10 to 15 grains; Tartarized antimony, two drams;

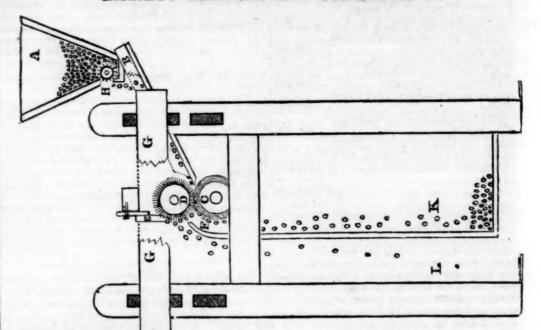
Ginger, one or two drams;

Powdered caraway seeds and syrup enough to form the ball.

In slight cases of mange, or when the smell of with a solution of sublimate has effected a cure.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

GARLIC MACHINE.—SIDE VIEW.



REFERENCES.

A. Hopper.

B. Inclined plank.

Cushioned cylinder. D. Pointed cylinder.

E. Side view of the outside tooth of the comb, composed of sheet metal placed edgewise.

Board to keep the wheat and garlic separate. G. G. Side piece of the frame broken off to shew the position of the comb.

H. Fluted cylinder for drawing the grain regularly out of the hopper.

K. Wheat clear of garlic.

L. Garlic.

DESCRIPTION

Of a Machine for separating the wild onion, or gartic, from wheat, invented by MINUS WARD, Civil Engineer; with a drawing.

A cylinder, with its surface covered with an elastic cushion, is placed with its axis horizontal. Another cylinder, with its surface covered with sharp metalic points, which points terminate at equal distances from the axes of the cylinder; the distance between any two contiguous points, being about one third part of the breadth of a grain of wheat, is placed directly over the cush-ioned cylinder. This pointed cylinder, has its gudgeons fixed at the proper distance, so as to cylinder: the power being applied to the pointed cylinder, the cushioned cylinder is turned by reason of the points being in contact with its surface. Now the first part of the operation is as follows: The grain being fed in between the two cylinders, upon an inclined plank, by means of a revolving fluted cylinder, or by a shaking shoe, so that one grain shall not interfere with another, the grains of wheat being much harder than the garlic, sink into the cushion and pass through be ted or punctured by the points, but merely roll over the cushioned cylinder, drop down, and are

ed between the metal, of which the points are composed, and the juice of the garlic, being quite sufficient to sustain their weight, they are taken up by the points, and carried round by them, for about one-third part of a revolution of the cylinder, when the second part of the operation commences, which is this: The cloves come in contact with a stationary metalic comb, whose teeth stand in between the successive circular rings of points, nearly in the direction of the tangents to those rings, which slides them off the points, when they drop down over the edge of a plank, placed near the point of contact of the cushioned and pointed cylinders, in the external recess, formed by the arches of the cylinders; thus the wheat is made to fall down, between the edge of this board and the cushioned cylinder, and the garlic to fall down on the opposite side of this board.

Baltimore, August, 1824.

Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1824.

I certify, that I witnessed, the other day, the performance of a machine of the above description, for separating the garlic from wheat, in operation in this city, that it performed to the satisfaction of all present. It is my belief that this machine is destined to be of great utility, and will effect the long sought for desideratum of clearing our wheat from garlic.

JAMES SMITH. Late Agent of Vaccination for the U.S.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

Projected and prosecuted by, and Capital owned in Philadelphia, taken from Carey & Lea's "Philadelphia in 1824."

The exertions made by Philadelphia for, and the money embarking in, enterprises of internal improvement, have tar exceeded those of any city in the Union. It must be remembered, that, vast as are the efforts of the state of New-York, the city of New York has had no other agency in over the cushioned cylinder, drop down, and are them than lending money on good security and on conveyed to the garner or hopper. But not so interest; whereas the advances made by the citiwith the garlic, which being softer, the elasticity zens of Philadelphia have been hazarded upon of the cushion, presses the cloves against the their own responsibility, and exceed considerably points, with sufficient force to cause them to be in amount the estimated cost of the canals of New punctured by the points, and the attraction exert- York. The gross amount of money advanced for

disease is incident to sheep in some particular pastures, situations, and seasons, more than to others. It seems to be generally produced by poverty and leanness; but, from its contagious nature, will attack also such as are fat. Dogs are exceedingly subject to mange, and readily catch it from each other. The ointment above prescribed will be found as effectual in these animals, as in horses, and the same general treatment is applicable to them. In sheep, the matter discharged mixes with the wool, and drying, forms a hard impenetrable crust, which must be completely removed by soaking and scraping before any application can be effectual. The following has been recommended for the scab in sheep:

Corrosive sublimate, one dram; Crude sal ammoniac, half an ounce; Tobacco water, one pint .- Mix.

A solution of arsenic and potash in water has also been effectual. A considerable quantity of an arsenical ore was, a few years ago, sold as sulphur vivum, by a London wholesale druggist, in various places. As long as it was used as an external application for the mangy complaints of cattle, its real nature was not discovered. At length, an unfortunate person at Sidmouth, in Devonshire, was advised to take sulphur vivum in order to cure the itch; some of this arsenical ore was sold to him as such by a druggist of the town, and taken by the man, his wife, and his child; they all died soon after, and it was then discovered, that the supposed sulphur vivum conconsisted in a great measure of arsenic. There is a variety of mange in dogs called the Red Mange, from the red appearance of the skin that is affected; this is said to be cured by mercurial

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

It is notorious that many of our most valuable kinds of Pears have of late years been blasted. About the latter end of July, or beginning of August, a blight seems to have fallen on the St. Germain-Vergolouse-Brown-burec-and now on the St. Michael, and many other kinds. The skin appeared in a great measure killed, and the fruit, growing rapidly, was soon covered with dark blotches, and began to crack in almost every direction. As the fruit continues to grow and ripen, I perceive those cracks expand and deepen; -hence I am convinced that the exterior of the fruit has been so far killed as to have been in a great measure incapable of any farther expansion, after being struck with the blight. There fore, as the fruit continues sound at heart, and progresses towards maturity, the cracks continue to widen and grow deeper till the fruit is entirely ruined. As my farm is principally on a slope to the East, and my Pears generally more injured press with the required force upon the cushioned by the blast than some in my neghbourhood less exposed to East winds, I am led to suspect that those winds must, at least, have had some agency in the blight. It is said that little if any of the fruit in Boston suffers in this way, and there almost every tree is so surrounded with buildings, as to be sufficiently guarded against the deleterious effects of blasting winds.

Perhaps some of your more philosophic and scientific correspondents may be able to impart tween the two cylinders, without being penetralight on the subject; and show that there are ted or punctured by the points, but merely roll other sufficient causes why many of our Pears blast, besides their running out by age: and possibly they may be able to oblige the public, by suggesting some sufficient remedy.

Yours respectfully,

J. KENRICK.

No. 28.]	mark that is a		
the several objects, are alone given here; but they are taken from correct data. A more particula account of several of these public works will be found in another part of this work.			
Bridges over the river Schuylkill, &c. Old subscription to the Susquehanna	\$424,000		
and Schuylkill canal,	500,000		
New subscriptions to the same,	450,000		
Schuylkill Navigation Company,	1,500,000		
Lehigh Navigation Company,	500,000		
Chesapeake and Delaware old and new			
stock,	900,000		
Conewago falls, made with Philadel- phia capital,	100,000		
Lancaster and other turnpikes leading to the city, and constructed with its capital; water works, &c.	2,810,000		
	\$7,184,000		
Exceeding largely the whole amount on the New-York canal.	expended		
CAPITAL OF PHILADELPH	HA.		
The following statements will serve to amount of the capital or wealth of Phas exhibited by the amount of stock of citizens, the valuation of its real estate.	iladelphia, held by its		
1. Amount of the Capital of Philadelphied in the National Stocks.	hia invest-		
The whole amount of the Debt of States, on the first day of January, \$90,451,834 24 cts. Of this sum, \$43, cents are held in Philadelphia, thus di	1824, was 509,211 52		

Owned by its citizens and corporate bodies, Owned by foreigners,	\$29,182,499 14,326,712	
owned by Torong arroy	\$43,509,211	
Our own citizens receive an annual		
interest on this debt, of	1,700,668	11
And foreigners,	743,915	42
Address of the state of the state of	\$2,444,583	54
The annual interest on the whole		_
debt of the United States is Of which, as is shown above, Phil-	5,642,724	95
adelphia receives, or very near & of the whole.	2,444,583	54
New York receives, for her citi-		
zens and foreigners,	1,338,950	39
Boston,	1,178,357	74
Baltimore,	208,365	16

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2. Amount of the Stock of the Bank of the United States held by Philadelphia.

dividend received in this city on that stock, at the States :present low rate of dividend, is \$186,345.

New-York holds in this stock	40,289 shares.
Massachusetts,	27,837 do.
Baltimore,	38,490 do.

3. Capital Stock of the Banks of the City and Laberties.

and the second s	
Bank of Pennsylvania,	2,500,000
Bank of Philadelphia,	1,800,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,	1,250,000
Commercial Bank,	1,000,000
Bank of North America,	830,000
Stephen Girard's Bank, exceeding	1,000,000

Amount carried forward, \$8,380,000 of the whole.

Amount brought forward,	\$8,380,000
Mechanics' Bank,	534,000
Schuylkill Bank	500,000
Northern Liberties Bank,	250,000
Germantown Bank,	152,000

4. Capital Stock invested in Insurance Compa-

14100.	
North America,	\$600,000
ID	****
Phœnix,	480,000
Philadelphia,	400,000
Union,	300,000
Marine,	300,000
Delaware,	200,000
United States,	100,000
Pennsylvania, Phœnix, Philadelphia, Union, Marine, Delaware, United States, Fire Insurance Offices, and Offices in	or

insurance of lives,

1,120,000

\$9,816,000

\$4,000,000

5. Value of Real and Personal Estate.

The official valuation of real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, in 1823, was 35,071,080 ered on the same day. The largest and fairest dollars. At the period in which the assessment of the seeds were planted the next year, and the was made, real estate had depreciated greatly in first formed pods reserved as before. The same value, and it is well known that the assessment is method has been pursued without any variation never more than one-half of the actual value of till the present year; by means of which, whilst

bled, Shipping, merchandise, stock in manuproperty out of the city, city stock, plate, furniture, &c. may safely be estimated at 35,000,000

Total value of real & per'al estate, \$105,142,160

Recapitulation.

Capital invested in government stock	\$29,182,500
Stock in the United States' Bank,	4,545,818
Stock in the city banks,	9,816,000
Stock in insurance companies,	4,000,000
Stock in bridges, canal, and turnpike	e
roade	5,600,000
Real estates,	70,142,160
Personal estate besides stock,	35,000,000

Total. \$158,286,478 Proportion of the Florida Award paid in Philadelphia.

It may be stated, as an evidence of the extent of the foreign commerce and enterprise of the citizens of Philadelphia, that the share of the awards paid to them under the Florida treaty, for Philadelphia holds in the capital stock of the spoliations on commerce, considerably exceeds Bank of the United States, 37,269 shares, valued that of any other city in the Union. The followaccording to the present price at 122 dollars per ing is a correct statement of the amount apshare, and amounting to \$4,545,818. The annual propriated to the different parts of the United

Philadelphia,	\$1,250,000
New-York,	1,000,000
Baltimore,	700,000
All New-England,	1,750,000
South of the Potomac,	300,000

Contributions to the State Government.

\$5,000,000

The average annual expenses of the government of Pennsylvania are about 325,000 dollars, including interest on her debt. Of this amount Philadelphia pays 260,000 dollars, or four-fifths

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter dated Columbia, (S. C.) Sept. 10, 1824.

"Our crops of cotton and corn will be very far short of an average production; of the former an immense crop was planted, but the drought has been so excessively severe, and so very general throughout the State, as will, I think, curtail a fourth."

SEEDS.

Experiment, shewing the importance of selecting the first ripe Seeds, communicated to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Sept. 1, 1805: By JAMES FREEMAN.

To ascertain whether the ripening of seeds can be forwarded, by sowing those which are the earliest ripe, I have made experiments, all of which have been successful, and on several different sorts. It will be sufficient to mention one only.

In the year 1801, I planted the case-knife beam. The pods first formed, which are commonly those nearest the root, were reserved; and when the quantity of a peck was fully ripe, they were gaththe estate: this amount may therefore be dou- the bean has not degenerated in its quality, the \$70,142,160 ripening of the seeds has been forwarded twentysix days, as will appear from the following table:

Planted.	Gathered.	No. days.
1801, May 20,	Sept. 9,	112
1802, May 11,	Aug. 21,	102
1803, May 10,	Aug. 8,	90
1804, May 8,	Aug. 4,	88
1805, May 6,	July 31,	88

The first column denotes the time of planting the seeds; the second, that of gathering the seeds, which were first ripe; and the third, the number of days which elapsed between the time of planting and the time of gathering.

As in the second and following years I anticipated the time of planting the seeds (by which means fourteen days have been gained, in addi-tion to the twenty-six noted above) to determine what effect later planting would produce, by giving the seeds more advantage from the heat of sammer, in the years 1804 and 1805, I put into the ground a quantity of seed, about a week later than that which was first planted. The event which took place, is exhibited in the following table:-

Planted. Gathered. No. days, 1804, May 14 1805, May 13 86 Aug. 8, Aug. 6, 85

As very little time has been gained in the present and in the preceding year, I suppose I have now reached, or nearly reached, the ne plus ultra. I delay not, therefore to communicate to the Trustees of the Agricultural Society the result of an experiment, which confirms the important truth,-that to ensure an early and good crop, the seeds reserved for future sowing should be those, which are the first ripe, and which are, in other respects, the most perfect .- A. E. Farmer.

EXPORTS OF COTTON

From Savannah, from 1st October, 1923, to 1st September, 1824.

Great Britain,	Sea Island. 8078	Upland. 69.786
Continent, Coastwise,	1272 203	11,898 60,482
Total,	9652	142,156

RUDIMENTS OF COOKERY.

BROILING.

Cleanliness is extremely essential in this mode of cookery.

Keep your Gridiron quite clean between the it well with a linen cloth; just before you use it, have become flaccid-it is absolutely necessary the Meat from being marked by the gridiron.

Take care to prepare your fire in time, so that it may burn quite clear; a brisk and clear fire is indispensable; or you cannot give your meat that "Most vegetables being more or less succulent, browning which constitutes the perfection of this their full proportion of fluids is necessary for their not receive any other way.

Be very attentive to watch the moment any thing is done; never hasten any thing that is broiling, lest you make smoke and spoil it.

Let the bars of the Gridiron be all hot through, is the perfect and fine condition of the gridiron.

breadth covers, it is absolutely necessary they cooked be laid on them.

The bars of gridirons should be made cancave, water which exists in vegetable substances, in and terminate in a trough to catch the gravy and the form of their respective natural juices, is dikeep the fat from dropping into the fire and mak-

ing a smoke, which will spoil the broil.

Uhright gridirons are the best, as they can be used at any fire, without fear of smoke; and the Sup. to Edinb. Encyclop. gravy is preserved in the trough under them.

chops on the gridiron-from whence to the mouth the look and taste of each other. their progress must be as quick as possible.

When the fire is not clear-the business of the

time when they are best and cheapest.

There is nothing in which the difference between an elegant and an ordinary table is more seen, than in the dressing of vegetables, more especially of greens:-they may be equally as fine at first, at one place as at another; but their look and taste lant attention. are afterwards very different, entirely from the

careless way in which they have been cooked.

They are in greatest perfection when in greatest plenty, i. e. when in full season.

By season,-I do not mean those early days, that luxury in the buyers, and avarice in the sellers about London, force the various vegetables; but that time of the year in which by nature and common culture, and the mere operation of the sun and climate, they are most plenty and in perfection.

Unrife Vegetables, are as insipid and unwhole

As to the quality of vegetables, the middle size are preferred to the largest, or the smallest; they are more tender, juicy, and full of flavour, just before they are quite full grown. Freshness cool shady and damp place. Potatoes, turnips, 25 cts.—25 per cent. more when well washed on boiling a vegetable after it is dead.

The eye easily discovers if they have been kepf too long; they soon lose their beauty in all res-

Roots, greens, salads, &c., and the various pro time before they are dressed.

colour best of such as are green; if you have tion of the air, and frost, by laying them in heaps, only hard water, put to it a tea-spoonful of carbo-burying them in sand or earth, &c. covering them nate of potash.

Take care to wash and cleanse them thoroughly from dust, dirt, and insects: this requires great attention : pick off all the outside leaves, trim bars, and bright on the top; when it is hot, wipe them nicely, and if not quite fresh gathered and rub the bars with clean mutton suet, to prevent to restore their crispness before cooking them, or least a third of the time they take, when they pan of clean water, with a handful of salt in it, for an hour before you dress them.

mode of cookery, and gives a relish to food it can-retaining that state of crispness and plumpness which they have when growing. On being cut or gathered, the exhalation from their surface continues, while, from the open vessels of the cut ration, and thus their natural moisture is dimibut yet not burning hot upon the surface; -this nished, the tender leaves become flaccid, and the thicker masses or roots lose their plumpness. As the bars keep away as much heat as their This is not only less pleasant to the eye, but is a real injury to the nutritious powers of the vegetashould be thoroughly hot before the thing to be ble: for in this flaccid and shrivelled state its ington's Tent, to the Governor and the Cincinnati

They should always be boiled in a saucepan by N. B. Broils must be brought to table as hot as themselves, and have plenty of water: if meat is

rectly nutricious. The first care in the preserva-

tion of succulent vegetables, therefore, is to prevent them from losing their natural moisture."—

If you wish to have vegetables delicately clean, put on your pot, make it boil, put a little salt in show the season of vegetables, and point out the sink, they are generally done enough, if the water has been kept constantly boiling. Take them goodness. Drain the water from them thoroughly before you send them to table.

This branch of cookery requires the most vigi-

If vegetables are a minute or two too long over the fire, -they lose all their beauty and flavour.

If not thoroughly boiled tender, they are treunder-done meats.*

To preserve, or give colour in Cookery, many good dishes are spoiled; but the rational epicure, who makes nourishment the main end of eating, will be content to sacrifice the shadow, to enjoy the substance. Vide Obs. to No. 322.

Once for all, take care your vegetables are sins of the Cook, so the Cook often gets undeservedly blamed instead of the green grocer.

* " Cauliflowers and other vegetables are often boiled only crish, to preserve their beauty. For the look only they had better not be boiled at all, and almost as well for the use, as in this crude state ductions of the garden, when first gathered, are they are scarcely digestible by the strongest stoplump and firm, and have a fragrant freshness no mach. On the other hand, when over boiled, they art can give them again, when they have lost it become vapid, and in a state similar to decay, in to market, as the prices were above the average by long keeping ;-though it will refresh them a which they afford no sweet hurifying juices to the little to put them into cold spring water for some body, but load it with a mass of mere fecculent known, however, to be a first rate judge of the

To boil them in soft water will preserve the ing to them-and must be protected from the acwith straw or mats."

"The action of Frost destroys the life of the Vegetable, and it speedily rots."-Sup. to Edinb. Encyclopedia.

N. B. When greens, &c. are quite fresh gather. ed, they will not require so much boiling, by at they will be tough and unpleasant: lay them in a have been gathered the usual time those are that are brought to public markets.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1824.

17 A tremendous storm occurred in Georgia surface, there is often great exudation or evapo- on the 15th, by which, a correspondent says, immense damage has been done to the cotton-crop -two thirds of his own has been destroyed.

To Gen. La Fayette will arrive at Fort M'Henry, Baltimore, and be there presented under Wash. fibres are less easily divided in chewing, and the Society on Thursday next. The town will be ilwater which exists in vegetable substances, in luminated that night, and a splendid Ball will be given to him on Friday night.

> The Canton Races take place on the 20th, 21st and 22d of October, and many young horses are said to be in training.

IF It will be recollected that the Pennsylvapossible: set a dish to heat, when you put your boiled with them in the same pot, they will spoil nia Cattle Show will take place at Chester, on the Delaware, on the 14th and 15th October.

There is reason to hope, the the next Magridiron may be done by the dutch oven or bonnet. it—and skim it perfectly clean before you put in the greens, &c.—which should not be put in till any previous one. There is a talk of changing the water boils briskly: the quicker they boil, the time by a few days, on account of the month-The marketing tables at the end of this work the greener they will be; when the vegetables ly meeting of the Friends-should it be changed due notice will be given.

> Persons having valuable Horses, or Stock up immediately, or they will lose their colour and of any kind, for sale, will meet with a good market at the next Maryland Cattle Show.

> > PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE-carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard-St., \$5 371 a \$5 50-do wharf, mendously indigestible, and much more trouble-some during their residence in the stomach, than a \$1 5—best white for family flour, \$1 10 a 1 124 -Corn, yellow, 38 cts -White, do 35 a 38-Rye, 374-Oats, 22 a 25-Whiskey, 26 a 28-Cloves Seed, white, per lb. 37 \(\frac{1}{2}\)—Red, do per bush. \(\frac{5}{2}\)75—Saplin, do \(\frac{5}{2}\)5-Timothy, 3—Orchard grass, \$2 50-Herds grass, 2-Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25-No. 2, \$2-Hay, per ton, \$10-Leather, best Sole, 24 to 27 cts. Feathers, live, per lb. 30 a 35fresh; for as the Fishmonger often suffers for the Cotton, Louisiana, 16 to 18 cts.—Georgia, Upland, 15 to 17 cts .- Alabama, 13 to 15-New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.-Merino full blooded 35 to 40 cts.- 3 do is their chief value and excellence, and I should carrots, and similar roots intended to be stored the sheep and free from tags—Coal, pit, foreign, as soon think of roasting an animal alive, as of up, should never be cleaned from the earth adherboiling a vegetable after it is dead.

| Coal, pit, foreign, up, should never be cleaned from the earth adherboiling a vegetable after it is dead.

TOBACCO.- The crop grown in Calvert county, of a young farmer, Philemon Chew, Esq. a member of the Executive Council of this State, was lately sold as follow: 6 hogsheads at \$13 50; one at \$10; two at \$9; and two at \$8 We presume this crop must have come in fine condition sales from that neighbourhood. Mr. Chew is article.

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AGRICULTURE.

"TREATISE ON SOILS AND MANURES BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.

(Continued from our last.)

CORRECTIVES OF ILL-CONSTITUTED SOILS.

The following are simple and efficacious correctives of some bad ingredients in soils, or the water lying higher and imperfectly banked off.excess of some good constituent; the presence of The importance of draining peat land has been which frequently disappoints even the skilful cul- adverted to under I. 5. Where open drains would a par with those of superior quality. tivator, when either the true cause is not suspect - be unsightly or inconvenient, as in the interior of ed, or an appropriate remedy is not known.

2. If there be an excess of hure calcareous matter (chalk or lime) in a soil, its constitution may be improved by turning in, in a green state, some of those vegetables which possess the greatest quantity of acid; also by the application of sand or of clay, with a small proportion of oxide of iron (blacksmith's sweepings) not exceeding one twen-tieth part. The same object may be obtained by

Wery slowly reduced to the state of vegetable riching a son, they should be ploughed in, it possible, when in flower, or at the time when the flower is opening; for in this stage, they contain other solvents artificially applied.

Burning likewise renders clays less coherent; Crops, pond-weeds, the paring of hedges or ditchare calculated to turn lime or chalk into gypsum.* See under VII. 5. why gypsum is sometimes beneficial and sometimes not.

3. When an excess of carbonate of lime (char-

cay, as a top dressing: sand is greatly to be preferred. When heats are acid, or contain ferruginous salts, calcareous matter is absolutely necessary in bringing them into cultivation. When
it, and then to pare off a thick turf and burn it.

The cases in which burning must incontestably be taken up independently of experience, and
they abound in the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to they abound in the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to they abound in the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to they abound in the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to they abound in the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to they abound in the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to they abound in the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to the way of the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to the roots and branches of trees, or which seems to the roots and branches of trees.

The cases in which burning must incontestably be taken up independently of experience, and

soil, (and if the quantity of clay exceed one-sixth of the general mass, it is desirable to reduce the proportion,) one of the best dressings which can for fire; and experiments made upon it before till it is ready to afford nutriment. be applied is a mixture of sand and mild lime; the rubbish of mortar containing both these materials, is an excellent thing to improve the texture of a clayey soil. Clay appears to receive no improvement from lime alone. Sea sand may be used alone with good effect. It would be also

a domestic garden, or ornamented ground, a pav-1. A farmer with a great portion of common ed brick drain is in the end cheaper than a rubble skill is often baffled by iron in its acid combina- drain, because the latter is liable to be soon chok-

> of eminent service in reducing to charcoal, or surface; and which is a useless incumbrance in wood ashes, a great accumulation of woody fibre an undecayed state. already overrunning the field; for woody fibre is "When green crops are to be employed for envery slowly reduced to the state of vegetable riching a soil, they should be ploughed in, if pos-

tieth part. The same object may be obtained by irrigating with any calybeate water (water containing iron,) or by the addition of peat containing vitriolic (i. e. sulphuric) salts; both which and consequently, less retentive of it in stagnant manure. When old pastures are broken up for masses. Another cause of the unproductiveness tillage, not only is the soil enriched by the death of cold clayey adhesive soils, is, that the seed is and slow decay of the plants which have pre-coated with matter impenetrable to air. † When viously deposited soluble matters in the clod; clayey or tenacious soils are burnt, their power but the leaves and roots of the grasses (vegetatcoal united to lime) requires the quality of the or tendency to absorb water from the atmosphere ing just before the change of culture) afford sacsoil to be modified, gypsum applied as a manure, also oxide of iron applied as a corrective, seems to produce the very best effects. Carbonate of lime is mild lime in combination with charcoal absorbed from decayed vegetable or animal matter. The diversified effects of lime as a manure or tendency to absorbe water from the atmosphere ing just before the change of culture) and sacsacsiant sacs before the change of culture) and sacsacsiant sacsacsi absorbed from decayed vegetable or animal matter. The diversified effects of lime as a manure convert a matter that was stiff, damp, and in convert a matter that was stiff, damp, and in convert a matter that was stiff, damp, and in convert a matter giving the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of burning, properly applied may years."

After giving the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of burning, properly applied may years."

After giving the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of burning, properly applied may years."

After giving the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of purple of the process of burning, properly applied may years."

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After giving the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's sequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; the process of purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's applied to the purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's applied to the purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's applied to the purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's applied to the purple of the substance of Sir H. Davy's applied to the purple of the substance of Sir H. Dav 5. An excess of vegetable matter is to be removed either by burning, (see III. paring and burning,) or by the application of earthy materials. The fundamental step in the improvement of peat land, or a bog or marsh, is draining.—Soft of it must be beneficial; and the carbonaceous ed, by the empirical course of laying different into the productive by the matter in the ashes may be more useful to the gredients on land without knowing their precises. productive by the mere application of sand or crop, than the unreduced vegetable fibre, of which operation, were previously few and limited, or

the wood must either be grubbed up and carried be prejudicial, are those of sandy dry flinty soils without calculating all the principal relations beoff, or destroyed by burning; so when the face of containing little animal or vegetable matter: here longing to the subject :- which doctrine is, that to

highly beneficial to introduce as much fermented dung or decayed vegetable matter as would entitle the land to the denomination of a loam.

II. By Draining.—No perennial crops, and but few annual plants, can be successfully cultivated where the land is exposed to winter floods, or contact with fire. It supersedes the trouble which where the subsoil is rendered wet by undersprings, has hitherto attended burning; and in respect to or by heavy leakage from neighbouring pieces of poor soils which would be improved by the two distinct operations of burning and liming in the common mode, it bids fair to bring them sooner on

IV. By Turning in Green Crops as Manure .-This is directly opposed to Burning Turf, in regard to intention and effect; and is particularly soil, it is found to contain the salts of iron, sulhate of iron, or any scid matter, it may be ameliorated by a top-dressing of quick lime; which
converts the sulphate of iron (copperas) into a
manure.

2. If there be an excess of hure calcareaus most serviceable where the basis of vegetable mould

off, or destroyed by burning; so when the face of peat is incumbered by living plants containing it can only be destructive; for it decomposes that bury vegetable manure without fermenting, and much woody fibre, and therefore not proper to be ploughed in the ground, the field must be cleared by one of the same methods.†

6. Where there is a redundancy of clay in a pends.§

again, and of viewing every side of it as it may catch different lights in different positions, parti-

^{*} Elements of Agricultural Chemistry p. 141, 226. † Ibid. p. 142. Vol., 6.—29.

^{*} Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 22. † Ibid. p. 149.

Ibid. p. 234. § Ibid. p. 22.

[†] Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 191.

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(Fallowing in next number.)

-0-APPENDIX

To Doctor Hosack's Address to the Horti-CULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER from SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D. to DAVID HOSACK, M. D. on the improvement of Orchards, Apples, and Cider.

New-York, Sept. 3d, 1824.

My Dear Sir,-Since the apple, as an article for furnishing a vinous liquor, has been referred to me for consideration, I give you with pleasure my opinion, as lecturer on botany and vegetable physiology to the Horticultural Society. The tree affording this fruit, and the agreeable drink the latter yields by fermentation, have long exercised the industry and skill of man. And in the convenient soils of the middle latitudes, many proprietors have considered their culture as matters of high moment.

Nor is this an object of surprise. The appletree, in my judgment, produces some of the best fruit in the world. Many varieties gratify the delicious quality; while yet others again recreate the palate with their exquisite flavour. The expressed juice is well known in one of its ferment-

ing stages as cider, and in another as vinegar.

If there is any room for wonder in the case, it is that more stress has not been laid upon the cultivation of the apple, especially in our parts of North America. It seems to me that the region between James River and the Kaatskill Mountains, including New Jersey and all the southern district of New-York, is peculiarly favourable to orchards of this kind. The trees thrive well; are long-lived; bear the heat, cold, and vicissitudes of the weather; run into endless varieties, which varieties are perpetually on the increase; and they bear grafting and inoculation to admiration.

And still, with so many good qualities, the ap-ple has not risen so high in public estimation as it deserves. There are two obvious reasons for the neglect it has experienced.

mind the idea of a wine, or vinous liquor. How-that one of them produced two bunches the first ever excellent it may be, it is consumed simply as cider; and is not exalted to the rank and dignity of wine. The German tongue is more happy in this respect; for it denominates cider by the name of Affel wein, or apple wine. And if we could establish, from "malus," the Latin name of upon one of them. I wish it could be a taile as malic wine, instead of cider, I am confident its character and credit would be inconsidered in perfectly practicable for wind dent its character and credit would be inconsidered. dent its character and credit would be increased.

The other cause is the preference given to the grape, and its produce. The vine, which produces this fruit, has, like the apple, branched into numberless varieties, and proved itself capable of cultivation over most countries of Southern, and ing land, it would be upon other ground. I have some of middle Europe. The vine has steadily there kept pace with improvement and civiliza-tion. The more common forms of the fermented ment to those who do the work. The beast and drink procured from its fruit have been deemed necessary to life; while the more exquisite modifications are classed among the most precious lux-uries. It has also gained, and deservedly, the fatness of the animals, in the excellent condition consideration due to a valuable and important medicine. In addition to the intrinsic worth of elegancies of the mansion, and in the income and this product, which may be called "grape wine," credit of the owner. This association of a graz of the free his inquiry into the effects of ardent spirits or "wine of the grape," our manners, habits, and ing and bread-staff culture with the maximum of upon the human body and mind. p. 17.

ly be friendly or sociable without it.

Attempts were, soon after the settlement of certain colonies, made to render this country independent of all others, by rearing and dressing the vine. Yet the project, though urged by its advocates early in the seventeenth century, at least two hundred years ago, has hitherto been carried but partially into execution. This has probably arisen from the great ease with which wine has been imported from foreign ports and places; and from the readiness with which our bread-stuffs, fish, and other kinds of food, are exchanged for this sort of drink.

I am satisfied, from long and extensive observation, that our country, south of the latitude of about forty-one degrees, or perhaps a little more, will sustain the grape-vine. The fruit produced in the county of New-York and its vicinity, is abundant and delicious. The liquor prepared by Mr. Legaux, from his vineyard near Philadelphia, proves the vine to afford good fruit. The like favourable report has been made of the Swiss settlement at Vevay, under John James Dufour and his associates. And more recently, Thomas Worthington, Esq. has produced for our tasting an elegant wine, partaking of the qualities uniting sight by their diversity of figure, size, and colour; claret to burgundy, from his own plantation in the others satisfy the smell, by their fragrance, of a State of Ohio. The publication promised by William Lee, Esq. a gentleman well acquainted with the cultivation of the vine, and especially in the tracts watered by the river Garonne in France, may be expected to contain the most correct and recent information on the subject.

But it is not to exotic vines only that we may look. Our indigenous species and varieties pro mise something valuable by culture. The scuphernong of North Carolina, from the place where the river Roanoake empties into the Sound, is already known and approved. The luxuriance of the plants in Alabama, may be understood by Mr. tion of the casks and vessels. N. Bicknell's letter, of a late date, from Clarkesville. "The grape-vines grow to an enormous size, and rise to the tops of the tallest pines. I have seen them as large as my thigh, ten feet from the ground. In an account I read a few days since of the progress of the vine-cultivation in liquor. Pennsylvania, it is stated that cuttings are planted, which bear a few grapes the third year. I was conversing with a gentleman here on the sub-English language, is connected with the name it bears. The word cider does not convey to the mind the idea of a spine on release. year, and bore abundantly the second. There is a native kind here, of delicious flavour, having tartness enough to prevent cloying the appetite. The bunches are very long, and three hundred and sixty-four grapes of a large size were count-ed upon one of them. I wish it could be ascer-

> I consider it perfectly practicable for wine of the grape, both of the foreign and domestic stocks, to be produced in the proper soils and climates of the United States, whenever the agricultural citizens shall turn their attention that way. If I should hesitate or object to this mode of improv. ever considered a country abounding in grass and his master are more plentifully fed. The abundance which passes from the field into the barn of buildings and fences, in the comforts and even

cularly under Sect. V. By Fallowing, and the customs, so much resemble those of the people enjoyment for a free and republican people, is alhead Management of Manure from the Home from whom we have descended, that we can hard most indelible in my mind. Every additional acre most indelible in my mind. Every additional acre thus improved is an additional evidence of prosperity, in my sense of the word; and every acre taken from this culture, and turned to something else, even to the culture of the vine, may be considered as withdrawn from the more interesting business of yielding food and its accompaniments.

The planting of the apple-tree is not liable to this remark. It is consistent with the full exercise of the plough and the hoe, the scythe and the flail, the mill and the tannery. The manifold uses of this fruit are universally known. How, nevertheless, can I forbear to mention the Swaarapple of Poughkeepsie, the Spitzenbergh of Kingston, and the Pippins of Newtown? New-Jersey has become famous for the cide: of New-.Virginia is proud of her Hughes's crab -N. York dwells with satisfaction upon the praises of Paine'stred-streak : and our fellow-citizen, William Cumberland, has been specially occupied for a considerable time in practical trials to bring cider to that degree of purity and excellence, entitling it to the appellation of apple wine.

I really wish, that farmers would turn their thoughts more seriously to the apple, and its vinous products.

The points more immediately worthy of observation, are, among others, the following:

1. The selection of the best fruit for making the particular ciders.

2. The rearing of a sufficient number of trees, to produce a good vintage.

3. The securing thereby the ripening of the apples, at the same time, and at the proper sea-

4. The separation of the select apples from all unripe ones, and from all acerb varieties.

5. The removal of all dirt and heterogenous

6. Attention to the clean and inodorous condi-

7. Proper attention to the process of fermentation, that it be checked by sulphureous fumes, by by cool vaults before it goes too far.

8. The construction of cellars or recesses along side-hills or slopes, for keeping and ripening the

9. Due attention to fining, racking, decanting, and precaution requisite for rendering it as complete as its nature will admit.

Whenever the state of society shall arrive, and I hope it is not very remote, when the apple shall receive that culture and management of which it is susceptible, there will be produced among ourselves liquors or drinks far superior to the greater part of the imported wines, and approaching, with due care and art, the virtues of the most highly esteemed and fashionable of them all.

I avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate you on the good already done by the members, and the prospect of an enlargement as well as a continuance of their useful labours: and I conclude my communication by a renewed assurance of my good feeling and high regard.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

Extract from Observations on the Domestic Wines of the United States, by the late Dr. RUSH.*

It is to be lamented that the grape is not yet sufficiently cultivated in our country, to afford wine for our citizens; but many excellent substitutes may be made for it, from the native fruits of all the states. If two barrels of cider, fresh from the press, are boiled into one, and afterwards fermented, and kept for two or three years in a dry cellar, it affords a liquer, which, according to the

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made, has the taste of Malaga or Rhenish wine. It affords, when mixed with water, a most agreeable drink in summer. I have taken the liberty of calling it Pomona Wine. There is another method of making a pleasant wine from the apple, by adding four and twenty gallons of new cider to this soluble drink in summer. I have taken the liberty of calling it Pomona Wine. There is another method of making a pleasant wine from the apple, by adding four and twenty gallons of new cider to this made ready, in case the liquor is should become foul or turbid."

In the principal experiment which I made, after a dissolving five pounds of blue vitriol in hot water, I added as much cold water as covered four three gallons of syrup made from the expressed bushels of wheat (gently poured in and skimmed, and too well known to need description. In this principal experiment which I made, after the calculation of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country, by the name of the Carolina distance of the country by own observation, I am not sufficiently acquainted with its peculiar symptoms and characteristics to describe it accurately; but, to the south-ties to a disease among cattle, known, in this juice of sweet apples. When thoroughly fer- as directed above,) which, after remaining from country, also, it has been gradually and constantmented, and kept for a few years, it becomes fit four to six hours, was taken out, rolled in plaisfor use. The blackberry of our fields, and the ter, and sown immediately. Three bushels more, destructively prevalent on some adjoining plantaraspberry and currant of our gardens, afford like- which was as much as the solution remaining tions. Any one possessing the knowledge of any wise an agreeable and wholesome wine, when would cover, were then put into it, and after steep-effectual means of either prevention or cure, pressed, and mixed with certain proportions of ing the same length of time, plaistered and sown would render an essential service, to this part of sugar and water, and a little spirit, to counteract as the first, &c. &c. The other trials were made, our State, by making it known through the pages is no objection to these cheap and home-made not materially, variant from the foregoing. wines, that they are unfit for use till they are two! The results were, 1st. A complete exemption

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

Cumberland Co. (Va.) Sept. 13, 1824. Dear Sir,-As the season for sowing wheat is whatever cause it may be effected. now drawing nigh, I have thought it might be useful to such of your readers as have the misfortune to have their crops infected with the Farmer, the results of some experiments made, last year, to test the efficacy of blue Vitriol as a vest was corrective of that disease. Though a remedy disease." discovered but few years since, it has been extenthough it may have been done without making it will not be thought an expensive remedy. the results known to the public.

of that loathsome malady, I determined to try the effect of the blue vitriol upon it.

rally is, in dry weather, in five or six hours. Afof the sulphate should be added for each succeed- your readers as may be conversant with the sub-from grass, are most liable to it. Molten grease

quality of the apple from which the cider is ing bag, until from ten to twelve bags have been ject, to a disease among cattle, known, in this

the disposition to an excessive fermentation. It with smaller quantities, in modes somewhat, but of the American Farmer.

or three years old. The foreign wines in com- from smut; the most diligent and repeated exammon use in our country, require not only a much inations not having detected a single head of smutlonger time to bring them to perfection, but to ted wheat in any of the three different places prevent their being disagreeable even to the where the vitriol had been used. 2d, An invigorated growth of the wheat plant—the produce bran and oats, and suffering them to stand till of the steeped wheat being easily distinguishable nearly cold. Mashes are sometimes made with and more uniform height, as well as by the grea- from fever. ter size and firmness of its stems. 3dly. A superated and more healthy growth of the plant, by out and washed with some astringent lotion; such

whatever cause it may be effected.

The result of the first trial made by Mr. Hipkys, as stated by himself, was, that "by the use of blue vitriol, he had a beautiful crop of wheat sheath of the bull, which upon being drawn will

The entire success which has attended my use the following lotion : sively used in some parts of the continent of Eu- of the vitriol, has determined me to employ it rope, viz: Switzerland, (where it was first discovered,) in Flanders, and in France; and lately, stance; that which I use having cost me but twenin England, where, though the trials have been ty cents per pound; which, allowing one pound fewer than might have been expected, yet, those actually made have been singularly and decisively successful. I have seen no intimation of any repetition of the experiment in the United States, require the application of it again for many years, conveniently done, let the mixture stand for some

The species of wheat known in this part of the country by the name of the purple straw, and which is justly considered as one of the most hardy and productive of the red wheats, has long been remarked as peculiarly liable to the smut. Being unwilling to abandon the cultivation of it, and desirous at the same time to free it from all taint of that loatheaver maked at least the same time to free it from all taint of that loatheaver maked at least the same time to free it from all taint of that loatheaver maked at least the same time to free it from all taint operation as many substances will get use. By washing the part three or four times, the fullest effect to the solution, "the wheat should it fail of the purple straw, and sometimes only once with this lotion, a cure will generally be effected; but should it fail of healing the ulcers, let each of them be carefully touched with lunar caustic, previous to the whole cultarly attended to; as you thereby get clear of being washed with the lotion. It is said that the all light and diseased grains. The great specific passage of a cow is sometimes affected in the desirous at the same time to free it from all taint to operation as many substances will ged with the same label. ty for that operation, as many substances will ged with the same lotion. float upon it which will sink in common water. Molten Grease.—"The

in his communication to the London Farmer's to have been successfully used by some as a reme-Journal, viz: "Dissolve five pounds of blue vitriol dy for smut; but entirely without success. The success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. The success of the pitiable state in which veterinately without success. much cold water as may be sufficient to cover lieve, when properly done proved effectual: but, have known better, says, 'by molten grease is three bushels of wheat, which should be passed besides that, in this part of the country, it is dif meant a fat or oily discharge with the dung, and through a riddle in order that all light grains may swim on the surface and be skimmed off. After being repeatedly stirred and cleared of light good deal of trouble, and the lime is apt to excoprains, the wheat is suffered to remain in the lirit to procure the lime in a suitable state for it arises from a colliquation or melting down of that use, the operation itself is attended with a being repeatedly stirred and cleared of light good deal of trouble, and the lime is apt to excoprains, the wheat is suffered to remain in the lirit to hands of the scedsmen. The use of the later writers, have held the same opinion." I quor for five or six hours; but it has remained, in one or two instances, from twelve to twentyfor the further encouragement of those who may of Bartlet's theory or explanation of the disease, four hours without experiencing any bad effect. have any disposition to make trial of it, it may but do not think he is correct in stating, that it is

Very respectfully, your most obedient, JOHN P WILSON.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Mash .- The mash most commonly used is made by pouring boiling water on bran, or a mixture of from that of the wheat adjoining by its greater malt, particularly for horses that are recovering

Muttering of the Yard .- A discharge from the riority in the quality of the grain. The latter, sheath of the penis, sometimes attended with exhowever, is the natural consequence of an invigo-coriation or ulceration. The penis is to be drawn

smut, to communicate, through the American entirely free from smut, and every other disease." be found inflamed and ulcerated. In order to ex-In the second year's trial, "the result at har-vest was again crops of grain entirely free from ced on his back. The yard is then to be gently drawn out of the sheath, and well bathed with

> Powdered sulphate of zinc (white vitriol,) four ounces.

> Powdered acetate of lead (sugar of lead;) six ounces.

time, and the clear part may be poured off for It should be borne in mind, that in order to give use. By washing the part three or four times,

Molten Grease .- "This disease," says Mr. the effect of the blue vitriol upon it.

To the use of it I followed, nearly, the method of Mr. Hipkys, of Birmingham, as stated by him vear made trial of a strong lay of wood ashes, said fondu of the French, is in itself one of the strong-It is then taken out and thrown upon the floor.—
If it is to be sown broadcast, it should be crusted with lime in the usual way; but for drilling, it is stirred about until it becomes dry, which it generally is in dry creating any bad enect. Have any disposition to make trial of it, it may but do not think he is correct in stating, that it is as likely to happen to a horse with little fat as spectable authority, Sir John Sinclair, that, "for one that has much; nor do I think that it resembles the dysentery of the human subject. Molten stirred about until it becomes dry, which it generally is in dry controlled." continued exertion when a horse is not prepared ter the first two or three bags of three bushels each, have passed through this liquid, one pound P. S. I wish to call the attention of such of exercise, or such as have been recently taken

toms are more or less aggravated according to pint of castor oil; but if the bowels are loose, and the dung of that greasy appearance before described, let the horse take frequently some decoction of linseed, oatmeal gruel, or gruel made with arrow-root. When a horse has recovered from this disease, there may remain a tendency to costiveness, which should be counteracted by bran mashes or green food.

Moulting .- About the latter end of September or beginning of October, horses generally suffer a change in their constitution, attended with some degree of weakness or faintness, at the same time a considerable change takes place in the thickness and length of their hair; and though they do not usually cast their coats at this season as they do in spring, it is commonly called their dent, Richard Peters, in the chair. moulting season. In the spring another moulting ing communications were made. takes place; the winter coat is thrown off and exchanged for one that is shorter and smoother.

ged with great violence in Europe, of twenty that gestive organs.
were attacked with it nineteen died; no certain 2. Isaac Conard, of Lampeter Township, Lanremedy had been discovered, nor any effectual mode of prevention, except separating the healthy from the sick. He recommends however account of his mode of resetting a fence, the bleeding and purging at the commencement of posts of which have decayed at the surface. the disorder, with setons in the dewlap. After the operation of the purgative, he considers opilates, aromatics, &c. as the most proper remedies, Mease, in answer to one, requesting the communication of the purgative, he considered to the development of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the pupa or chrysation of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative, and the various forms of the pupa or chrysation of the purgative pupa or chrysation of the pupa or chrysation or chrysation of the pupa or chrysation of the pupa or chrysation or chrysation of the pupa or chrysation or chrysa The reader is referred for a further account of nication of information, as to the causes of the this destructive disorder to a Treatise on Cattle failure of Hill and Bundy's process for preparing by John Mills, published by J. Johnson, which conflax for spinning, without dew-retting or watertains an abstract of the various opinions that have retting.

is, in fact, only a sympton, which sometimes at racefully. Some horses do not require this ope- leaving blunt ends to the flax, thus breaking the tends inflammatory fever or general inflammation. ration, particularly such as are well bred, and are According to Gibson, 'molten grease is always docked at an early age; but others that carry accompanied with a fever, with heat, restless- their tails almost close to their buttocks are cerness, starting tremors or tremblings, great in-ward sickness, shortness of breath, and sometimes sists in making two or three incisions in the under with the symptoms of pleurisy; and these symp- part of the tail, extending quite across, or as far by first boiling it in soap and water to dissolve the as there is no hair produced. The first cut should the previous state of the horse, or the degree of be about two or three inches from the basis of both vegetables to the woody part-the solution violence in the treatment he has met with. His the tail, and a similar space should be left be-dung will then be extremely greasy; and he will tween the first and second, and second and third in Europe, by steeping them in pools of water, fall into a scouring, not unlike the greasy diarrheas that happen to men in somewhat of the like circumstances," When a horse is attacked with inflammatory fever, the symptoms are not always the same, but vary according to the part that the same, but vary according to the part that the same is a most of fever and the violence of the same is a most of fever and the violence of the same is a most of fever and the violence of the same in pools of water, incision. On making the second incision, if the discovery on the dew in the summer, and the other to the weather all winter. The success the same, but vary according to the part that the same is a second and third in Europe, by steeping them in pools of water, incision. On making the second incision, if the discovery of them to the dew in the summer, and the other to the weather all winter. The success attending the boiling process, as regards hemp, the same, but vary according to the part that the violence of the same is a second and third in Europe, by steeping them in pools of water, incision. On making the second incision, if the discovery of them to the dew in the summer, and the other to the weather all winter. The success attending the boiling process, as regards hemp, the same, but vary according to the part that water and the other to the weather all winter. The success attending the boiling process, as regards hemp, the same is a second incision, if the discovery of the Abbe Brâlle,) is undeniable; happens to be most affected, and the violence of the disorder. Thus, in inflammatory fever, there may be either inflammation of the lungs, of the bowels, or of the urinzry organs; or it may be attended with that peculiar affection of the may be attended with that peculiar affection of the may be seen in a horse dealer's rable where cous membrane of the bowels, which constitutes ratus may be seen in a horse dealer's stable, where lished in the Archives of Useful Knowledge, vol. molten grease. Plentiful bleeding is the first and it is always kept ready. The morning after the 1. p. 198. The process of boiling in soapy water, most important remedy for this coorder; which operation the bandages are to be loosened; the effects in a few hours, what exposure to the dew, may be repeated after a few hours, should it appear necessary. If there be griping pains, and through at the upper part of the tail, by which that of hemp in four or five months;—that is, if the dung is voided in small slimy knobs, give a the part will be no longer compressed, and all separates the fibre from the wood, and prepares danger avoided. After the upper part of the the vegetables for the subsequent operations nebandage is cut through, nothing more is to be cessary for ridding them of the wood, and obtain-done; as matter forms in the wounds they will ing the fibre in a state for spinning. The boiling fall off. No kind of dressing or covering is ne- process, moreover, completely frees both vegetacessary for the wounds; indeed they heal sooner when exposed to the air, and left entirely to does not attend the mode of dew or water-retting. nature. It is generally necessary to keep the tail The vessels necessary for boiling them are simin pulley about three weeks.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, Sept. 21, 1824.

The Society held a stated meeting. The Presi. which are tedious and always neent, Richard Peters, in the chair. The follow-

At these periods horses require particular care, to the Society, by way of Boston, a bag containing some species of the flies that attack farm stock and cannot bear exposure to rain, or cold winds, Bologna hemp seed, and Cremona flax seed: the undergo. Upon comparing these attentively, with particularly after having been heated by exercise, former is twice the length and strength of the the fine monograph by Bracy Clark, Veterinary without suffering from it; hence arise colds, Russian Hemp, and is moreover fair and white. Surgeon of London, on that subject, the figures coughs, inflamed eyes, and swelling of the legs: It sells at Leghern for two thirds more per pound were found to be very accurate. The species at such times also they are unfit for severe work, than the Russian. The Cremona flax sells, in-figured and greatly magnified, are, particularly during the autumnal or October moult variably, for double of all other flax known. Ining; their work therefore should be moderate, structions were said to be forwarded with the and their strength supported by food of the best seeds, for the cultivation of both plants. Seeds quality. Should the horse appear much fatigued of Cauliflower, Brocoli, and of Naples Fennel after his work, cordials will be found useful.

Murrain.—Malignant, Epidemic, or Pestilential Fever.—This is the most serious epidemic that has ever appeared among domestic animals, and has raged occasionally from the earliest historical accounts. According to M. Sauvages, salt; it is highly fragrant and agreeable, and has raged occasionally from the earliest historical accounts. According to M. Sauvages, salt; it is highly fragrant and agreeable, and the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with torical accounts. According to M. Sauvages, salt; it is highly fragrant and agreeable, and the largest cellery and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery, and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery. This fly lays its eggs on the backs of horned the largest cellery and is eaten at desert with the largest cellery. Professor of Medicine at Montpellier, who was leaves on the palate a refreshing and odoriferous an accurate observer of the disorder when it ra-balm, while it invigorates the stomach and di-

staple, and rendering it much less fit to make a strong smooth thread, than when the flax is pre-pared and dressed in the usual way. This difficulty might be obviated by adopting the process now pursued in France in preparing hemp, viz. gummy-resinous matter which unites the fibre of bles from the colouring matter, an advantage that ple and cheap; and in districts where flax is much attended to, the business of preparing it for the brake and hackle might be profitably pursued. Farmers would find it to their interest to pay toll for having their flax thus treated, and for being saved part of the trouble of boiling the thread and bleaching the cloth made from it-operations which are tedious and always necessary, when

4. Mr. John Meer, of Philadelphia, presented 1. A letter to Dr. Mease from Mr. Appleton, to the Society, a large painting on rollers contain-Consul U. S. Leghorn, announcing his having sent ing twenty-six figures of the various forms which

1. The Bot-Fly of Horses, (E strus Equi.)
2. Another horse fly, (E hæmorrhoidalis.)
3. The Red-Bot fly, (E Veterinus.)
The larvæ of these infest the cuticular lining

cattle, producing what are commonly called warbles and sometimes death.

5. Sheep-Bot-Fly. (E. ovis,) infesting the nostrils and sinuses of the frontal bone of sheep, and

The male and female flies, the grub (larva) or

NATURAL HISTORY.

Carrier Pigeons.—The first mention we find tains an abstract of the various opinions that have been published on the subject.

The principle cause assigned was, the force riers, is by Ovid in his "Metamorphoses," who required to separate the fibre from the woody ses, to raise the tail, and make them carry it more part of the stalk, whence the fibre was broken, with purple, gave notice of his having been victoria. to his father at Ægina.

by Brutus to keep up a correspondence with the

When the city of Ptolemais, in Syria, was invested by the French and Venetians, and it was ready to fall into their hands, they observed a pigeon flying over them, and immediately conjectured that it was charged with letters to the garrison. On this the whole army raising a loud geons belonging to that city, who had been con shout, so confounded the poor arial post, that it fell to the ground, and on being seized, a letter was found under its wings, from the sultan, in one hundred and eighty miles, in six hours! which he assured the garrison that, "he would be with them in three days, with an army sufficient to raise the siege." For this letter the bespot where they had brought up their young, that siegers substituted another to this purpose, "that they are thus rendered useful to mankind.

the garrison must see to their own safety, for the When a young one flies very hard at home, and the garrison must see to their own safety, for the sultan had such other affairs pressing him, that is come to its full strength, it is carried in a basimmediately surrendered .- The sultan appeared of the country .- Percy Anecdotes. on the third day, as promised, with a powerful army, and was not a little mortified to find the city already in the hands of the Christians.

Carrier pigeons were again employed but with better success, at the siege of Leyden, in 1675 .-The garrison were, by means of the information the enemy, despairing of reducing the place, with dered such essential service, should be maintain-ed at the public expense, and that at their death.

1. What is the best kind of soil, or manure, for ed at the public expense, and that at their death, they should be embalmed and preserved in the town house, as a perpetual token of gratitude.

In the east, the employment of pigeons for the conveyance of letters is still very common; par ticularly in Syria, Arabia, and Egypt. Every ba-shaw has generally a basket full of them sent him broad cast? from the grand seraglio, where they are bred, and in case of any insurrection or other emergency, he is enabled, by letting loose two or more of these extraordinary messengers, to convey intelligence to the government long before it could be possibly obtained by other means.

In Flanders, great encouragement is also given to the training of pigeons; and at Antwerp there is an annual competition of the society of pigeon

fanciers.

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In England, the use of the carrier pigeons is at present wholly confined to the gentlemen of the fancy, who inherited it from the heroes of Tyburn; with whom it was of old a favourite practice, to let loose a number of pigeons at the moment the fatal cart was drawn away, to notify to distant friends the departure of the unhappy cri- feet each way. It consists of hard wood slats, or minal.

The diligence and speed with which these feathered messengers wing their course is extraordinary. From the instant of the liberation, their flight is directed through the clouds, at an immense height to the place of their destination .for breath, and then they are to be seen common-

Some years ago, a gentleman sent a carrier pi tached to the front ends of said bolts. The hooks seed was gone, she was visibly attended. I fed her geon from London, by the stage coach, to his are attached to staples driven into the side bars. regularly in this way about two months, in which

tor at the Olympic games on the very same day friend in St. Edmunsbury, together with a note, desiring that the pigeon, two days after the arri-Pliny informs us, that during the siege of Mo-val there, might be thrown up precisely when dena by Mark Anthony, pigeons were employed the town clock struck nine in the morning.—This was done accordingly, and the pigeon arrived in London, and flew to the Bull Inn in Bishopgate street, into the loft, and was there shown at half an hour past eleven o'clock, having flown seventytwo miles in two hours and a half.

At the annual competition of the Antwerp pigeon fanciers in 1819, one of the thirty-two piveyed to London, and there let loose, made the transit back, being a distance in a direct line of

it was impossible for him to come to their suc-ket or otherwise about half a mile from home,

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

ONIONS.

SIR,-I believe there has nothing yet been pubthus conveyed to them, induced to stand out, till lished in your paper respecting the raising of Onions. As I have had but little experience in drew. On the siege being raised, the Prince of raising them, I wish some gentleman, well ac-Orange ordered that the pigeous who had ren- quainted with cultivating them, would answer

their growth?
2. What time of the season is best to put the seed in the ground?

3. In what manner will the same piece of ground produce the most,-in hills, drills, or

4. What is the best mode of preserving a quantity through the winter?—and any other use ful information relating to the raising of Onions.

Yours, truly, S. PRESTON. Stockport, (Pa.)

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING CIDER.

ing cider from the pomace will be of use to some lbs. 8 oz-at 10 cents per lb. \$10.05. of your readers, you may insert it in the New England Farmer.

Instead of the hoop formerly in use, a square box is made use of in this improvement. box is in the form of a cube three and an half pieces of timber, three and an half feet long, three inches wide, and one inch thick, which are placed in a perpendicular position, at one fourth of an inch distance from each other.-These slats hard wood, of three inches perpendicular diametached to the front ends of said bolts The hooks seed was gone, she was visibly attered.

This construction renders it easy to take off the front bars and slats, in order to discharge the pomace. Hoops or boxes of this sort, excepting the eye-bolts and nuts, &c. for taking off the front part, are in use in Hingham, (Mass.) and its neighbourhood. This contrivance obviates the necessity of cutting down and new-laying the cheese, &c. for the purpose of extracting the liquor from its sides, according to the old method. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Dorchester, Sept. 22, 1824. J. MEANS.

IF A model of the machine above described may be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

In a Treatise on Fruit Trees, by William Coxe Esq. page 77, a box in some degree similar to that above mentioned, is thus described, as in use

in making cider from the crab apple.

"Three pieces of tough white-oak on each side, are connected together by tenons and mortices, so as to form a hollow square of five feet by four in the pigeon free to pursue his course. The garrimile, then two, four, eight, ten, twenty, &c. till son, deprived by his decree of all hopes of relief, at length it will return from the futhermost parts and half an inch thick which stand unright the country. the crib is fixed on the press; the mortices are rivetted with iron bands, and the tenons secured by iron pins three quarters of an inch thick, to resist the pressure of the beam. In this crib no straw is necessary, the pomace being sufficiently fibrous and tough to prevent its passage through the slats, with the severest pressure."

The method described by Mr Means, of de! taching the front part of the box or crib, by means of bolts and nuts, is, we believe, his own invention; and we are of opinion that it will prove a valuable improvement on the original invention.

DEAR SIR,-At the suggestion of some of my friends, who, as well as myself, have occasionally noticed in your valuable paper, several accounts of the weights and ages of different animals, and especially of swine, I have consented to trouble you with a description of one raised on my farm in 1821.

In the year 1821 there was raised on the farm of Mr. Thaddeus Leavitt, in Suffield, (Con) from one sow, three pigs which in the month of May, at seven weeks old, were killed, dressed, and sold, and weighed as follows, viz. the first weighed 28 pounds, 8 ounces—the second 31 lbs 12 oz.—and MR. FESSENDEN,-If you think that the fol- the third 40 lbs. 4 oz -and were all sold at 10 lowing description of an Improved Hoop for press- cents per pound .- Total weight of the three 100

From the Agricultural Almanac.

CHEAP METHOD OF FATTENING CATTLE. Communicated by Mr. Nathan Landon, of Litch field.

There is a way to fatten cattle, in the absence of the common means, scarcely inferior to the best, as the following instances will prove. I fatare secured to two joist-bands which are made of ted an ox and a three year old heifer, the winter past, without either corn or potatoes, for less ex-They are believed to dart onwards in a straight ter, and four inches horizontal diameter. The pense than even that of common keeping, by a line, and never descend, except when at a loss upper band is placed within twelve inches of the preparation of cut straw, &c. as follows:- I boiled top, and the lower band within nine inches of the about two quarts of flaxsced and sprinkled on it ly, at dawn of day, lying on their backs on the ground, with their bills open, sucking in with hasty avidity the dew of the morning. Of their speed, theinstances related, are almost incredible.

The Consul of Alexandria daily sends despatch

The front part of the box is kept in place by small tenons in the side-bars or joists, which te-mush. I fattened the heifer first She was of es by these means to Aleppo in five hours, though nons pass into the front bars, and are secured by the common size, and in good order, to winter. I couriers occupy the whole day in proceeding with the nons pass into the front bars, and are secured by the common size, and in good order, to winter. I couriers occupy the whole day in proceeding with the nons pass into the front bars, and are secured by the common size, and in good order, to winter. I gave her about three pecks, which she are vorathe utmost expedition from one town to the other.

boiled flax seed with other ingredients in proportion.-When she was butchered, she weighed 584 pounds, 84 lbs. of which was tallow. She would not have sold, before fattening, for more than 16 dollars-I sold two quarters of her for \$18 13, She cost me not more than \$10, exclusive of the hay she ate, which was chiefly scalded as above. On the first of February I began with the ox. fed him about 4 months, but not altogether as well as I did the heifer. He digested about one pint of boiled flax seed a day, prepared as above, which families, on an average, earn as much, it amounts I suppose formed half the fat in these two cattle. to £182,500,000. A very important considera-The ox was short, measured 7 feet 2 inches, and tion, no doubt, why productive labour should, TO CURE THE GAPES IN CHICKENS when killed weighed 1082 lbs. had 180 lbs. of tallow. He cost me while fattening 25 cents a day. lity of a State. He had previously cost me white fattening 25 cents a day. In the Second volume of the American Farmer, He had previously cost me 35. My net gain in fattening these two cattle was more than all I have cleared before in fattening oxen, and cows, have cleared before in fattening oxen, and cows, in 15 years; and this is owing, I think chiefly to the use of flax seed. I never fattened cattle that the use of flax seed. I never fattened cattle that made her passage round Cape Horn in 4 more made her passage of this disease were their fare with somuch natural ease and regularity as these. I would therefore recommend the above preparation to the attention of farmers as proved in fineness, in better condition for market, and is much improved in fineness, in better condition for market, ed. It is this: Take as much kitchen soap as my, one half of your corn may be saved, to produce abundance is the land, and your garners shall overflow with oil and fatness. I shall purimprove it, and I trust I shall be enabled to say, the half has not been told.

Litchfield, (Con.)

Extracts from late numbers of the London Farmers' Journal.

QUERIES ON SALTING HAY. Northamptonshire, June 14, 1823.

Sir,—Having heard of the great advantage of salting hay in the stack, and intending to try it this ensuing season, I should be much obliged to you, or any of your numerous correspondents, who would, through the medium of your valuable Journal, inform me whether the common salt is generally used for that purpose, and the proper quantity per ton, and manner of laying it on; and also of the proper sort of salt to be given to cattle, and the best method of giving it them.

TYRO. I remain, your constant reader,

We have given publicity to this letter in hopes of producing as fine wool as any country, that some of our correspondents will furnish us. You have repeatedly requested your reconstructions. out very good, and was much relished by cattle .-It is true that such hay would serve as a men-merchant to pay five per cent. for selling. Last struum for the salt, and if a little of it were given year we had but one offer for our wool, and refusnow and then (twice or thrice a week,) it would soon be greedily devoured. But it does not fol-sheep, which I sold at 70 cents, washed on the low, nor is it reasonable, that cattle should have sheep. This year from the same sheep, I sold none but salt hay to eat; first, because you do the wool at 45 cents in the dirt; it will waste by Mr. President Levy, who in delivering his none but salt hay to eat; first, because you do the wool at 45 cents in the dirt; it will waste by Mr. President Levy, who in delivering his not know how much salt you give them; and see about 50 per cent, by cleaning; and all my other opinion, expressed himself nearly in these terms. cond, because the salt is an alterative, and ought not to be made an article of daily use. It will waste about 45 per cent. and was from a flock imperious duty. I am called upon as a Judge, to probably pall the appetite, and it is obvious that averaging full 15-16th merino blood; and the wool deliver the prisoner to the claimant, as his masto do good it must become by habit a species of taken last year from the same flock, washed on ter, in order that he may remove to Virginia as condiment, useful to digestion; whereas it is certhe sheep, at 56 cents. My father's lot of 3,000 lb. his slave. I feel the importance of the subject tain that no such matter is constantly wanted.— was all in the dirt, and the flock 1.3 full blood, the under my consideration in every point of view; We are very sensible of the utility of salt for cattle and sheep; but especially in elevated districts, and on cold clay land. It is probable that salt at six month's credit. Wool washed on the sheep, self, and without any expectation of ever holding may occasionally be given with advantage to all 3.4 to 7.8 blood, sells here generally at 42 to 50 one, I am certainly disinterested, and if it were cattle and sheep (especially ewes in lamb, or cents. Our manufacturers have not as yet paid an unsettled question, if, in the language of Lawsuckling,) during the cold spring season. Rock for fine wool as much as they have for course in yers, it were Res Integra, I should probably en-

time she had eaten about one hundred bushels of salt is quite as good for all these purposes as the other, -but it should be bruised fine until they learn to take it .- Edit. Farmers' Journal.

> In a petition lately presented to the House of Commons from Middlesex and Surry, a curious table was exhibited, to shew the importance of labour and employment (provided the labour of the employed return value to the employers.)-Five millions of lebourers at 12d, a day, received and distribute £91,250,000 annually; and if their to £182,500,000. A very important considera above all things, be provided for by the civil po-

which states that on Thursday morning the sea sue this method of feeding, and endeavour to emitted such a dreadful effluvia, as to awaken the inhabitants from their sleep. So pernicious were its effects that the fish taken were nearly dead. The sea appears covered with a sort of oily matter for miles along the coast .- Exeter News.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

WOOL-various samples-late and present prices compared.

Mountains, and the skin is deposited in a room in

merchant to pay five per cent. for selling. Last ed selling all, except a small lot from selected would justify him in doing so. wool that was in the dirt at 40 cents, and that will

proportion to the real value. The raisers of wool ought not to be compelled to send their wool from nome, and pay five per cent. for selling, and the manufacturer ought to be willing to encourage the growing of wool by purchasing directly from the farmer. If wool is even sent from the farm, it ought to go into the hands of a stapler, and put into the market well assorted and clean.

Hartford, (Conn.) 1st Sept. 1824.

-0-FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

In the second volume of the American Farmer, appeared so calm, so hearty, and digested all and five days. She has a full cargo of wool and so fatal among my fowls as to induce me to break a good substitute for corn. I kept my cows on it alone in the month of March for one third the expense of hay. It makes rich milk and excellent butter. Farmers! by a proper attention to econobeen productive.

He is this: Take as much kitchen soap as will cover the thumb nail, and having mixed it alone in the month of March for one third the expense of hay. It makes rich milk and excellent settlements in that quarter, and the crops had butter. Farmers! by a proper attention to econobeen productive. We have just seen a letter from Dawlish, next to impossible that it should fail.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

September 23, 1824.

This morning the case of Negro George came before the President of the District Court and was decided by him. He had been claimed as the runaway slave of a Mr. John H. Winder, of North-ampton County, Virginia. Two witnesses had sworn on Tuesday last, to their knowledge of his having been in the service of the said Winder, Sir,—I enclose you a few samples of wool from my Saxon and Merino Sheep, and a sample of wool from the skin of a wild sheep, native of N. time to procure witnesses from Chester County to America. This sheep was killed near the Rocky prove his freedom, time was allowed him for that purpose until this morning, the 23d, at half past the New-York Institution, and there remains for nine. He appeared at the time and produced one worms to eat and mice to make nests of. This is witness who had seen and known him in Chester a loose lock taken when the worms had seperated County, but as that witness knew nothing of him it from the pelt; and I think the sight of it will till after the period, at which it had been proved convince any man that North America is capable he had absconded from Northampton County, with real facts and experiments on salting hay: different States, to give you the price of wool of what we know of it from actual observation, and different qualities. I shall probably be the first that does comply with your request. Last week have read of such things as hay being totally spoiled in the rain, and being salted in the stack it came out very wood, and was much reliable to the price of wool of the prisoner, resourced in the rain, and being salted in the stack it came we have always till last year sold it immediately. after shearing; never have sent it to a commission discover further proof in his behalf, pledging himself to give the court no trouble, unless the evidence should be obtained, which in his opinion

"I sit here in the discharge of a painful, but ter, in order that he may remove to Virginia as rest averaged 15-16th merino blood, and will waste as it may affect in its consequence, the prisoner, about 50 per cent. and he sold it at 40 cents; all the master and the nation. Holding no slave myjustify such a claim. But I do not sit here to ex press my own speculative opinions on the theories of others, but to pronounce the law as it has been

ted States, or of this State.

The Act of Congress does not, intend (at least, servation. so it appears on the face of it) a Trial, the properhaps be sufficient, if evidence on the part of the National Intelligencer, but rather, by with- the master alone were heard by me, because, drawing the heavy and extended Reports from its lars, bound in boards, for the volume now anlaw provides that the question of slavery, may be there tried. (His Honor then referred to a case in 5th Serg't. and R. 62, to show that this construction of the Act of Congress had been

adopted in Pennsylvania.)

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The Constitution of the United States, has repassed in conformity to it are the Supreme Law equivalent provision, had not been introduced into what has heretofore been said upon questions it. The inhabitants of the Southern States had which are continually recurring for discussion, repeal the Act. However this may have been, it is certain that the Southern States would not have entered into the Union, or continued in it without the recognition of this right, so all important to them. I shall not therefore do what it is our first duty to preserve entire.

slave's identity; as I have no sufficient reason to

moved to Virginia.

-00 REGISTER OF DEBATES IN CONGRESS, proper Indexes to the whole.

PROSPECTUS .- According to an intimation heretofore given, there will be published at the Office of the National Intelligencer, during the next ses- hundred pages, at least, and will be furnished to the breast I mean,) on an average of eight or ten sion of Congress, and, if encouraged by the approbation of the public, at every session thereafprobation of the public, at every session thereafter, a Register of Debates in Congress, inscriber's option, at three dollars for the volume, for every morning for sixty years past. A fever Speeches on topics of general interest, in each ses of transmission beyond the limits of the city. two or three times in my life.

declared by the paramount authority of the Uni-ted States, or of this State. | of the most authentic cast, printed with great re-gard to accuracy, and in a form for durable pre-

This undertaking is not of course intended to ceedings are meant to be summary, and it would substitute or supersede the Reports of Debates for ally paid for in advance. when the slave reaches his master's State, the columns, to enable that Proprietors of the Jour-nounced. nal to furnish, every day, in a comprehensive form, intelligible Reports of the Proceedings and ing the next, and of the first Session of every Con-Discussions on the day preceding, in both Houses. The "REGISTER" is necessarily an experiment,

but it is an experiment the success of which we see no reason to doubt. Every one who takes an with indexes which might lead the inquirer to scribers. of the Land, to which the most imperious princi-ples of duty and interest oblige me to conform. who engaged in debate. Such a work would be Let it be recollected that this constitution gave us an elementary book for young politicians, and we the rank and high standing among nations which have no hesitation in asserting that the possession we now enjoy. It never could have been adopt of such a one, from the commencement of the ed, it never could have been ratified by a majori-ty of the States, if the clause alluded to, or some mense value to the nation, were it only to show

GALES & SEATON.

Washington, September, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The publication of GALES & SEATON'S RElays in me, to sever, or endanger the Union by GISTER OF DEBATES IN CONGRESS will com- time to those disposed to fulfil them; and now,

It will contain as full and accurate Reports as believe that he is likely to obtain any testimony can be obtained of all Debates on main questions, that could be useful to him; as my determination and of all interesting Debates on incidental questhat could be useful to him; as my determination will not settle the question whether he is a slave to or not, I hold myself bound to decide that he be delivered to the agent of his master to be removed to Virginia. ject of Debate; such Documents, connected with reading small print. My hearing is distinct in

tertain strong doubts how far human laws could House of Congress, than has ever heretofore been The sheets will be transmitted as completed, published, or than can be given to the public without regard to any particular days, as the pubthrough the ordinary and limited channel, the co-lumns of a newspaper. This compilation will be paration of the matter of which it is to be com-

> The subscription will in no case, unless within the city, and not then unless specially indicated, be understood to extend beyond the volume actu-

> To non-subscribers the price will be four dol-

gress, will, it is supposed, fill about one thousand pages, or perhaps more, making one very large volume, or two of a handsome size—the first Session of each Congress being nearly double the ducognized and established the master's right, and interest in our political history, as well as all ration of the second. The price of the Register the laws of Pennsylvania have directed me to those who engage in the duties of political life, for the first Session of each Congress, be its conmake a record of my proceedings in all such camust have felt and lamented the want of a Record tents more or less than 1000 pages, will be fixed ses. That Constitution and the Acts of Congress, of Debates in Congress, in a convenient form, at FIVE dollars to subscribers, and six to non-sub-

> Copy of a letter from President Jefferson to Dr. Vine Utley, of Lyme, Conn. dated Monticello. March 21, 1819.

20

Sir,-Your letter of Feb. 18th, came to hand on the 1st inst. and the request of my history of physical habits would have puzzled me not a little, then a vast number of those unfortunate people and producing needless consumption of time by had it not been for the model, with which you acamong them, whom they had inherited from their superfluous debate. What is true of the years companied it, of Dr. Rush's answer to a similar companied it, of Dr. Rush's answer to a similar among them, whom they had inherited from their superhous debate. What is true of the years ancestors, or from other causes they had been that have past, will, as soon as they are gone, be accustomed to consider as their property, and equally true of those in which we live.

whom their laws had authorised them to hold, It is not only, therefore, as a vehicle of present and treat as such Let us do them the justice to information, but also as a book for future refersay that in some instances, the slaves had been ence—as a National Political Repository and Textforced upon them against their will. Some of the Book, that we hope this work will be both useful vegetables, which constitute my principal diet. It vegetables, which constitute my principal diet. It double, however, the Doctor's glass and a half of wine, and even treble it with a friend; but halve Colonies, particularly Virginia, had passed laws and popular.

From the lowness of the subscription to this importation, which would have amounted to an exclusion. Such a law was passed in Virginia, culation to realize any present profit from it. On sometime about the year 1750; the Royal Governor agreed to it, but when it was transmitted to not be subscripted to have the profit for a year or two, hoping that thereafter the first of the African Company it a sufficient to the subscription to this wine, and even treble it with a friend; but halve its effects by drinking the weak wines only: the ardent wines I cannot drink, nor do I use ardent spirits of any kind; malt liquors and cider are my firited to have the area of the African Company it as exhibited character will ensure it a sufficient. England, the influence of the African Company its established character will ensure it a sufficient to prevail on George the Second to patronage to make it profitable.

The patronage to make it profitable.

The patronage to make it profitable.

The patronage to make it profitable. with organs of digestion, which accept and con-coct, without ever murmuring, whatever the palate chooses to consign to them, and I have not yet lost a tooth by age.

I was a hard student until I entered on the business of life, the duties of which leave no idle speculative questions, but act in conformity to mence as soon as the Debates at each successive that Constitution which is the ark of our safety, the foundation of our glory; that has furnished the great model for newly emancipated nations to fashion their charters of freedom by, and which on a super royal paper, made for the purpose, and fashion their charters of freedom by, and which on a super royal paper, made for the purpose, and the constitution which is the ark of our safety, Session of Congress shall afford materials to fill a student. Indeed my fondness for reading and student. Indeed my fondness for reading and student. Indeed my fondness for reading and student. The work will be printed in the octavo form, fashion their charters of freedom by, and which on a super royal paper, made for the purpose, and the constitution which is the ark of our safety, Session of Congress shall afford materials to fill a student. Indeed my fondness for reading and student. The work will be printed in the octavo form, fashion their charters of freedom by, and which on a super royal paper, made for the purpose, and the constitution which is the ark of our safety, Session of Congress shall afford materials to fill a student. Indeed my fondness for reading and student a on a brevier type, in double columns—each page I am not so regular in my sleep as the Doctor As therefore I am satisfied of the master's comprising nearly as much matter as one of the says he was—devoting to it from five to eight columns of the National Intelligencer. hours, according as my company, or the book I am reading, interests me; and I never go to bed without an hour or half hour's previous reading the subjects of Debate, as may be deemed essen particular conversation, but confused when sevetial to enable the reader to comprehend them, and ral voices cross each other, which unfits me for roper Indexes to the whole. the society of the table. I have been more for-The Debates of the next Session, it is computed, tunate than my friend in the article of health: will, with the Appendix, make a volume of five so free from catarrhs, that I have not had one, (in tended to comprehend a more full Report of the be it more or less, to be paid in advance in all ca of more than 24 hours I have not had more than

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The sons of farmers too, are invited in an especial manner, on this occasion, to come forth and take hold of the Plough, in a generous spirit of emulation, and exhibit their skill and dexterity in that noble employment. In addition to the Premium held forth exclusively for Farmers and their sons, it is also designed to grant another pre-mium to the best Ploughman who shall enter the lists without restriction, as to the candidates, and free the competition of every man. For this liberal proposition, the public are chiefly indebted to John Hare Powel, Esq. of Philadelphia County, a gentleman whose zeal, public spirit, and indefatigable industry in the cause of agriculture, eminently entitle him to the thanks and admira-

tion of the farmers of Pennsylvania.

A Chester County Farmer.

AMERICAN CANALS.

Three hundred and thirty miles of the New-

cessful.

The Canal between Philadelphia and Baltieffected.

We hope soon to hear of spirited measures for making the Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through a part of the Colombian Republic. If this Great Republic prospers, as we trust it wiil, the important work will be achieved.

Boston Palladium.

ERBATA .- I observe you have published my notice of the Hereford Bull and Heifer-in it you say I take Calves at heir REAL value, it should be VEAL value.

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THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1824.

The prospectus of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, published in this number of the Farmer, speaks for itself, and we need not dwell upon the great convenience and utility of having a faithful "RE GISTER OF DEBATES IN CONGRESS" with the Yeas and Nays on all questions. The great experience and well known abilities of the Editors ive assurance that the undertaking will be well executed; and we shall be happy to take, at the Office of the American Farmer, the names of all who may be disposed to subscribe.

We avail ourselves of the latitude given by our obliging "Correspondent on a visit at Sarato-go," to lay over his letter touching the cost, revenue, advantages, &c. of the New-York Canal, as well as other letters received for him, but shall embrace the first opportunity to present them to our readers.

SILAS HARLAN, Esq. of Kentucky, will deliver six or eight Elks, male and female, in the State of Maryland before Christmas next, under a responsible engagement to pay him one hundred dollars for each. Persons desiring to purchase may enquire of W. F. Redding, Esq. Office of American Farmer, Baltimore.

It will be remembered that the days fixed for the next Maryland Cattle Show to be held at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick road, four miles from Baltimore, are Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th of duck bill

this month, (October.)

At said Show there will be premiums distributed consisting of various pieces of Silver Plate, amounting to \$1040. As follows:-For best cultivated and most profitable farms \$100 Dutch or left hand Plough for 2 horses Crops of various kinds 235 Horses of different kinds and ages 129

35

Asses and Mules Neat Cattle . Sheep Swine Ploughing . Butter Household Manufactures . Implements of Husbandry .

IF It is earnestly hoped that every friend of A concave corn sheller for York Grand Canal will be navigable this fall: and the Agricultural Society of Maryland will bring it will be opened into Lake Erie next year; es- himself, and encourage his neighbours to bring it; a person purchasing one and not liking it may tablishing an uninterrupted intercourse between to the Show whatever may be at all extraordina-return it, if uninjured, and the money refunded. the city of New-York and Lake Superior. ry and worthy of exhibition, whether for premi-The success of the Grand Canal will cause um or not—if it be only by way of encourage-many other Canals to be made, and to be suc-ment. Live Stock of any kind may be exhibited, either for premium or to gratify the publick, and price. Stock of every kind may be sold on the ground, more will probably be opened next year; and the cither privately or by an auctioneer at the ex-Chesapeake and Ohio Canal commenced. When this is made, an inland voyage between Norfolk, for those who have for sale fine Horses, Hogs, Baltimore, &c. &c. and New-Orleans, can be Horses

The Pennsylvania Cattle Show, No. 2, it will be borne in mind takes place at Chester, on the Delaware, on Thursday and Friday next, the 14th and 15th October. The Union Line of Steam boats passes the spot at 7 in the morning and returns at 2, P. M. of same day.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE - carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard-St., \$5 37 a \$5 50-do wharf, \$5-Wheat, red, \$1-Lawler, do \$1 a \$1 05best white, \$1 08 a 1 12\frac{1}{2}\to Corn, white, \$5 cts,\to Yellow, do 38 cents\to Rye, \$7\frac{1}{2}\to cents\to Oats, 22 a 25 cents\to Whiskey, 26 a 28 cents\to Clover Seed, white, perlb. 37½ cts.—Red, do per bushel, \$4 75—Saplin, do \$5 75—Timothy, 3—Orchard grass, \$2 50—Herds grass, 2—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25— No. 2, \$2—Hay, per ton, \$10—Leather, best Sole, 24 to 27 cts.—Feathers, live, per lb. 30 a 35— Cotton, Louisiana, 16 to 18 cts.—Georgia, Upland, 15 to 17 cts.—Alabama, 13 to 15—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.—Merino full blooded 35 to 40 cts.—§ do 30 to 35 cts.-1 do 25 to 28 cts.-Common, 20 to 25 cts.-25 per cent. more when well washed on the sheep and free from tags—Coal, pit, foreign, 40 cts.—Virginia, do. 20 to 25—Susquehannah, do 50 to \$7-Lime, bushel, 30 to 33 cents.

Tobacco.-No sales since our last report.

To Farmers.

CHARLES B. PALMER, No. 41, LIGHT-ST. BALTIMORE, 7 DOORS FROM PRATT-ST.

Respectfully informs the public he has on hand PLOUGHS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-MENTS of various kinds, which are warranted to run well and made in the best manner, and for the convenience of persons at a distance (to order) he has thought proper to affix his prices. Persons disposed to purchase, will please call and examine for themselves.

duck bill \$5 50 Do. do. do. Coltered 6 50 Do. do. do. 2 horse \$71 to 11 00 Do. do. do. 3 do. 12 to 14 00 Patent 2 horse self-sharpening Plough 10 00

10 00 A few of Freeborn or N. York Ploughs, will be sold low for cash, 1, 2, 3, and

4 horse, some for oxen

7 to 9 00 188 Wood's cast iron Ploughs of Philadel-40 phia 5 to 9 00 Yankee or Conn't. Plough, No. 1 30 4 75 do. do. No. 2 do. do. No. 3 59 Do. 5 25 46 Do. do. 5 75 Cutting Boxes with treddles \$8, with-18 out treddles 5 00

Wheat fans of the old kind \$18, shaking screen 25 00 Which will shell as fast as one person can feed

Persons disposed to manufacture Ploughs, can be supplied with all the iron work, at the lowest

All repairs done immediately.
CHARLES B. PALMER.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Treatise on Soils and Manures by a practical Agriculturist continued from our last—Appendix to Dr. Hosack's Address to the Horticultural Society of N. York—To prevent Smut in Wheat—Diseases of Domestic Animals and their cure—Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agricultural, Sept. 21, 1824—Carrier Pigeons—Onions—Improvement in making Cider—Cheap method of fattening Cattle, communicated by Mr. Nathan Landon, of Litchfield—Queries on Salting Hay—Wood: various samples: late and present prices compared -Wool; various samples; late and present prices compared To cure the Gapes in Chickens; an effectual remedy—A This paper went to press on Wednesday instead of Friday, in consequence of the expected arrival of Gen. La Favette on Thursday, and the consequent dismissal, for the day, of the persons employed in the Printing Office.

AGRICULTURE.

ON SHEEP.

[The readers of the Farmer have already been apprised that the Editor bears in mind the growing importance of SHEEP HUSBANDRY, to a large portion of the American Farmer, and that he will of all accessible sources of information, to impart to his subscribers the most correct views of this interesting subject. In pursuance of this inten-tion it seems best in the first instance to speak of the various breeds of Sheep and their general properties, descending hereafter to more particular descriptions and more minute details, as to the various qualities of wool and the best modes of preserving those qualities, and the preparation of the article for sale or family manufacture; together with reflections on what is necessary to establish a better and more permanent market. To these must be added minute directions as to breeding, feeding, management, &c. of Rams, Wethers, Ewes in lamb, young lambs, &c. &c. As an entering wedge in the prosecution of the design here briefly described, we are glad to have it in our power to present a valuable paper from the pen of a gentleman so thoroughly acquainted with all the points and properties of domestic animals, as J. H. Power, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

The communication which follows, is taken

from a work just published by the Editor of the have been brought, within fifteen or twenty years but their chests are sufficiently wide to afford American Farmer, entitled, "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, with selections land, to this and the neighbouring states. The the healthful action of which, all scientific and from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the Practical Farmers of the United States;" for which he has found it necessary to secure the copy right, on account of the great cost of printing and publishing the book. The price of the volume will be two dollars: about 300 pages, and

numerous copper-plate engravings.]

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Edit. Am. Farmer.

ON VARIOUS BREEDS OF SHEEP-their Origin, Peculiarities, and Properties.

By JOHN HARE POWEL, ESQ. Powelton, Philadelphia Co. 1824.

Dear Sir,—The importance of Sheep husband-ry will not be questioned in a country, whose boundless forests have not been subdued, yet whose wants are so various, that foreign beef, and unmanufactured European wool, are consumed, whilst neither trade, nor manufactures, regularly meet the ruinous drafts to which improvidence, or ignorance has brought her to submit. The rage of speculation, which the nature of our institutions, not less than the circumstances of the country, cannot fail to beget, has been manifested, alike in our agricultural pursuits, and our commercial career. It is scarcely to be believed, that men, remarkable as we flatter ourselves, for sagacity, could have been brought to so wildly em. bark, in the adventurous scheme, of manufacturled to abandon the object, which they had so ard to obviate, dently sought, condemning to the knife of the herd's hand. butcher, myriads of the extraordinary race, which alone, it had been contended, could rescue us from national degradation and want. The great mistake, into which our speculative farmers were profitable, but from the deduction, by figures, that themselves and their farms could be successfully devoted to the propagation and management of sheep alone.

be determined only, by the position, and circum-stances, wherein it is placed. A due quantity of sheep, in most situations, is found the source of great profit to the husbandman, whilst they afford, the means of ultimate improvement to the land, Their based is a matter of socious consideration. Their breed, is a matter of serious consideration, tail, which however delicate to the palate of a and in some countries of Europe, distinguished by Turk, is not likely to become fashionable in good policy, it is considered so important, that it America, and therefore, cannot be more profitable, embrace every suitable occasion and avail himself has been made a subject of legislation, to guard by than any other augmentation of offal, as it would the severest penalties, against the exportation of be, to seek the enlargement of bone.

any individual of this valuable race.

The weight of its carcass, may fairly be stated at usually eaten by the more wealthy classes of from thirty-five to forty pounds. The bad quality of the mutton, or its ill appearance upon the stall, or possibly some prejudice, existing against it in this country, as in Spain, whence the animal was brought, makes it less valuable for the shambles, less loaded with fat, showing more proof within the most common than hard more the worst of finer texture and better down, Dishley and Teeswater sheep, carried by secretions of the animal, must depend. and Dishley sheep, taken in a prize to N. York—their vigour and activity, are enabled to find the Texel sheep imported by Col. Perkins of Bos-support, and to thrive upon bleak and barren hills ton—and the admirable Tunisian mountain sheep where Dishley sheep would die from exposure, for which Pennsylvania is indebted to the liberali- or would starve. ty of Col. Pickering, "who having received them The various flocks called Bakewell, in New this country, I have ever seen. The praise, which by their fleece and peculiarities of form.

individual of this valuable race.

Dishley sheep, are remarkable for arriving have always considered, that the introduction early at maturity, for consuming less food—laying of Merinoes was fortunate, merely, as it gave the on more fat—affording more weight, with less means of crossing various breeds of our native, offal, than any family of sheep known. They and imported sheep; not in affording, the material for clothes, fitted but for the rich, and crooked ill flavoured little carcasses, disdained even by the poor. The average weight of the fleeces, produced by the best Merino flocks, when made perdage, that in this country, where pork supplies factly clean seldom exceeds two and an half the place, which gross mutton finds in England. feetly clean, seldom exceeds two and an half the place, which gross mutton finds in England, pounds per head, which at fifty cents per pound, pure Dishley sheep never can, I apprehend, be would equal, but one dollar twenty-five cents each. generally introduced. In England they are not

than the most common sheep, bred upon the worst affording mutton of finer texture, and better managed farms If the market afford a test, by flavour, than any breed known. Their form is which its value can be shown, it may be stated, not so accurate, their fore-quarters being lighter, that no mutton is so little sought. Several sheep their necks longer than those of Dishley sheep : most valuable which I have traced, are the South- practical men agree, the vigour, and useful Captain Beanes to New-Jersey-those brought to are much more hardy, have not much more Pennsylvania by Captain Jeffreys-a male and an offal; they consume rather more food, in proporewe imported by Mr. Waln-some Teeswater, tion to their size, than Dishley sheep, but by

in a national ship" caused them to be distributed Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, are derived in this state, in preference to his own. I know no from Beane's importation of Dishley, Southdown instance, of improvidence, or want of judgment, and Teeswater, mixed in some instances with more glaring among Pennsylvania farmers, than Merino, native, and Jeffrey's breeds. Some inhas been evinced, in their neglect of one of the most dividuals, are strongly marked, not only by the useful and most hardy families of sheep, which in speckled or smutty faces of the Southdown, but has been bestowed upon them, by a zealous, and one excellence of the mutton, would be cited to prove of the earliest and most distinguished promoters of that my opinions of the "English Bakewell" agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not underhas satisfied me, is just. They arrive early at stood, that the texture, and quality of the mutton, maturity, carry good fleeces, afford delicate muthave been exceedingly improved by the Southton, lay their fat well within, and except the down, or native cross-although the value of the Dishley and Southdown breeds, are more easily fleece, and excellence in form, have certainly kept, than any sheep I can find. The great ob- been diminished. I conceive that extraordinary jection to them, is the obstruction, opposed to size is not to be desired in any domestic animal, procreation by the unwieldly excrescence adhe-unless it be obtained without extraordinary ring to their tails. If an ewe, lose her lamb early labour, or food. The great object to be sought in the season, the chance of impregnation is very by all breeders, whether of neat cattle or sheep, bark, in the adventurous scheme, of manufactur-ing cloths for themselves, and raising wool for the European world, as to give fifteen years since, a thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been led to abandon the object, which they had so arand afterwards watched, and most carefully I have obtained I believe, the remnant of the nursed both by night and by day at the season of best flock, which could at any time have been yeaning, with all the attention which the low found in this state. I have crossed them with price of labour, and high price of land only can Beane's mixed Dishley and Southdown stock. I justify, I should recommend thorough bred Dishled, arose not from the belief, that sheep were hope to obtain the hardiness, and fine mutton of ley sheep. But whilst our attention must be profitable, but from the deduction, by figures, Tunisian sheep, with the better form, smaller chiefly directed to the propagation of stock, bone, wider chests, longer fleece, early maturity which can be bred and reared, in those districts and singular tendency towards fat, of some of of our country, where by the labour of a few days, the best individuals of the other family, without a man may become possessed in fee of an acre of The proportions, which the different kinds of the useless incumbrance of an heavy and broad land, it would be absurd, to introduce a family of stock, should bear to each other upon a farm, can tail. Without attempting to decide, in favour of animals, which require as much nursing and care,

Vol. 6.-30.

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tion of the farmers of Pennsylvania. A Chester County Farmer.

-0-AMERICAN CANALS.

Three hundred and thirty miles of the New-York Grand Canal will be navigable this fall: and the Agricultural Society of Maryland will bring tablishing an uninterrupted intercourse between to the Show whatever may be at all extraordina-

cessful.

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Boston Palladium.

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THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1824.

The prospectus of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, published in this number of the Farmer, speaks for itself, and we need not dwell upon the great convenience and utility of having a faithful "RE GISTER OF DEBATES IN CONGRESS" with the Yeas and Nays on all questions. The great experience and well known abilities of the Editors ive assurance that the undertaking will be well executed; and we shall be happy to take, at the Office of the American Farmer, the names of all who may be disposed to subscribe.

We avail ourselves of the latitude given by our obliging "Correspondent on a visit at Saratogo," to lay over his letter touching the cost, revenue, advantages, &c. of the New-York Canal, as well as other letters received for him, but shall embrace the first opportunity to present them to our readers.

SILAS HARLAN, Esq. of Kentucky, will deliver six or eight Elks, male and female, in the State of Maryland before Christmas next, under a responsible engagement to pay him one hundred American Farmer, Baltimore.

It will be remembered that the days fixed for the next Maryland Cattle Show to be held at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick road, four miles from Baltimore, are Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th of

this month, (October.)

At said Show there will be premiums distributed consisting of various pieces of Silver Plate, amounting to \$1040. As follows:-

For best cultivated and most profitable farms \$100 Crops of various kinds Horses of different kinds and ages 129 Asses and Mules 35 Neat Cattle . 188 Sheep 40 Swine 30 Ploughing . 59 46 Implements of Husbandry . 18 Cider . 2

IF It is earnestly hoped that every friend of the city of New-York and Lake Superior.

The success of the Grand Canal will cause many other Canals to be made, and to be sucment. Live Stock of any kind may be exhibited, be supplied with all the iron work, at the lowest either for premium or to gratify the publick, and price. Stock of every kind may be sold on the ground, either privately or by an auctioneer at the ex-pense of the Society. It will be a good market for those who have for sale fine Horses, Hogs,

turns at 2, P. M. of same day.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE - carefully collected every Thursday, for the American Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard-St., \$5 37\frac{1}{2} a \$5 50—do wharf, \$5—Wheat, red, \$1—Lawler, do \$1 a \$1 05 best white, \$1 08 a 1 12\frac{1}{2}\to Corn, white, 35 cts.— Yellow, do 38 cents—Rye, 37\frac{1}{2}\to cents—Oats, 22 a 25 cents-Whiskey, 26 a 28 cents-Clover Seed, white, per lb. 37½ cts.—Red, do per bushel, \$4.75—Saplin, do \$5.75—Timothy, 3—Orchard grass, \$2 50—Herds grass, 2—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25— No. 2, \$2—Hay, per ton, \$10—Leather, best Sole,24 to 27 cts.—Feathers, live, per lb. 30 a 35— Cotton, Louisiana, 16 to 18 cts.-Georgia, Upland, 15 to 17 cts.-Alabama, 13 to 15-New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.-Merino full blooded 35 to 40 cts.- do 30 to 35 cts.- do 25 to 28 cts.-Common, 20 to 25 cts.-25 per cent, more when well washed on the sheep and free from tags—Coal, pit, foreign, 40 cts.—Virginia, do. 20 to 25—Susquehannah, do 6 50 to \$7-Lime, bushel, 30 to 33 cents. TOBACCO .- No sales since our last report.

To Farmers.

CHARLES B. PALMER, No. 41, LIGHT-ST. BALTIMORE, 7 DOORS FROM PRATT-ST.

Respectfully informs the public he has on hand PLOUGHS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEdollars for each. Persons desiring to purchase PLOUGHS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEmay enquire of W. F. Redding, Esq. Office of MEN IS of various kinds, which are warranted to run well and made in the best manner, and for the convenience of persons at a distance (to order) he has thought proper to affix his prices. Persons disposed to purchase, will please call and examine for themselves.

Pennsylvania Bar Shares for seeding duck bill \$5 50 do. do. Coltered Do. 6 50 Do. do. do. 2 horse \$74 to 11 00 do. do. 3 do. 12 to 14 00 Patent 2 horse self-sharpening Plough 10 00 Dutch or left hand Plough for 2 horses A few of Freeborn or N. York Ploughs, 10 00 will be sold low for cash, 1, 2, 3, and 4 horse, some for oxen 7 to 9 00 Wood's cast iron Ploughs of Philadelphia 5 to 9 00 Yankee or Conn't. Plough, No. 1 4 75 Do. do. do. No. 2 5 25 No. 3 Do. do. do. 5 75 110 Cutting Boxes with treddles \$8, without treddles 5 00 Wheat fans of the old kind \$18, shaking screen 25 00 A concave corn sheller for 12 00

Which will shell as fast as one person can feed it will be opened into Lake Erie next year: es- himself, and encourage his neighbours to bring it; a person purchasing one and not liking it may return it, if uninjured, and the money refunded.

5

All repairs done immediately.
CHARLES B. PALMER.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Sheep, and Cattle, especially Cattle and blood Horses.

Treatise on Soils and Manures by a practical Agriculturist continued from our last—Appendix to Dr. Hosack's Address to the Horticultural Society of N. York—To prevent Smut in Wheat—Diseases of Domestic Animals and their cure—Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agricultural, Sept. 21, 1324—Carrier Pigeons—Onions—Improvement in making Cider—Cheap method of fattening Cattle, communicated by boats passes the spot at 7 in the morning and returns at 2, P. M. of same day.

Wood: various samples: late and present nrices compared -Wool; various samples; late and present prices compared To cure the Gapes in Chickens; an effectual remedy...A This paper went to press on Wednesday instead of Friday, in consequence of the expected arrival of Gen. La Favette on Thursday, and the consequent dismissal, for the day, of the persons employed in the Printing Office.

To cure the Gapes in Chickens; an effectual remedy. A report of a case of a rainary Negro.—Prospectus by Gales & Seaton for publishing the Debates in Congress.—Copy of a letter from President Jefferson to Dr. Vine Utley, of Lyme, Conn. dated Monticello, March 21, 1819.—Agricultural Society.—A merican Canals Editorial remarks—Prices Current—Advertisements, &c. d

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AGRICULTURE.

ON SHEEP.

[The readers of the Farmer have already been apprised that the Editor bears in mind the growing importance of SHEEP HUSBANDRY, to a large portion of the American Farmer, and that he will embrace every suitable occasion and avail himself of all accessible sources of information, to impart to his subscribers the most correct views of this interesting subject. In pursuance of this inten-tion it seems best in the first instance to speak of the various breeds of Sheep and their general properties, descending hereafter to more particular descriptions and more minute details, as to the various qualities of wool and the best modes of preserving those qualities, and the preparation of the article for sale or family manufacture; together with reflections on what is necessary to establish a better and more permanent market. To these must be added minute directions as to breeding, feeding, management, &c. of Rams, Wethers, Ewes in lamb, young lambs, &c. &c. As an entering wedge in the prosecution of the design here briefly described, we are glad to have it in our power to present a valuable paper from the pen of a gentleman so thoroughly acquainted with all the points and properties of domestic animals, as J. H. Power, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the Practical Farmers of the United States;" down, Dishley and Teeswater sheep, carried by secretions of the animal, must depend. They capt right, on account of the great cost of print. from the most approved authors, adapted to the copy right, on account of the great cost of printing and publishing the book. The price of the volume will be two dollars: about 300 pages, and numerous copper-plate engravings.]

Edit. Am. Farmer.

ON VARIOUS BREEDS OF SHEEP-their Origin, Peculiarities, and Properties.

By JOHN HARE POWEL, Esq.

Powelton, Philadelphia Co. 1824. Dear Sir,-The importance of Sheep husbandry will not be questioned in a country, whose boundless forests have not been subdued, yet whose wants are so various, that foreign beef, and unmanufactured European wool, are consumed, whilst neither trade, nor manufactures, regularly men, remarkable as we flatter ourselves, for sagacity, could have been brought to so wildly em. butcher, myriads of the extraordinary race, which

Their breed, is a matter of serious consideration, tail, which however delicate to the palate of a and in some countries of Europe, distinguished by Turk, is not likely to become fashionable in good policy, it is considered so important, that it America, and therefore, cannot be more profitable, has been made a subject of legislation, to guard by than any other augmentation of offal, as it would the severest penalties, against the exportation of be, to seek the enlargement of bone.

any individual of this valuable race. of Merinoes was fortunate, merely, as it gave the materians of crossing various breeds of our native, offal, than any family of sheep known. They and imported sheep; not in affording, the material for clothes, fitted but for the rich, and crooked ill flavoured little carcasses, disdained even by the offal, the Southdown, and some other breeds. Their poor. The average weight of the fleeces, pro-duced by the best Merino flocks, when made per-fectly clean, seldom exceeds two and an half pounds per head, which at fifty cents per pound, pounds per head, which at fifty cents per pound, pure Dishley sheep never can, I apprehend, be would equal, but one dollar twenty-five cents each. The weight of its carcass, may fairly be stated at usually eaten by the more wealthy classes of from thirty-five to forty pounds. The bad quality of the mutton, or its ill appearance upon the stall, or possibly some prejudice, existing against it in this country, as in Spain, whence the animal was brought, makes it less valuable for the shambles, less loaded with fat, showing more proof within, then the most common them, bred upon the worst affording mutton of finer texture, and better managed farms If the market afford a test, by flavour, than any breed known. Their form is which its value can be shown, it may be stated, not so accurate, their fore-quarters being lighter, that no mutton is so little sought. Several sheep their necks longer than those of Dishley sheep: which its value can be shown, it may be stated, not so accurate, their fore-quarters being lighter, that no mutton is so little sought. Several sheep their necks longer than those of Dishley sheep: have been brought, within fifteen or twenty years but their chests are sufficiently wide to afford American Farmer, entitled, "Memoirs of the from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, and Holample space for the position of their lungs; upon ewe imported by Mr. Waln—some Teeswater, tion to their size, than Dishley sheep, but by and Dishley sheep, taken in a prize to N. York—their vigour and activity, are enabled to find the Texel sheep imported by Col. Perkins of Bossupport, and to thrive upon bleak and barren hills ton—and the admirable Tunisian mountain sheep where Dishley sheep would die from exposure, for which Pennsylvania is indebted to the liberality or would starve. this country, I have ever seen. The praise, which by their fleece and peculiarities of form. of the earliest and most distinguished promoters of that my opinions of the "English Bakewell" meet the ruinous drafts to which improvidence, or ignorance has brought her to submit. The rage of speculation, which the nature of our institutions, not less than the circumstances of the country, cannot fail to beget, has been manifested, alike in our agricultural pursuits, and our commercial career. It is scarcely to be believed, that her obstruction by the unwieldly excrescence adherences in that my opinions of the "English Bakewell" agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not understanting agricultural science in America, my experience sheep must be incorrect, if it were not un procreation by the unwieldly excrescence adhe-unless it be obtained without extraordinary ring to their tails. If an ewe, lose her lamb early labour, or food. The great object to be sought

alone, it had been contended, could rescue us from national degradation and want. The great found in this state. I have crossed them with price of labour, and high price of land only can mistake, into which our speculative farmers were Beane's mixed Dishley and Southdown stock. I justify, I should recommend thorough bred Dishley and Southdown stock. led, arose not from the belief, that sheep were hope to obtain the hardiness, and fine mutton of ley sheep. But whilst our attention must be profitable, but from the deduction, by figures, that themselves and their farms could be success-bone, wider chests, longer fleece, early maturity which can be bred and reared, in those districts fully devoted to the propagation and management of sheep alone.

The proportions, which the different kinds of stock, should bear to each other upon a farm, can vol. 6.—30.

stances, wherein it is placed. A due quantity of sheep, in most situations, is found the source of great profit to the husbandman, whilst they afford, the means of ultimate improvement to the land.

y individual of this valuable race.

Dishley sheep, are remarkable for arriving have always considered, that the introduction early at maturity, for consuming less food—laying

than the most common sheep, bred upon the worst affording mutton of finer texture, and better land, to this and the neighbouring states. The the healthful action of which, all scientific and

ty of Col. Pickering, "who having received them The various flocks called Bakewell, in New in a national ship" caused them to be distributed Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, are derived in this state, in preference to his own. I know no from Beane's importation of Dishley, Southdown instance, of improvidence, or want of judgment, and Teeswater, mixed in some instances with more glaring among Pennsylvania farmers, than Merino, native, and Jeffrey's breeds. Some inhas been evinced, in their neglect of one of the most dividuals, are strongly marked, not only by the useful and most hardy families of sheep, which in speckled or smutty faces of the Southdown, but has been bestowed upon them, by a zealous, and one excellence of the mutton, would be cited to prove bark, in the adventurous scheme, of manufacturing least object to be sought in the season, the chance of impregnation is very by all breeders, whether of neat cattle or sheep, ing cloths for themselves, and raising wool for the European world, as to give fifteen years since, a thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand dollars for a sheep, and now have been thousand the sheep that the led to abandon the object, which they had so ar-to obviate, even by the assistance of the shep-dently sought, condemning to the knife of the herd's hand. I have obtained I believe, the remnant of the nursed both by night and by day at the season of

too short, the bone too fine, the constitution ten- of attracting carbonic acid, are always saturated flock. A successful grazier of Delaware has of the use of nitre, and of nitrous salts in vegetashown his sagacity, by crossing with Jeffrey's and other sheep. He has gained size, and weight of fleece. Mr. Case, and Mr. Exton, of New fallows. Nitrous salts are produced during the Jersey, are perhaps, among the most judicious exposure of soils containing animal and vegetable breeders of the middle states-so far as I am remains, and in greatest abundance in hot weather : enabled to judge, through the efforts which have but it is probably by the combination of azote, been made by rival breeders, to obtain individuals escaping from those remains, with oxygen in the from their flocks, sprung from the best blood introduced by Captain Beanes. I have a few sheep expense of an element which would otherwise bred by them, which confirm my impressions, have been converted into ammonia; the comany thing comparable to the animals upon Mr. under VIII. 2, are much more efficacious than the Case's farm, or those derived by Mr. Clement nitrous compounds in assisting vegetation "*
directly from their blood. I purchased all the (3dly.) "When weeds are buried in the soil, directly from their blood. I purchased all the sheep exhibited by Mr. Case at the late show, from some of the best ewes, which Mr. Clement had possessed. One of the wethers of two years, which had been fed only upon hay and grass, time the vegetable clothing the star factoring from its birth, was killed in December, after floughed in Carbonic acid gas is formed during from its birth, was killed in December, among my the whole time by the action of the vegetable matter. store sheep, as it was my intention to keep him another year. Mr. Wunder, the butcher who hart of it is lost to the soil in which it was formed, killed him, paid for 1081 pounds, the weight of and dissipated in the atmosphere. his quarters. He had great proof, an ample fleece, and bone of proper size. If any credit is soil tends to disengage the gaseous and the volatile to be ascribed, it belongs to Mr. Wonderly, who fluid matters contained in it; and heat increases bred him, and to Mr. Clement, who bred the ram the rapidity of fermentation: and in the summer which begat him.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.
JOHN HARE POWEL.

President of the Penn. Agri. So.

TREATISE ON SOILS AND MANURES BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST."

(Continued from our last.)

V. By Fallowing .- Sir Humphry Davy seems to under rate the utility of fallowing, and to be disposed to recommend the non-fallowing system.

The following is the substance of the observations occurring in different parts of his work on this subject. (1st.) "The chemical theory of fallowing is very simple. Fallowing affords no new source of riches to the soil. It merely tends fallowing, as part of a general system of husbandto produce an accumulation of decomposing matter, which in the common course of crops would be employed as it is formed; and it is scarcely possible to imagine a single instance in which a cultivated soil can lie fallow for an entire year with advantage to the farmer. The only cases where this practice is beneficial seems to be in the destruction of weeds, and for cleansing foul soils.*

"The benefits arising from fallows have been much overrated. A summer fallow, or a clean fallow, may be sometimes necessary in lands overgrown with weeds, particularly if they are sands, which cannot be pared and burnt with advantage but it is certainly unprofitable as part of a general system of husbandry."+

* Blements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 22.

as the hardy settlers in the forests of America generally devote to the young of their own race. I am therefore endeavouring, to "breed out" the Dishley blood, to obtain the Southdown, in as much purity as possible, from the mixed race. Most of our sheep breeders, have fallen into a common mistake, in following what is supposed to have been the practice of Mr. Bakewell, whose secret has never been divulged. By "breeding combined with more oxygen; none of them will course of crops?"

(2dly.) "It has been supposed by some writers, of crops to employ the decomposing matter as it that certain principles necessary to fertility are its formed,—how are plants which depend still more on the nutriment lodged in the soil, to be grown in full crops, where the quantity of manure is limited by local circumstances, unless the elements of vegetation are allowed to accumulate for ments of vegetation secret has never been divulged. By "breeding combined with more oxygen; none of them will in, and in," they have made the frame and legs unite to azote; and such of them as are capable

> by their gradual decomposition they furnish a cerdoubted, whether there is as much useful manure ter upon the oxygen of the air; and the greater

"The action of the sun upon the surface of the soil tends to disengage the gaseous and the volatile fallow, nutriment is rapidly produced at a time time the vegetables clothing the surface were first when no vegetables are present capable of absorb-ploughed in."... &c. &c. ing it."+

(4thly.) "Land when it is not employed in preparing food for animals, should be applied to the preparation of manure for plants; and this is effected by means of green crops, in consequence of in the shape of vapour, and been dispersed in the the absorption of carbonaceous matter from the atmosphere. It may be worth while to inquire carbonic acid of the atmosphere. In a summer's how far this is to be estimated as a loss? fallow, a period is always lost in which vegetables nourishment for the next crop; and the texture and to mix its different parts together."\$

The reader has now before him the arguments directed by Sir H. Davy against the practice of by communication with the air.

But cannot some of the above objections to the giving of a periodical rest to land after an exhausting crop be obviated? and are not the benefits of a summer fallow, when admitted to be ne-

cessary, in some respects undervalued?

In the first place, this eminent philosopher observes, that fallowing "merely tends to produce an accumulation of decomposing matter, which in the common course of crops would be employ-ed as it is formed." But this accumulation of decomposing matter is alone a great acquisition; it is in many cases the precise restorative wanted to from the air. keep up the proportion of vegetable mould necessary to fertility. Supposing the milder course

course of crops?

Secondly, in opposition to the idea that certain principles necessary to fertility are derived from der, and the fleece unusually light, in the vain with it on those soils on which the practice of the atmosphere, Sir Humphry enters on a specuattempt to regain the excellence of the original fallowing is adopted. The vague ancient opinion lative train of reasoning,—against which it would be presumptuous to appeal, had he offered a positive conclusion as a great chemical authority: but some of the assumed data-such as that the "earths commonly found in soils cannot be combined with more oxygen"—seem to skirmish with the conclusion ["Nitrous salts"... to the end of the paragraph;]—nor has the "vague ancient opinion of the use of nitre and of nitrous salts in vegetation" been subverted or discountenanced by the experiments of modern physiologists, many of whom have found that plants will grow in nitre and I never recollect to have seen in America, pounds of which, as is evident from what is stated alone, which is more than the ancient opinion requires in its support. And as to the final inference,-"but it is probably by the combination," &c. the uncertainty disclosed in the word "pro-bably," deprives the argument of all decisive efand from Mr. Wonderly his whole flock, bred tain quantity of soluble matter: but it may be fect in a practical point of view; for although the Professor is acquainted with the operation of gases in the land at the end of a clean fallow, as at the as far perhaps as experiment will ever trace it. the manner in which nitrous salts are produced in soils containing animal and vegetable remains, is but guessed at by him, and not explained to us with the authority of certain knowledge.

Thirdly, this distinguished Chemist, after virtually admitting, that the weeds which were overrunning the land must enrich it by being buried in its bosom, further observes:-" But it may be doubted, whether there is as much useful manure : in the land at the end of a clean fallow, as at the

To this speculative objection the answer must necessarily take a speculative turn.

If there be less manure in the land at the close of a fallow, the quantity lost must have escaped

In opposition to the theory of Sir Humphry may be raised, either as food for animals, or as Davy on this point, it is quite consistent with good logic to suppose, that whatever escapes from the of the soil is not so much improved by its expo-dissolving mass of a dead plant in the form of sure as in winter, when the expansive powers of vapour, and does not fall down to the earth by ice, the gradual dissolution of snows, and the al- condensation, is easily and most naturally taken ternations from wet to dry, tend to pulverize it, up by a new growing plant from the atmosphere, through the leaves; that is to say, whatever has a tendency to fly off into the air is to be recovered

> On this subject the theory of the author of these remarks is as follows:-

To form the bulk of a growing plant,-certain substances comprehended under some of the descriptions of matter common to vegetables, and which appear on analysis to be combined differently in different species, are taken up by the roots from the soil, and by the leaves from the air, through the medium of congenial fluids; in succulent plants a greater proportion of food is received by the leaves than by the roots, so that even the bulk of the plant, or the basis of the sap, is in such kinds increased chiefly by derivations

To imbue a common insipid basis with those distinguishing peculiarities which make different species growing in the same soil differ in scent, flavour, and the qualities which are salutary or peraicious in food and medicine,—certain specific

^{*}Ibid. 239.

^{*} Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 240. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

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Hence in mixed masses of manure, the manure may be considered better adapted for general purposes, when the volatile properties peculiar to merely to disembarrass the practical manager, specific plants and to animal bodies have escaped, that so much has been said by way of theory and when the residuum is nothing more than the matter common to vegetable and animal bodies.

over an immeasurable region of air, and carried culture. by winds over the face of the earth, instead of Some of which the air is constituted-oxygen, azote, and carbonic acid gas-though differing in their specific gravity or rather levity, are found to be quite reasonable to suppose, that the volatile salts at the end of such a fallow than it was before.'ever the atmosphere by the same law. The quantity of volatile essence floating within reach of the attraction of an individual plant must, indeed, be allowed to be evanescent even to the confines of nothingness, when the transparency of the air is considered, and the multiplicity of different essences of which infinitely small divisions are supposed to be floating in it. But if, on the other hand, we advert to the elastic nature of the air, and the property which it is found to have of always preserving its natural equilibrium, the most scanty provisions of volatile food in the vicinity of a plant is abundance. Thus, suppose a plant to take up carbonic acid gas with great avidity; although the proportion of carbonic acid gas is extremely small, yet the plant cannot drink up the quantity in immediate contact so fast, but the same quantity will be constantly preserved in the air surrounding it; for gas of the same nature is incessantly pressing into the temporary void where the interchange of natural air is unrestricted.— The supply of a peculiar essence to plants, by the medium of the common air, may be rendered sufficiently ample by obedience to the same law.

It may therefore be one of the benefits of a fallow, to lose every thing which can escape by a

On the hypothesis which has just been sketched, the objection of Sir H. Davy, that "the action of the sun upon the surface of the soil tends to By a rotation of crops, every ingredient in the disengage the gaseous and the volatile fluid matter that it contains, and heat increases the rapidity of fermentation,"—may be enlisted among the crop remain as nourishment for another. arguments in favour of a summer fallow. In cases absorbing it."

fallow:-There can be no difference of opinion formation, in some respects new, is increased .-

essences, or volatile aeriform atoms, invisible either ing foul; that is to say, when it wants recruiting der Sect. IV

To return to the question of fallowing. It is sence, escaping into the atmosphere, is dispersed ment to be safely adopted in this branch of agri-

Some of the incidental statements, in the above being retained for the enrichment of a particular abstract from the Professor's Lectures, are deci-To this it may be answered, that the gases dedly adverse to practical maxims in which most farmers, and the majority of writers on husbandry, including the Reports from Agricultural Sospecific gravity or rather levity, are found to be cieties, concur;—the statements, for example, combined in any cubical quantity of air in a prothat 'sands are benefited by a summer fallow portion which never materially varies;† and it is more than clays;' and that the 'land is not richer or spirits, or atomatic principles, which constitute On the contrary, the conclusion to which the registered courses of profitable husbandry lead, is very much like the following summary.

> 1. Land is uniformly recruited during a fallow this is proved by the circumstance, that, in all soils, a much less quantity of dung is necessary after a summer fallow: and on some lands none is wanted; nay, the experienced Cally is of opinion, that dunging naked fallows is in many cases better dispensed with, and has often, in tolerable

leams, made the crop to fail.

2. Clays are unfit for green crops, the substitute for a summer fallow; and hence are necessitated to adopt the latter, in rotation with white crops.* A winter fallow merely is, indeed, an excellent ried to the fold-yard, for the object of converting thing in light grounds, and as a preparation for the haulm into manure. spring wheat; but it will not do with clays, which "So the best mode require a thorough drying and pulverizing, before they can profit by the falling juices, which would only render the earth more hard and compact. A ing the entire crop for hay is very unprofitable.

3. Light soils only can dispense with fallows. The question therefore is narrowed to this compass: Whether the benefit of a summer fallow, on a sandy or other light soil fit for green crops, is equal to the loss of a year's rent, or to the diffree exposure of the putrefying remains which promiscuously accumulate in a soil. the rent for one year paid on a naked fallow?— The general conclusion is,—that it is not; and

> manure applied is successively turned to profit; for those parts of it which are not fitted for one

where a restorative course is desirable, the object the practice of one district afford no absolute rule deem my pledge on the subject of the justly celetor also becomes an ally who urges, that "in the for another. Local circumstances will always insummer fallow nutriment is rapidly produced at fluence the course of crops; yet a survey of some history, however painful to be impelled by an act a time when no vegetables are present capable of of the rotations, which after long trial are found Fourthly, with regard to the superior utility of of land, tends to enlarge the resources of farm-him on that subject-vide your No. 20, vol. 6. of ploughing in green crops, as recommended in the ing; and if brought from a distant part of the 6th August last. Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, instead of a island, the chance of a beneficial exchange of inwhere the land is poor, or exhausted, without be- The following communications are gathered from voluminous work, entitled General Report of * This theory will go a considerable way towards the Agriculture of Scotland, published under the in every part of the Globe, in May 1818, to induce superintendance of Sir John Sinclair.

> * Letter by the President of the Workington Agricultural Society, dated Nov. 20, 1814.

† Philosophiteal Magazine for Jan. 1815. No. 1

Benefit of Green Crops .- " The introduction of from being colourless or minutely divided, are with manure, but not cleaning of root-weeds to Turnips and Clover has been the means of rentaken up entirely by the leaves from the air; the the full depth of the soil. Plants which quickly dering productive those inferior soils which it was Turnips and Clover has been the means of rencharacter of the plant having been originally fix decompose, such as the lettuce, are most conduit impossible to cultivate under the old system of successive corn crops. Even on land of a better in the seed so as to attract to it only volatile parfibrous woody remains as well as enriching the land. This subject has been already touched unmuch more abundant, that it is probable as many bushels of corn now grow on the half of a given extent of ground as were formerly raised on the whole. In this view alone, almost the whole value of the turnips and clover may be said to be a clear against an hypothesis on non-fallowing, which is gain. Fallow has been banished from all dry soils made to depend on assumptions from chemical by turnips; and where land is laid down to pasgain. Fallow has been banished from all dry soils It may seem to be a loss, that the gaseous es principles too little capable of proof from experi-ture, one acre of clover and rye-grass will fatten more cattle than could barely exist on ten acres left full of weeds to be casually sown, after seve-

ral years, with natural grasses.
"When turnips were first introduced on farms, and for some time after, the most common application of them was to the fattening of cattle.-Sheep did not then form any important part of the stock of arable land: but on light soils the full benefit of this crop was not obtained, until it had become the practice to consume the greater part of the crop on the ground by sheep. The poorest sandy soils seldom fail to yield an abundant crop of corn after turnips thus consumed on the ground. They are thus at once manured and strengthened

in the staple.

"On dry loams, the best practice is a medium between the old and the new; and the crop is divided between the sheep and the fold-yard, by drawing off and leaving a few ridglets alternately.

"The vast addition made both to the quantity and the quality of the dunghill, by the consumption of green clover and turnips, powerfully recommends them; and turnips accordingly are cultivated for this very purpose, on soils but little adapted to their growth as an edible root. When grown on clayey soils, the whole crop is still cot

"So the best mode of consuming clover and rye grass is to pasture it, especially on thin dry soils; compared with which the mode of reserv

On lands less fit for pasturing, deep loams and clays, soiling is resorted to. A considerable por tion of the grass is cut green for horses and milch cows; and in some instances, both for rearing and fattening of cattle. This economical use of the grass in the homestead augments and enriches the dunghill."

> (To be continued.) - B

HISTORY OF THE WHITE FLINT WHEAT. Albany, September 28th, 1824.

TO THE BDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SIR,-As your invaluable "American Farmer" has become in some measure, a standard for agri-Different soils require a different rotation, and cultural information and reference, I will now rebrated white flint wheat, by a concise review of its of justice due to Ira Hopkins, Esq. of Cayuga Co. to be repeatedly beneficial on the principal sorts in this state, to vindicate the ground assumed by

> It will be seen in my history of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, published in a small pam-phlet in 1819, at Nath Maxwell's, that I had despatched circulars to all the American Consuls them to collect and transmit to me through the Collector's Office in New-York-seeds, animals, &c. &c .- the ensuing March I received from the Custom House a cask, containing 16 varieties of grain in separate bags, accompanied by the follows

ing letter :-

affording a solution why the blossoms and fruit of a graft should preserve their distinguishing peculiarities, unaftered by connexion with the stock.

† In a given volume of air, their proportions are usually found to be: Oxygen 21-100; azote 79-100; earbonic acid gas 1-500 max. 1-800 min.

Valencia, (Spain,) 24th Dec. 1818.

SIR-I send you by the Brig Paragon, Capt. Austin, sixteen different kinds of grain, in separate bags, numbered as at foot; principally wheats, the produce of the province of Valencia. I shall embrace every opportunity to send you such agricultural products of this fine country, as may be useful to our own.

I shall shortly send you near one hundred va rieties of wheat and barley, which I am promised by an eminent botanist, who is preparing a work for publication, on this important subject.

I am respectfully yours, &c.

O. RICH, American Consul. Elkanah Watson, Esq. New York.

No. 1 Hard white Wheat. (a)

2 Hard red Wheat, (b) 3 Black bearded soft Wheat,

Black bearded hard Wheat, Hard red Wheat,

Hard red Wheat, a different kind,

Oats, Moorish Wheat, Soft white Wheat,

10 Close spiked Barley,

11 Common Barley, 12 Soft red Wheat,

13 Soft white Wheat,

14 Soft Wheat, very white, 15 Soft white Wheat, a different kind,

16 Hard red Wheat, superior.

The following note was endorsed on the back of the letter :-

"The 16 bags of grain are now in the public store, and will be held subject to your order."

D. GELSTON, Collector.

I devoted several days in the Capitol at Albany, with two or three hands in folding the whole into small parcels for general distribution; first to the Seneca and Cayuga Counties in this state, within members of the Legislature, then sitting in the a few years. same building, who witnessed my zeal and labours; and the residue in all directions. It was not till the month of November, 1823, I was first informed by Mr. Hyde, a very respectable and candid gentleman of Aubern, then sick in Albany, that part of the white flint wheat I had imported from Spain three years previous, was then in successful cultivation in Scipio, Cayuga County—and that they had floured about 30 bushels at his mills. -He spoke in the most exalted terms of the invaluable properties of this new wheat-and the super-excellence of the flour it produced. On the 23d March last, Joseph L. Richardson, Esq. also of Aubern, (who appears in your No. 20) wrote me thus, "the white flint wheat now in great repute, is cultivated by a few persons in this County, the first I heard of it was last year. I have been unable to ascertain its origin: it is said it was first introduced from Sicily, by General Mashington in 1790, but I have been lately informed we are indebted to your exertions for the blessing."

name appear in public"-as I had requested him perceive a marked difference-the berry of the

months—behold him in your columns, it would eminent degree the following invaluable properture the same time, made great ravages on other kinds seem, possessed with a full knowledge on the ties:—1. Will produce 1-3 more than common growing in the same fields. subject—stating, that "the white flint wheat was wheat—requires ‡ less seed—as it spreads referst introduced into Scipio by Henry Sebott, an markable in April and May, and requires less obscure German from Potsgrove, Pennsylvania, in 1812"—whereas your Albany correspondent says

"Mr. Richardson says, "It would give me great

"it was brought from the Jerseys in 1815." In delight to be in any manner useful to my native his second letter of the 29th June, as published state, Maryland .- Edit. Am. Farmer. in your work-he, says, in direct contradiction to

his Maryland friends.*

difference to the Sheriff of the County in July last, cast. in the same field between that and the common wheat, he failed in the attempt:"-thus far Mr. thus,-that it was called the swamp wheat, and Mr. Hopkins replied in the Cayuga Republican ty some years ago-whereas the respectable Col. most successfully to the groundless attacks of Mr. Mynderse, of Seneca Falls, had ascertained that it Richardson in your columns, and put the subject emanated from No. 2 of the above list of Mr. at rest in the public view; among other points he Rich .- Says "its colour is that of the bearded stated that his letter to you was in direct terms at thorn wheat (reddish) weighs from 60 to 64 lbs. a the public. But as a re publication of that retort flint or red chaff wheat-resists the frosts better courteous would only tend to protract an unnecestant common wheat—proof against the attacks of sary and wanton controversy on the part of R—n, the fly—grows thick on the ground, but low—co-I shall withhold its transmission, especially as I do lour of the straw lighter and softer than common not consider it material to the public, by whom and in what manner the precious boon has been bestowed upon our common country. But it is all important they should possess such correct in- gentlemen farmers or planters will cultivate the formation on the subject as to enable gentlemen several varieties with scrupulous care-not to farmers to discriminate the genuine white flint hazard deterioration, or the admixture of either on all hands, to possess several essential properties vastly superior to any other wheat within our indicate as the most valuable. knowledge. I have in consequence taken unwearied pains for the last two or three weeks by corresponding with distinguished agriculturists, in the same vicinity for 9 years, and yet be conand from other researches, to possess myself of cealed from the immediate neighbours till within such information, as I think will be useful to the 2 or 3 years; much less, the possibility of its begreat Interest of Agriculture.

From these respectable resources it appearsthat three distinct varieties of wheat, all possessing valuable properties, have been introduced into is truly preposterous.

First .- The white flint wheat, No. 1 (a)-referred to by Mr. Hopkins, and the fifteen distinguished farmers of Scipio, and sanctioned by De Witt Clinton in the printed certificate transmitted to you.

Second,-The hard red flint cultivated by Jonas Seeby, Esq. of Seneca County, and others emanating from No. 2 (b) heretofore noticed in your work.

hird,—The swamp wheat, so called—said to be discovered by accident in Oneida County, some years ago.

It will be easy to discriminate hereafter between the genuine white flint and the swamp wheat. The latter is of an excellent quality, yields well,
—makes excellent flour, and on hard clay land

produces nearly as much as the white flint. It has a long white heard—the white flint has none; it resists the fly partially—the white is absolutely invulnerable to their attacks-the straw of the white being nearly solid for 5 or 6 inches from the root—the swamp is larger and more

in your work—he, says, in direct contradiction to † This reply was never seen by the Editor of the his statement to me as above, "It is now cultiva-American Farmer.

ted largely in this and the neighbouring Counties," ground. 2. Proof absolute against all attacks of that he was then cultivating in course from the the fly: 3. Weighs from 62 to 64 lbs. a bushel— Sebott wheat, 25 acres of what he called "white makes whiter and better flour than any other: 5. flint wheat" with which he was desirous to oblige Resists frosts better and ripens 14 days earlier. It is said to differ from common wheat, by retain-. My correspondent [who?] says, "Mr. R-n's ing its native colour, cultivated on any soil, where-wheat has all the characteristics of common as the common white winter wheat, if sowed on wheat, inasmuch as in attempting to show the any soil but oak-land, will change to a yellowish

The red flint white No. 2, Mr. Seeby describes R-n and his Sebott wheat. I will only add, that reported to have been brought from Oneida Counvariance with his previous admissions to him and bushel—the berry rather smaller than the white wheat-falls sooner by its thrifty growth-head short—well filled—light chaff—crop sowed 17th Sept. 1822, reaped 17th July. I sincerely hope wheat from all others, inasmuch as it is admitted species-so as to enable them eventually to select the one for general cultivation; experience may

Every candid mind will admit the impossibility of the existence of a wheat of such intrinsic worth ing cultivated, agreeably to Mr. R. in Pennsylvania, Jerseys and other places for 47 years, and yet to be unknown till recently—the assumption

But what is more conclusive and fatal to Mr. Richardson's assertions :- the white wheat is now eagerly procured from Seneca and Cayuga Counties, from the very Counties where it existed, according to that gentleman, nearly half a century ago.—With these remarks I shall rest the subject forever, with a sincere regret that I have been compelled to appear once more before the public in self defence, for I find myself assailed in the evening of life, in a spirit of persecution, however disinterested my unremitted efforts for a third of a century, to promote the welfare of my fellow men, to the utmost stretch of my limited powers:

ELKANAH WATSON.

This may certify, That we the subscribers, of the town of Scipio, in the county of Cayuga and state of New-York, have raised the white flint wheat, with great success, for the last two or three years, and have seen it growing by the side of different kinds of Wheat; and it has, with few exceptions, exceeded any others one third, and frequently one half in the same field. It is a white chaff bald wheat, with a fair white berry, In a second letter of the 1st April, he adds, open in the channel.—I transmit you samples of stands the winter remarkably well, and spreads "I have an unconquerable aversion to have my each to enable you to compare them. You will and thickens up in the months of April and May more than any other kind of wheat which we have ever seen. It has a small straw, thicker than to give notoriety to such facts as he could establish on a subject so interesting to the community.

than the white, which is a white chaff bald

But strange to tell, in the short space of two

wheat, with a fair white berry, possessing in an other kinds of the short space of two

wheat, with a fair white berry, possessing in an other kinds of the short space of two

wheat, with a fair white berry, possessing in an other kinds of the short space of two

wheat, with a fair white berry, possessing in an other kinds of the same time made great rayages on other kinds

John Daniels, Whedon Clark, Wm. Daniels, James Wood, Nathan Ramsey, John C. Prall, Jared Beardsley, David Pinch,

Benj. Loveland, Benj. Olney, Elias Manchester, Charles Sales, Eben Wittine, Timothy Finch, Joshua Baley, Hm. Bennett.

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is a erry, May we. than nsect be practical farmers, and men of truth and veracity. JONATHAN RICHMOND.

Lavana, June 24th, 1824.

I am acquainted with J. Richmond, the signer of the above certificate, who is a gentleman of the most respectable character, and any representation of his is entitled to entire confidence.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, 3d July, 1824.

wheat will be fairly tested the ensuing year by a through the kind agency of Mr. Buel, of Albany, eighty barrels, all of which has been disposed of, and much more might have been.]-E. 4. Far.

[The Editor of the American Farmer will thank any gentleman who will send him a single stalk of wheat, solid in whole or in part.]

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

with he bile and pancreatic juice, which are suppose to cause a separation of the more essential parts the digested mass, which is named Chyle.

On the parts the bile and pancreatic juice, which are suppose to cause a separation of the more essential cattle-doctoring!

Poll Evil.—An obstinate disease, which often a be done in dry weather; and they should be hung

state it passes off in invisible vapour; in the form-

horses and other quadrupeds; in some animals tained; all these should be freely opened also, and however, as the dog, there is no visible perspira-though the bleeding which ensues may have a tion; but in such animals the vapour thrown off formidable appearance, it may always be stopped from the lungs is proportionally abundant. In the by pressure. When the bleeding has ceased, human body perspiration is easily promoted by medicine, but in the horse and other domestic the diseased parts; such as butter of antimony, animals this is not the case; indeed we are not solution of sublimate in muriatic acid, or of quick-[We are glad to know that the qualities of this acquainted with any medicine which will excite sweating in the horse, except it be such substances number of judicious farmers in Maryland and as will produce violent irritation or inflammation of parts, is perhaps as effectual as any. Virginia .- R. Sinclair procured of Ira Hopkins, the stomach and bowels; and we observe gene rally, that, when these parts are inflamed, profuse perspiration will break out in paroxysms of pain. ed, they should be laid open freely, and the caus-Many of the diseases of horses and cattle are tic dressing again applied. When a proper open-caused by suppressed or checked perspiration; ing has been made, we can often feel, by intro-the various appearances they assume depending ducing the finger, the diseased surface of the perhaps in a great measure upon the suddenness with which the discharge is stopped, and the state be introduced, or any convenient instrument, by of the animal at the time it takes place. Thus if which the rotten surface of the bone may be a horse, after being heated and made to sweat by scraped off, as well as any part of the ligament exercise, and they suffered to stand still, be expo- which may be found in the same state. The cure sed to a cold wind or rain, a fever or inflammation will be expedited also by cutting away any cal-Aitre .- Nitrate of Potash or Salthetre. A of some internal organ, will probably be the con- lous matter that may be found within the lips of medicine much used in veterinary medicine as a sequence; and the disease thus produced will be the external opening. In some instances it has diuretic and febrifuge. The dose from half an still more serious, if the horse's exercise have taken several months to effect a cure of poll-evil; ounce to an ounce or twelve drams, twice or three been such as to produce considerable fatigue. If and I have found, from much experience, that times a day; Gibson and Bartlet prescribe it in on the other hand, a cold current of air be admit-cutting freely and caustic dressings are the most doses of two ounces three times a day. I have ted to a horse's body as he stands in a stable, it effectual and expeditious remedies. When the seen it given to the extent of four ounces at one will often cause a catarrh or cold. Cattle often wound has been brought to a healing state, dis-dose; but it evidently quickened the pulse and suffer from being kept in cold bleak situations, charging but little matter, and giving less pain to breathing, and distressed the animal in a conside-rable degree.

particularly in the early part of spring during the prevalence of an easterly wind; in this case the as Friar's balsam, digestive ointment, &c. Autrition.—The living body is continually los- suppression of the discharge is more gradual, and ing its constituent parts, which a variety of causthe diseases which result from it are slower in es are incessantly carrying off, and when the sto-their progress, consequently more insidious in mach, and other parts concerned in the process their nature; and it often happens, that the anicare, therefore, must be taken to gather and dry of nutrition are in a healthy state, and there is a mal is left in the same cold situation until the them properly, for on good seeds all the exceldue supply of food, a constant renovation is at disease is incurable. It seems probable that in lence of your future crop depends; and if you the same time going on. Nutrition is a complication these cases the perspirable vessels gradually lose have more than you want for your own use, the ted process, and may be interrupted by various their power, and that at length a total and perseedsmah will either buy them of you, or exchange circumstances. Supposing the food to be sufficient manert suppression of that necessary discharge in quantity, and of a proper quality, it is necessa-takes place: hence arise consumptions, decayed ly be under the necessity of laying out money for ry that it should be masticated and moistened with liver, rot, mesenteric obstructions, and various seeds, but will usually have enough to make them aliva, and then by means of the tongue, with the other complaints. How necessary therefore is it a source of profit, besides supplying his own wants. The stomach; here the masticated food mixes tered situations for their stock! how many diseas Deane's New-England Farmer,) the dry kinds wh certain juices, by which it is further altered es might they prevent by such precaution! and are kept in their pods or outer coverings; but the anticonverted into a pulpy mass, termed Chyme. how much might they save, not only in preserving seeds of all soft fruits, as cucumbers, melons, &c. As oon as it passes from the stomach, it mixes the lives of their cattle, but in avoiding the experimental properties.

are innerable small orifices, which are the blow received upon the poll or back part of the mouths the lacteal vessels, by these the chyle head. Sometimes the injury thus inflicted is sucked p and conveyed to the thoracic duct, a perficial, and easily cured by fermentation, &c; "The selection of seeds (according to the dovessel that lies upon the vertebræ of the back. more frequently however, the vascular membrane, mestic Encyclopædia,) depends principally on the By the thocic duct, it is carried to a large vein between the under surface of the great suspenso-proper choice of grains and kernels, as well as By the thocic duct, it is carried to a large vein near the hort, where it mixes with the blood. From this ship the mixes with the blood. From this ship the mixes with the blood. Thus in old hoes the grinding teeth sometimes wear so unequal, that mastication is performed with difficulty, if great part of the grain they eat is swallowed achewed; or there may be a deficiency of salit in either case the food will pass into the stome, in an unprepared state. I have seen a case were the moscles of the pharman had become paytic, so that the horse was incapable of swallow. In vol. I. of the Veterinor of removing any impediate that may exist to see, and the most extranal swelling has been perceived; and then some mode of repelling the tumour is often adopt noticed, and the most extranal map pointed out of removing any impediate that may exist to see, and an inferior aind, or successing the produced. noticed, and the most contains being the index of repeting the tailout sold and the most contains and the index of the former, and an inferior and, of removing any impedints that may exist to the process of nutrition.

The fluir vapour which is seman however promote the progress of the mat
Perspiration.—The fluir vapour which is seman however promote the progress of the mat
period of their perfect maturity; which may be

This may certify, That I am acquainted with creted by the arteries of the skin. It is distinter to the surface, and bring the swelling to a most of the above subscribers, and know them to guished into sensible and insensible; in the latter proper state to be opened. When this has been done, a free and extensive incision should be made, er, so as to be visible, as sweat. so that the finger may be introduced, and the Perspiration is a highly important discharge in length and direction of the sinuses or pipes ascerso that the finger may be introduced, and the some caustic composition should be applied to all silver in nitrous acid, or the scalding mixture, which, if neatly applied, so as not to injure sound

Two or three days after, the dead parts should be washed off, and if any more sinuses are discoverbone; a narrow blunt-pointed knife should then

SEEDS of various sorts are daily ripening;

them for others. A good cultivator will very rare-

must be cleansed from the pulp and mucilage

"The selection of seeds (according to the do-

because when the latter begins to decay it becomes 'bleached by the oxygen of the atmosphere,' and no further nourishment can then be

conveyed to the ripe seed.

"Various expedients have been devised for the preservation of seeds; the most simple consist in excluding them from the light and heat in the bowels of the earth; where they will retain their vegetative powers for several years. Thus Dr. Darwin mentions instances of mustard seed producing a crop on digging up soil where it had remained in a state of rest for many years, and 'as was believed even for ages.' In the same manner the best cucumbers and melons are raised from seeds which are at least three or four years old though some gardeners do not employ them till they have been kept ten or twelve years.

"It appears to be an opinion, settled among the best practical and scientific cultivators, that very little advantage in common cases, is derived from changing seeds and roots on his own premises .-This is the least troublesome, least expensive, most independent, and most profitable mode of

question but they will be generally adopted when- nually added to the population of this town. ever a new line of conveyance has become necessary, either from increasing trade, or from the exorbitant demands of canal proprietors.

By the loco-motive engine fifty tons of goods nav be conveyed by a ten horse power engine, on a level road, at the rate of six miles an hour, and lighter weights at a proportioned increase of speed. Carriages for the conveyance of passen gers, at the rate of twelve or fourteen miles per hour. For canals it is necessary to have a dead level, but not so for rail-roads; an engine will work goods over an elevation of one-eighth of an inch to the yard .- Where the ascent or descent is rapid, and cannot be counteracted by cuttings or embankments, recourse must be had to permanent engines and inclined planes, just as recourse is had to locks for canals; but here again the rail-road system has a great advantage; the inclined plane causes no delay, white locking creates a great deal.

Two acts of Parliament have already been obtained, namely, the Stockton and Darlington Act, and the Moreton Act. On these lines, which exceed thirty miles each, it is intended to adopt the loco-motive engine, and they will both be very soon ready for conveyance of goods. There are also three or four other rail-roads

projected.

The discovery of the loco-motive engine it is said will be almost as important to the trade and commerce of this country, as the discovery of the steam engine itself.—Albion.

20 POWER LOOMS.

stated to be 30,000, having been acknowledged to convey more accurate information on that great branch of business than had been generally known, ve have been induced to make further inquiries the result of which we will occasionally commu nicate to our readers, in the hope that such computations will not be uninteresting to those who

The quantity of cotton converted into yarn in Great Britain and Ireland, in one year, is about. . . 160,000,000 The loss in spinning may be estimated 15,000,000 at 1 1-2 oz. per lb.. .

Quantity of yarn produced Amount supposed 18d. to be the aver-

age price per lb. .

According to Mr Kennedy's calculation, that eve ry person employed in spinning produces 900 lbs. per annum, the number of persons employed is who derived this name from the Greek word Kos161,111. The number of spindles employed, mos, which signifies beauty. management, as regards that very important supposing each to produce 15lb, weight per anbranch of rural economy." num, is 9,666,666. The capital invested in plasm, invented by the Empress Poppea, was ap-RAIL ROADS & LOCO-MOTIVE ENGINES. Manchester, including Salford, Chorlton-row &c. Hitherto, rail-roads have been used for very li- which form part of the same town, will be inmited purposes, and whenever they are spoken creased at least 15,000 this year by new build of it is in connexion with coal-pits and stone ings. The increase is principally in cottage proquarries, but they are now about to be applied perty, under 12l. a year rent; so that the averfor the purpose of conveying merchandise over age rent, notwithstanding the very large factories very extended lines of country; and thus they which are included, is not higher than the average are becoming an object of great national interest, rent of houses in Edinburgh where there are no Rail-roads, as hitherto worked by horses, possess factories, nor warehouses unconnected with dwelvery little, if any advantage over canals; but ling houses, to swell the average. This fact rail-roads, worked by the loco-motive steam-en- shows that in that city the annual accession to its of large ants, but nt and bruised in salt, with noney gine, have so decided a superiority, both as re- population is of persons able to pay a much highgards time and expense, that there can be no er rent than can be afforded by those who are an-

Manchester Gazette.

() cm FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

STEAM CARRIAGES.

It is proposed in England to substitute iron railways for roads, and employ steam engines instead she mercilessly plucked even the minutest birs of the great number of teams of horses and oxen, from the face of her mistress. now used to transport travellers and merchandise. The distance from London to the principal cities of England will be reduced one-quarter or even ficient to cleanse them, they were rubba with one-third by the construction of rail-ways, in a right line and the numerous windings in the roads will be avoided. The post from London, by this known at that period; and the coque es of the new arrangement will reach Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds in twelve hours, and only twentyfour hours will be required to arrive in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

It will cost about 20,000 dollars per mile to construct a double rail way proper for carriages both to go and return. The expense of a rail-way of four rows, is estimated at 58,000 dollars. The distance between London and New-Castle in a right line is about 200 miles. The establishment of and hair, according to the ge or taste of the this kind of communication will cost therefore lady, this kind of communication will cost that the freight is a dollar each will yield the proprietors of the rail-way an annual revenue of 2,000,000 dollars, and will re-imburse their capital in less than six years. But the profits of the establishment from other articles of transportation will be immense. To appreciate of several metals, thick was given an exquisite polish. They mead to foot. Our computation of the number of power looms the amount, it is only necessary to remark that site polish. They be sometimes so the manufacturing district which surrounds one steam engine will be able to propel along the reflect the person in head to foot.

easily ascertained by the dryness of the stem : Manchester, and which, after careful inquiry, we rail-way in less than thirty hours from London to Edinburgh, three carriages laden with passengers and baggage which at present require three hundred horses, and reach their place of destination only in fifty hours.

Little feasible as the execution of this project appears, adds the French writer, "we dare say capitalists will be found in England venturous exercise their reasoning powers upon commercial enough to furnish the funds, and engineers skilful enough to overcome the obstacles which seem to render it impracticable."

The Toilet of a Roman Lady .- A woman of quality, on leaving her bed which she usually did 145,000,000 about 10 or 11 o'clock, repaired to her bath. After remaining there for some time, where she was £10,875,000 carefully rubbed with a pumice-stone, she came forth to pass into the hands of the cosmetes. These cosmetes were slaves, who possessed many se-crets for preserving the skin and complexion, and

The moment she left the bath, a sort of catabuildings and machinery cannot be less than plied to her face, which she took off only when 10,000,000%. We calculate that the rental of she went abroad, or on the arrival of a stranger; so that the poor husband could never see his wife without her features being covered with this mask, which she often replaced in the evening to preserve her face throughout the night from the contact of the air.

> As soon as she began her toilette, a slave re-moved it, and bathed her face with a spung steeped in asses' milk, whilst another endeavoured to give to the skin all possible freshness by rubbing it, according to Pliny, with the ashes of snails, or in which the bees had been smothered, with the fat of a pullet mixed with onions, and lastly, with the fat of a swan, to which they attributed the pro-perty of removing wrinkles. Her next care was to efface any red spots with a piece of woolen cloth, steeped in oil of roses, and to remove freckles with a scraping of sheep-skin, mixed with the honey of Corsica, to which was sometimes added the powder of frankincense.

This operation finished, a third slave approagaed, provided with a pair of pincers, with which

This duty of toilette over, that of the eeth commenced. When fresh water was found insufgrated pumice stone, or marble dust, method still employed. The use of tooth-bryles was time, like those of the present day, placed the teeth they lost with false ones, which were fastened with gold. To heal or preent chaps in the lips, they rubbed them with the in ide of a sheep skin, covered with a gall-nyointment-or, what was better still, with the ries of a burnt

mouse, mixed with fennel root.

The teeth being cleaned, a tod class of slaves appeared to colour the eye, shes, eye brows,

This last part of the operions of the toilette

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter dated Nelson County, Va Sept. 24th, 1824.

"The long continued rains have done much injury to our tobacco crops in this part of the coun

RUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR-DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and deli vered from Nottingham Inspection Warehouse. during the quarter commencing on the 6th day of July, 1824, and ending on the 4th day of October, 1824.

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in-	304			304
Number de- livered.	241			241

THOMAS BADEN Inspector.

True Copy, from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMOBE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1824.

THE NATION'S GUEST.

We are sure it is not expected of us to give the

He arrived on Thursday agreeably to appointment, and was presented at Fort McHenry to Governor STEVENS, who, in behalf of the people of the Society of Cincinnati, assembled within the source, probably not so good. Fort under that identical tent in which he had so often shared the frugal meal and aided the counsels of Washington. The "tent scene" was glass (if in summer one ounce and a quarter, impressive beyond description. This meeting of this venerable remnant of patriot warriors, under such associations was perhaps the finest moral spectacle that ever was witnessed. What was perhaps the finest moral spectacle that ever was witnessed. What was or ten bitter, and half an ounce of sweet almonds the consequence of the measures resolved upon in the consequence of the measurement of the consequence the consequence of the measures resolved upon in very fine, with a spoonful of rose water, and mix the councils held under that sacred canopy? Noth-them with the mills, strain it through a lawn sieve ing less than the freedom and happine s of millions or napkin into a basin, with half a pint of good lows:apon millions for ages and ages to come! But we cream, let it stand half an hour, hour it into another must at once check the feelings that would naturally spring from the contemplation of this distinguishing feature in the tout ensemble of his receptory of the mould seem of the mould seem of the spring from the tout ensemble of his receptory. tion in Baltimore, and go on, as briefly as possi-ble, to state, that after taking some refreshment with slices of orange.

M. B. About half a gill of Noyeau may be sub-ments for the essential services you have renderunder triumphal arches and the cheerings of stituted for the Almonds.

100,000 citizens, to the Exchange, where he was name welcomed by Mr. Johnson, the Mayor, with tude. a sensibility honourable to his heart, and with sentiments worthy of those for whom he acted.

On that day he dined at the elegant apartments prepared for him at Mr. Barney's Inn, in company try, by causing the plant to suffer what planters with his old revolutionary compatriots and a good-serm firing. The richest lands have suffered ly number of the corporation. On the next day most, particularly where they are strong. It seems to be a disease arising from an excessive quantity of circulating fluid in the plant, as after much rain, or a sudden check given to the circulatine fluid in the plant, as after gant dinner given by the Cincinnati Society. It the weather turns suddenly cool. Our corn crop was soon found to be impossible without the asyielded badly in proportion to the straw, but is of sistance and direction of the Ladies. And for what enjoyments, worthy of being externed and what enjoyments, worthy of being esteemed such, are we not dependent on them? Did not Jaffier when he exclaimed-

Oh woman! lovely woman! nature made thee To temper man. We had been brutes without you! Angels are painted fair, to look like you; There's in you all that we believe of heaven; Amazing brightness, purity, and truth, Eternal joy, and everlasting love.

A committee of ladies of the very highest respectability was appointed to superintend the prethe Nation's Guest; and we understand it to have over excelled even the anticipations created by their acknowledged taste. The preparation of of all that art could do; and having solicited an op-TRASURY OFFICE, Annapolis, Oct. 5th, 1824. portunity of seeing this particular portion of the repast, as an object of curiosity in the highest branch of the culinary art, we can safely assure our fair low-citizens. readers, of whom it is our boast to have many, that we never saw, neither had we conceived any thing in this way so exquisitely delicate and beautiful. Of this particular article there were four representing to the very life in form, size, and colour, oranges, pears, bunches of grapes, peaches, asparagus, indian corn, and a variety of other fruits and vegetables; besides fishes of gold and silver hue, so perfectly represented, that nothing details of General La Fayette's movements in but the knife or the palate could detect the deluhis progress to the great meeting at York, in Virginia. These movements have been minutely, and beautiful exhibition of this elegant art that and we may add, faithfully detailed in all the daily has ever been seen in this country—worthy, in a journals; still we shall be excused for giving a gen- word and in its way, of the occasion * A soldier which appear in this number of our journal. eral outline of his reception within our own State, and patriot of less gallantry than Gen. La Fayette

* We should be glad to have, and may hereafter Maryland, welcomed him in very feeling and ap- get, the Recipe by which this blancmange was propriate terms-whereupon he was introduced to made; in the mean time we give one from another

BLANCMANGE -Boil a few minutes a pint and

sweet offering prepared an deposited by the hands of female patriotism on the shrine of grati-

In regard to this festival on which so many Associations conferred peculiar interest, we are glad to see, in the newspaper account of it, that at least here, in a volunteer, if not in a regular toast, the immortal Franklin, amongst the earliest and fastest and best friends of La Fayette, was not forgotten. The venerable W. PATTERSON, in heart an American, in services a revolutionary soldier, by birth an Irishman, offered to the company, "BENJAmuch rain, or a sudden check given to the circu-much rain, or a sudden check given to the circu-lation, causing a rupture of the vessels, as when And since Gen. La Fayette is gone and this is the only recall we have seen of the memory of that patriot who glorified his country, we claim the privilege of recording, that on the preceding evening at the ball supper, he was presented to the pabut express the common feeling of all refined hearts triotic recollections of the company by one American citizen, in a volunteer to the memory of "BENJAKIN FRANKLIN, by trade a printer, by self instruction a philosopher, statesman, and moralist." On all patriotic occasions his name should be on our lips, for be it remembered, that "in the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

. The Ball given on Friday night transcended the anticipations of all, as it does all power of description. It was for the active managers, a reparation and display of this sumptuous dinner to sponsible and most critical undertaking; one which might even by trifling omissions have caused great dissatisfaction. It was executed throughout in a manner to give universal pleasure and astonblancmange was by common consent, specially con ishment full of delight at the splendour of the fided to the superintendance of the Misses S. and spectacle, and the regularity with which every E. Merryman, whose superior taste gave promise thing was conducted. They reflected credit on of all that art could do; and having solicited an option of the city, in the eyes of all who came from abroad; and we do not hesitate, therefore, to say, that they eminently deserve the thanks of their fel-

On Monday the General attended divine service at the Cathedral, the most splendid house of worship in this country. Visited after, at Belvidere, the hero of Eutaw and Cowpens, and passed and twenty dishes, one for each state in the Union, the evening with General SMITH in company with a large party composed of the general's particular friends.

On Monday he, at the instance of Major General HARPER, reviewed his Division, and departed about four, P. M. for Rossburgh, a commodious Inn, about nine mites this side of Washington.

During his stay the General was welcomed by a deputation of Members of the Maryland Agri-

seems to possess, might have felt flattered at this Proceedings of a Special Meeting of Members of the Maryland Agricultural Society.

At a special meeting of members of the Mary. land Agricultural Society, on the 7th inst. it was Resolved, That R. Smith, Esq. President of the Society, C. Ridgely, of Hampton, Samuel Owings, Nichelas Bosley, David Williamson, jr., James Gittings, Jacob Hollingsworth, B. W. Hall, James Carroll, jr., Christopher Carnan, James Cox, Jas. Howard, and J. S Skinner, be a committee to present to Gen. LA FAYETTE an expression of the affectionate regards of the Society. The next morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. R. SMITH, as Chairman of the committee, addressed the General as fol-

We are, General, a deputation from the landed interest of the State. The Maryland Agricultural Society have appointed us to express to you their high sense of the pleasure you have afforded the American people in their mighty struggle

lustrious career, civil and military, has furnished abundant proofs, that your sole object, in thus aiding us, was the advancement of the legitimate rights of man, and that, at the time, you contemplated no applause but that which is bestowed by after ages on useful and virtuous actions,

It is a source of no small gratification to our Society to learn, that you have yourself become a to the cultivation of the soil as much of your time and attention, as your multifarious avocations will permit. Be this, however, as it may, it would afford us great pleasure, could you, consistently with existing engagements, favour us with your company at the next publick exhibition of our Society which is to take place in the course of next month. You would thus be enabled to form an estimate of the accelerated march of our agricultural improvements under the auspices of political institutions which you have so much contributed to establish. But, General, whether we can or cannot have the honour of your company, known that a gang of these light-fingered gentry list should any such be presented.

We entreat you to accept our cordial thanks for have gone South. No man should take with him

These Committees shall examine the state of the stat past services and our best wishes for the preservation of your exemplary life in health and in happiness.

The reply of the General, from the sensibility evinced was truly impressive. He most feelingly assured the committee that he was under inexpressible obligations for this demonstration of kindness from the cultivators of the soil, and that he had, on this occasion, the more pleasure, as he PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE-carefulhad the honor of being himself a practical agri-culturist—an honor of which he was particularly proud. Feeling, as he did, a deep interest in whatever may contribute to improvements in agriculture, he will have great satisfaction in attending the next meeting of the Society. And of this do 38 cents—Rye, 37½ cts—Oats, 20 cts.—Whispleasure nothing shall deprive him but the occur-key. 28 cents—Apple Brandy. 25—Clover Seed rence of circumstances not within his control.

General LA FAYETTE, his son GEORGE WASH-INGTON LA FAYETTE, and his Secretary Auguste LE VASSEUR, were unanimously elected Honorary Members of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and their Diplomas were delivered to them by the President; on the acceptance of which they expressed particular satisfaction.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MARYLAND CATTLE Show-for the Western Shore.

This great annual festival of our farmers has been postponed to the 23d, 24th and 25th of Nov. Various considerations led to the adoption of this measure-first, the days previously fixed upon, happened to be on the days of the yearly meeting of Friends in this city-and it has always been a matter of particular pleasure to the members of the Society, as well as an eminent advantage to the Institution, that its objects have been the products of American Industry, will be held Reference as above. approved and patronized by that industrious and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th, most exemplary class of our citizens.

It was thought, too, that the number of recent occasions for bringing the people from their homes, and especially the all-absorbing curiosity to see, and desire to pay respect to the "Nation's Guest," would prevent many from so soon leaving their homes again, and finally, when Gen. La Fayette accepted the Diploma of Membership of our Society, he claimed for himself "the honour of being a practical agriculturist," declared his partiality for its pursuits and expressed a strong desire to be present at our next exhibition; when if he can attend, as it is hoped and expected he may, hibition, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; and from 3 to the premiums will be delivered by his hand, to 5 o'clock, P. M. for the admission of all persons. the fortunate competitors, with an inscription to -Proper officers shall be there to preserve order, that effect .- Under all these circumstances it has and prevent the injury of the articles. been judged, by the Trustees, expedient to postpone the next Agricultural Fair and Exhibition to all times.

for independence. The whole course of your il- the days above mentioned, one week after the Cattle Show at Easton, in Talbot County, which takes place on the 19th and 20th of November. It is most earnestly requested of the several Editors of papers in Maryland and the District of Columbia, all of whom are, from their politeness in forwarding the views of the Institution, considered members thereof, that they will insert the above in their respective journals, and allow lors, &c. practical agriculturist, and that you are devoting it to stand in a conspicuous place until after the

> IF Virginians guard your pockets .- This admonition would never be out of place to our friends in Virginia, and South thereof, for their pockets like their hearts are always open. But as none should get admittance into either without the consent of their owner, we now warn those who gang of pickpockets is following the Nation's inst. Guest, in his whole progress. A number of genany valuable papers, nor more money than is indispensable, and that should be well secured .-Gentlemen here have had their breeches pocket miums. unbuttoned, robbed, and have been afterwards. The Committee on Premiums and Exhibitions laughted at. We say, therefore, Virginians guard shall decide upon the Premiums, on Monday, the your pockets!!!

Farmer. By ROGERS & STMINGTON.

Flour, Howard-St., \$5 37 a \$5 50-do wharf, \$5-Wheat, red, 95 a \$1-Lawler, do \$1 a 1 05best white, \$1 10-Corn, white, 36 cts.-Yellow, bation of the Committee. key, 28 cents—Apple Brandy, 25—Clover Seed, white, per lb. 37½ cts.—Red, do per bushel, \$4 75 -Saplin, do \$5 75-Timothy, 3-Orchard grass, one of the undersigned. No. 2, \$1 75—Hay, per ton, \$10—Leather, best ling, No. 2 Carpenters' Court.

Cotton Laniviana 15 to 12 rt. Cotton, Louisiana, 16 to 18 cts.—Georgia, Upland, 15 to 17 cts.—Alabama, 13 to 15—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.-Merino full blooded 35 to 40 cts.- 3 do 30 to 35 cts.- 1 do 25 to 28 cts.- Common, 20 to 25 cts.-25 per cent. more when well washed on the sheep and free from tags-Coal, pit, foreign, 40 cts.-Virginia, do. 20 to 25-Susquehannah, do 6 50 to \$7-Lime, bushel, 30 to 33 cents.

TOBACCO-No alteration since our last quotations.

Franklin Institute.

The Managers of the Franklin institute hereby give notice, that their first Annual Exhibition of matics, geography, and the use of the globes .-19th and 20th, of October instant. To which all Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artists, &c. are invited to send the products of their manufacture.

The exhibition will be held at the Carpenters' Hall, back of the post office.

In order that every article may be disposed of in a suitable manner, the Contributors to the exhibition, are requested to lose no time in sending the objects intended for it—especially such as are offered for competition for the premiums proposed read of the Maryland Agricultural Society: Postgonement of the Maryland Agricultural Society: Postgonement of the Maryland Centre Show for by the Institute.

The rooms will be opened on the days of Ex-

One of the Managers shall be in the rooms at

The Committee on Premiums and Exhibitions have appointed the following Committees to assist them on this interesting occasion :

1. A Committee of Arrangement.

2. On all manufactures of Iron and Steel. 3. On all articles of Copper, Brass, and on

Brass Founders' Crucibles. 4. On Chemicals, including Acids, Salts, Co-

5. On Glassware.

6. On Earthenware, Porcelains, &c.

7. On all Cotton Goods.

8. On Woollen Goods of every description.

9. On articles made of Leather.

10. On All objects appertaining to Mechanics.

11. On Cabinet Ware. 12. On Straw Bonnets.

A list of the Members composing these Comare about to repair to the festival at York, that a mittees, will be published on or before the 15th

Additional Committees will be appointed to detlemen had their pockets picked here, and it is cide upon articles not enumerated in the above

> These Committees shall examine the articles referred to them, and report upon their merits, stating which are in their opinion entitled to Pre-

> 18th, and the Public award of them shall be made in the Exhibition Room, on Tuesday, the 19th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

All articles intended for Exhibition, shall be by collected every Thursday, for the American sent at latest on the 15th of October. They shall all be returned to their owners within three days after the close of the exhibition. No persons shall be at liberty to withdraw an article after it shall have been delivered, unless with the appro-

> All objects received, shall be registered in a book, and all persons offering themselves as competitors for Premiums shall notify the same to

JAMES RONALDSON, Committee THOMAS FLETCHER. onPremiums ADAM RAMAGE, WM. H. KEATINGE and SAMUEL V. MERRICK, Exhibitions.

A Gardner,

That can come well recommended, will find employment on application to

JOHN H. DE BUTTS. Alexandria, D. C.

Employment will also be given to a single man capable of teaching the English language, mathe-

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

On various breeds of Sheep: their origin, peculiarities, and properties: by John Hare Powel, Esq.—Treatise on Soils and Manures by a practical Agriculturist, continued from our last-History of the White Flint Wheat-Diseases of Domestic Animals and their cure-Seeds of various sorts-Rail Roads and loco-motive Engines-Power Looms-Steam Carringes-The Toilet of a Roman Lady-Extract from ral Society: Postponement of the Maryland Cattle Show for the Western Shore: Virginians guard your pockets-Prices Carrent-Advertisements, &c.

Printed every Friday at E4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor. by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch—Orders from a distance for Philn Fing or Binding, with preper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Bal-

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

mily domestic manufactures, upon the terms and be chosen annually. conditions and under the regulations and provi-

tion, viz:
We, the subscribers, do hereby agree to associate ourselves under the style and title of the

Maryland Agricultural Society.

the promotion of Agricultural and of family do-

mestic manufactures.

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Art. 2. The officers of this society shall be a president, a vice-president, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, an assistant recording secretary, a professor of agricultural chemistry, a professor of botany, a treasurer, an assistant trea. their meeting on the Western shore, and all ex-

Art. 3. The duty of the pres dent shall be to recording secretary. preside at all meetings, to direct such correspon cations as from time to time may be deemed useful.

Art. 4. The vice president in case of the abin case of the absence, death, or resignation of pearance of such absent officer, or in case of corporated by law-Therefore, death, or resignation, until another officer shall

be duly elected.

perty and articles of the society, on their restricts and not be construed to pective shores, the books and papers of the other departments excepted; it shall be their duty to take the most efficient measures for collecting and distributing the best samples of all the useful lations set forth in the above recited articles of aslecting models of the best agricultural imple- Shore, shall be on such days and at such places as ments, and to report their properties and useful- from time to time shall be designated and notified ness; to designate from time to time all subjects by the trustees of such Shore. and objects for which premium for the same; to appoint committees to examine into the merits cultural Society shall be, and is hereby authorised of, and report on all claims for premiums; to and empowered by its trustees, or other officers soils is one of four years. 1. Wheat or oats (asdesignate the time and make the requisite prepa-by them designated for the purpose, to define and suming the previous crop to have been an artificial ratory arrangements every year for the meeting fix bounds and limits of sufficient extent for the grass.)—2. Turnips.—3. Wheat, barley, or oats. of the society, and to keep regular minutes of all erection of its cattle pens and yards and for con- 4. Clover and ryc-grass; one moicty of the farm

treasurer, and the twelve trustees for the Eastern no person or persons shall be permitted to enter MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Passed December Session, 1822.

Whereas, Sundry persons, citizens of the state of Maryland, have formed themselves into a society for the promotion of Agriculture and of facility for the promotion of A

sions set forth in the following articles of associa-such by-laws and regulations, as they shall from and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more

fect the objects of the institution.

ARTICLE 1. The object of this association is treasurer, a sum not less than two dollars; and however, That nothing herein contained shall be shall annually thereafter at the time of the annual construed to authorize such society to occupy, or meeting of the society, pay a sum not less than include within their limits as aforesaid, the estate two dollars, so long as he may continue to be a of any person or persons without the consent of the member of said society.

of premiums to be distributed by the society at therein.

tants of the State of Maryland and of the District and exhibitions, as constables by law now have; sence of the president, shall fulfil his duties; and of Columbia, friendly to agriculture; and provi and they shall exercise their said office from sion shall be made for the election and admission twelve o'clock, at noon, of the day preceding the any officer, the society shall have power to ap- of honorary members: And whereas, sundry mem-day of the commencement of said shows and expoint in his place a member to act until the ap- bers of the said association have prayed to be in- hibitions, until twelve o'clock, at noon, of the day

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every person or per- from, and after the passage of this act, shall erect a Art. 5. Twenty four trustees shall be elected, sons who at the time of the passage of this act, booth, or other arrangement for the purpose of of whom twelve shall be from the Western shore, may be, or shall hereafter become members of said selling, or shall sell or dispose of any spirituous and twelve shall be from the Eastern shore, to be society, be, and are hereby created a body politic, liquor within one mile of the grounds defined and elected by the members of each shore respective and corporate by the name, style, and title of the fixed for the holding of the annual cattle shows ly; they shall meet as often as their respective Maryland Agricultural Society, and by the same and exhibitions, as provided for in this act, withchairman, or any two members may deem it ne- name shall be able to sue, and be sued in all courts out permission granted in writing, signed by the cessary, and any three members shall constitute a of law or equity; and to make and have a com chairman of the board of trustees and counterquorum: the trustees shall from time to time ex mon seal; and also to ordain and establish such signed by the corresponding secretary of said so-amine in person the management and condition of by laws and regulations, as shall appear necessaciety, said person or persons so selling, or disposuch farms as they may consider objects worthy ry for regulating the concerns of the said corpo sing of spirituous liquors, shall forfeit and pay the of their attention, and they shall make report to ration; and may hold property, real, personal, and sum of forty dollars, to be sued for before any justhe society of such as may merit their approba-tion; they shall severally take charge of all the constitution of this State: Provided always, that and paid to him for the benefit of said society; property and articles of the society, on their rest the same shall not exceed, exclusive of the sums Provided, That this act shall not be construed to

grains, roots and seeds; for collecting all fossils, sociation shall be, and are hereby declared to be other arrangement for the purpose of selling said marls, earth, or substances, proper for manure; a part of this act of incorporation, and shall be liquors. and remain the rules and regulations of said body the result to the society; for procuring experi-corporate until it shall be found expedient to ments, to be made by careful agriculturists, of all amend the same: Provided, That the next and such fossils, marls, earth, or substances; for col- all subsequent meetings of the society on each

3. And be it enacted, That the Maryland Agri-

Art, 6. The assistant secretary, the assistant of working oxen; within which bounds and limits, tions of the trustees, or other officers as aforesaid. Art. 7. The society shall have power to make after he shall be notified thereof, he shall forfeit time to time deem necessary for carrying into ef-than five dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county, in an action on Art. 8. Every member on joining this association, shall pay to the treasurer, or to the assistant ty, to the use of the society aforesaid: Provided, owners thereof, or to occupy any public highway Art. 9. All expenses incurred in the procuring in such manner as to obstruct the public travel

4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of surer, and two collectors, one for each shore, penses incurred by the trustees in the preparatory enabling the society as aforesaid, to give greater twenty-four trustees, and such other officers as arrangements for such meeting, or otherwise, efficiency to the rules and regulations of their rethe by-laws of the society shall from time to time shall be paid by the treasurer, under an order spective officers, for the preservation of good ordirect; all officers, where not otherwise directed, signed by the president, and countersigned by the der on the particular occasions of its public cattle shall be chosen by ballot, to serve until the close corresponding secretary; and all expenses in-shows and exhibitions, the trustees of the said soof the next exhibition, and then and the eafter curred on the Eastern shore for premiums, or ciety shall be, and are hereby authorized to nobe annually elected at the meeting held on the otherwise, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the as minate and appoint a sufficient number of suitable Western Shore, in the month of November, or sistant treasurer, under an order signed by the persons, who shall be inhabitants of the county, such other month as may be found to be convenient. vice-president, and countersigned by the assistant to act as marshals, who shall be sworn to the faithful and impartial discharge of their duty, and Art. 10. At every meeting of the society, the shall have the same authority in relation to the dence as may be necessary, to superintend the af-fairs of the society, and to make such communi-with the members present, form a quorum. Art. 11. The society shall consist of inhabi-limits prescribed for the holding of such shows succeeding the termination thereof, and no longer.

5. And be it further enacted, That whosoever

AGRICULTURE.

"TREATISE ON SOILS AND MANURES BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.'

(Continued from our last.)

ROTATION WITHOUT A SUMMER FALLOW.

"The most common rotation on the best dry their proceedings; the trustees of each Shore venient passage ways to and about the same, on being under green crops, and the other under shall have power to fill up from time to time such the days of its annual cattle shows and exhibit white crops. But on siliceous sandy soils (flinty vacancies as may occur in the respective boards. It is necessarily stated in the same of th

Vol. 6. -31.

sary to retain the clover and rye-grass division wish that Mr. Ducket, the able cultivator, of Pefor some years in pasture, unless more manure is tersham in Surrey, would have communicated his ter. In winter, on land where no crop or seed is applied to such land than can be returned from its thoughts not only on that subject, but would have lodged, but where annual or other plants are to own produce."

ROPATIONS WITH A FALLOW:

"On clayey loams the rotations are more varicd. On strong clays, beans is the best relieving succession crop; and although it cannot be pro posed as a perpetual substitute for a summer fallow, in alteration with wheat or any other exhausting culmiferous crop, -yet when drilled, and hand and horse-hoed, beans supersede the necessity of fallowing eftener than once in a rotation of six or eight years. Wheat and beans have been taken alternately for a series of years, even as many as eight, on the best soils; but the most frequent courses are of four and six years. The four years' course is renewed in this order: 1. Fallow; treading the soil, and rendering it more compact and firm, which a light soil requires... Besides.

2. Wheat; 3, Clover; 4. Oats. The six years' this complete the former to leave a leave of the six years' this complete the former to leave a leave of the six years' this complete the former to leave a leave of the six years' this complete the former to leave a leave of the six years' this complete the former to leave a leave of the six years' the y course revolves, with nice adaption to every crop, thus: 1. Fallow; 2. Wheat; 3. Clover and Ryegrass; 4. Oats; 5. Beans; 6. Wheat. Or the six years' rotation is sometimes varied thus: 1. Fallow; 2. Wheat; 3. Beans; 4. Barley or Oats; and thus unites the system of continued pasture 5. Clover and Rye-grass; 6. Oats: but by this arrangement the land is neither so clean, nor so well pulverized, as it should be in preparation for clovers. On clayey soils a complete fullow is considered as the basis of every profitable rotation orop by the most judicious farmers of Scotland; and according to their concurring experience, on pone a fallow for more than eight years, have hithereto been successful in that part of the island."

Some of the Papers in the above-mentioned General Report, which record this result, allude or portion of the year than in most parts of England; and in some degree attribute the failure, with them, of the non-fallowing system to that cause. But having no system to manufacture for

the tenor of which agrees with the above, both in gard to Mr. Ducket. the inclination to dispense with fallowing, as far to eventual gain.

Very striking circumstances are connected with the Letters on Agriculture, from which we are going to borrow almost the counterpart of the above. First, these Letters are not behind the intelligence of the present day, though written ave and twenty years ago; for rejecting some of the speculative notions which were then in fashion, the writer took at once the tenable ground to which experimental agriculturists have in general reverted. Secondly, they are attributed to the pen of His Majesty George the Third;—a reach of flattery, is still praised and revered by

Extracts relating to ROTATIONS WITHOUT FALLOW. "The dispute which has lately arisen on the subject of summer fallows has made me secretly

* Mr. Young had the honour of giving them to

at l'etersham, which has been now above nineteen years in his hands so flourishing, though his three predecessors had failed in it."

"His course of husbandry seems to be the employing clover, turnips, and rye, as fallow crops, and as intermediate ones between wheat, barley, oats, and rye; changing them according to the practice of the Fiorin School (founded by Mr. nature and quality of the land."—Letter dated 1st Richardson.) as reported in the Agricultural Ma-Jan. 1787.

cattle, which increases his quantity of manure."

"Thus his land, although never dormant, is continually replenished with a variety of manures, tended to be husbanded as a winter food.

Extract relating to WINTER FALLOWS.

lands gives them a middle nature between light alluvial manure. and heavy; or else from local causes there is no dependence that they can be kept sufficiently dry districts, the effect of a local flood, which the far-in winter for a feeding-crop. "Many soils may mer cannot prevent nor materially control: but wet cohesive soils, however good the course of be improved by winter fallows. This may be the temporary mischief is followed with a rich well water-furrowed during the winter; and by have their growth immediately arrested; and if proper dressings in the spring; but Mr. Ducket they thus continue inundated during the winter to the climate as being wet and humid for a great- of rye, turnips, or tares."-Letter dated 5th of the herb completely dissolved, and even the roots March, 1787.

Extract relating to SUMMER FALLOWS.

universal and perpetual application, without re- sage is the more remarkable, because the Editor the decayed substance of the others, as well as gard to the quality of the land, or the local re- of the Annals of Agriculture appended to the from the alluvial soil deposited by the water. sources for manure,—comprehensive views, a can- first Letter the Note which is exhibited below. did independence of theory, and an exact balance of the adventure, and returns under both methods, may have a greater share than the climate in their decision.

Indeed it would be easy to multiply quotations of a hundred generations. This results are the stripted correspondent of the mistake in results and a minute, and returns under both methods, may have a greater share than the climate pendent of that system which would invert, in stead of modifying and augmenting, the "gather gather is results and the stripted corresponds with the above; but one good effect which he attributes to the flooding of meadows in winter, is quite opposed to the admission of the mistake in results and the stripted corresponds with the above; but one good effect which he attributes to the flooding of meadows in winter, is quite opposed to the admission of the mistake in results. from intelligent writers on this side the Tweed, ply is a pointed correction of the mistake in re-

"He thinks failows necessary for strong soils, as it can be done with profit, and in the admission as the clods of the earth cannot be well broken to that on certain lands a periodical fallow conduces pieces without being sometime exposed to the air."-Letter dated 5th March, 1785.

> hoe, and the renovation by manure is more under most cases sufficient.

> cumstances; being resorted to with different in-

t " I have at various times, during the last fifking who, though placed by afflictions beyond the teen years, viewed with great attention the husbandry of the very ingenious Mr. Ducket. I took notes of what I saw for my private information, but did not publish them, as I thought I perceived a disinclination in that gentleman to have them so many occasions on which the grass would lie albrought forward; and on some points, he express-ternately in shallow water, and alternately in thin ly desired me not. I am glad to find by this me- ice, partly covered and partly exposed, and ready moir (for which the public is much indebted to the to dissolve as soon as any heat acts upon the moisauthor) that he has relaxed in this particular. I ture. the public in his Annals of Agriculture, 7th vol. wish much that Mr. Robinson, as he has broken It concerns the practical farmer who has meato whom they were sent with all the exterior marks the ice, would proceed, and in particular give his dows which he can either float, or keep dry, to of an ordinary correspondent: they were subscrib-courses of crops; and explain, in particular, his ed "Rathh Robinson," and dated from Windsor. utter rejection of fallows."

1. To obtain an alluvial deposit left by the wabenefitted the public by a full explanation of that be cultivated in the following season: or in aucourse of husbandry which has rendered his farm tumn, whenever the crop is off the ground; or at any time when the soil of a fallow requires to be strengthened, this substituted for a more expensive manure may be applied. Also meadows may be floated at the seasons judged proper, according to the circumstances of the land, the quality of the water, and the constitution of the grass. The gazine, N. S. No. 6. is in substance thus: "Some "He would in general reject the practice of parts of the Fiorin to be irrigated in November: fallowing on light soils; as feeding-crops are bet. others in February: the floating to be continued ter,-from the cattle, while consuming the crop, at intervals throughout the summer; the water to treading the soil, and rendering it more compact be one week, or less, on the meadow, and two weeks off it: but the grass not to be mown till October." this enables the farmer to keep a larger stock of The result is not stated. In the most favourable cattle, which increases his quantity of manure." event, this method could only be proper for grass which naturally grows on bogs, and where it is in-

2. In summer, a light shallow irrigation may be with cultivation."-Letter dated 5th March, 1787. directed over land occupied with growing plants, where a long continuance of dry weather makes it desirable to draw out such a resource. This is It is to be premised that the texture of some merely watering; and not irrigating, to obtain an

The winter irrigation of meadows is, in many does not think this method equal to a feeding-crop months, the majority die down to the root, having of others perish: but the vegetable matter of the plants thus decomposed adds to the depth and fertility of the soil; and such plants as survive to The joint effect of this and the preceding pas-shoot again in spring, derive an advantage from

Sir Humphry Davy's theory on irrigation partpreserves the roots and leaves of the grass from being affected by frost Water is of greater specific gravity at 42° of Fahrenheit than at 32°, the freezing point; and hence in a meadow irrigated in winter, the water immediately in contact with the grass is rarely below 40°, a degree of As in gardens the land can be kept clean by the temperature not at all prejudicial to the living orhoe, and the renovation by manure is more under gans of plants. [He proceeds to relate the fol-the power of the cultivator, a winter fallow is in lowing experiment.] In 1804, in the month of March, I examined the temperature of a wa-VI. By Irrigation.—Irrigation is often found ter meadow near Hungerford, in Berkshire, by to be beneficial under two different kinds of cir a very delicate thermometer. The temperature of the air, at seven in the morning, was 29°. The water was frozen above the grass. The temperature of the soil below the water, in which the roots of the grass were fixed, " was 43°." This insulated observation is certainly not enough to support the principle laid down by the Professor. As the water is reduced in depth, in the course of its subsiding and evaporating, there must happen

^{*} Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 239.

decide by close personal examination, in what manner grasses not aquatic are affected by lying under water during the frosts and other vicissitudes of winter; of this the state of the grass at Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in Eng the subsiding of the water in spring, and the weight of the crop, is the proper criterion.

The Professor says in another place: "When land has been covered by water in the winter, or droughts of summer.

We now come to some other communications

safely applied. already in excess, water charged with a limy sedi- wish them. ment should be withheld; while water impreg-

which is one of the tests of the presence of lime. 3. Calcareous waters, which are known by the earthy deposit they afford when boiled, are of and two side blades bent thus, most use on siliceous soils, or other soils contain-ing no considerable proportion of carbonate of lime.

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by irrigating on the above principles. (To be continued.)

thy in the spring than the rest of the field. But when they come to move the hay, the crop will be considerably less than that on the other parts of paliered on the wall. They think they have the the field that were not covered with ice." On Water hards in the world. It is large and fair undoubtering Meadows in Brecknockshire. Report by edly, but certainly as far as I have seen, has less tempt to refute.—Whereas the same plant, if Mr. John Clark to the Board of Agriculture, 1794. Havour than ours. We had at table yesterday, at

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

AGRICULTURE OF HOLKHAM.

land, to his friend in Virginia, dated

"HOLKHAM, 10th July, 1824.

As you are a renowned farmer, I thought it in the beginning of spring, the moisture that has most classical to give you a few lines from the cepenetrated deep into the soil, and even the sub- lebrated domain of Mr. Coke, the great agriculsoil, becomes a source of nourishment to the roots turist and opulent commoner, especially as I find of the plant in summer; and prevents those bad paper, pen, ink, wax, &c. on the table, to which I effects that often happen to lands in their natural am shown in my lodging room. Here you have handsomest cattle I have ever seen. He is for state from a long continuance of dry weather." every thing at your elbow, and need no further saking his old stock of sheep, which was solid fat. The alluvial matters which the water may have waiting on. The house is on a scale of which you has, what he calls, the improved Down. diffused through the veins of the land is undoubt have no idea : in his manners Mr. C. is quite edly beneficial: but, were the water which has plain; he is very communicative and most pro-conveyed them to stagnate in the subsoil, it would fusely hospitable. He is a true whig, and has al-be more pernicious to most plants than the ways been on the American side in our controversies with England, for which we ought to like him.

I have learned in Norfolk, that our mode of by this distinguished Chemist; the substance of trying live hedges has never been fair. They are which may be given without protest or comment the great ornament of England, and are well as principles consistent with experience-altho' worth a further experiment; though I doubt if on your bed; one of which, and sometimes the they are placed on an original foundation, which our unlearned pigs would not penetrate them other, is necessary. Yesterday we had a fire.—It enlarges the sphere in which irrigation may be even in Norfolk. The thorn should be planted in rains almost every day, generally light showers. double rows, each plant being about four inches "When the water used in irrigation has flowed from its neighbour, thus,-they should be over a calcareous bed, it is generally found im-pregnated with carbonate of lime; and such wa-should be trimmed every year on the sides, so as ter tends, in that respect, to ameliorate a soil in to make them shoot upwards and to make them proportion as any of the modifications of lime dense. Moreover the seeds should be sown in a idea can be formed of the crop. Mr. C. says, and charcoal were deficient; but where these are nursery, and the young plants removed when you that it is not so uncertain a crop with him, as it is

The sheep and turnips are the great matter nated with sand, clay, gypsum, or particles of here. I find the turnips are subject to many accidents from the fly as with us. They put them "Common river water generally contains a cerd in drills—I saw some yesterday with four or five tain portion of the constituents of vegetables and small leaves. The produce of sheep is amazing animal bodies; and after rains this portion is great. I mean the yield in money. Mr. Coke has lately er than at other times: it is habitually largest sold sheep, fifteen months old, thus,—fleece, 10s.; per, and reflecting that one great object of it is to when the source of the stream is in a cultivated meat, in London, 37s., equal to 1£. 17s. sterling. dissipate all erroneous theories which may be Mr. Coke's method of cultivating turnips is worth prevalent among the agricultural part of the com"In general, those waters which breed the best one trial. I never saw it in Virginia. The ground munity, I determined to prepare the following refish are the best fitted for watering meadows; but is nicely prepared in drills, the seeds are sown marks for consideration. Anticipating the plant-most of the benefits of irrigation may be derived very thick in drill to allow for the ravages of the ing of a nursery, it remained to me doubtful which from any kind of water—provided the soil be not fly, and still have plants enough. He assures me was the most expedient method; for not long already overcharged with the prevailing ingredited in the deposit left by the water; and provided, on the other hand, that the matter of the soil and the matter of the deposit are not pernicity with the matter of the deposit the matter of the deposit are not pernicity with the matter of the deposit are not pernicity with the matter of ous when combined. These are general princi-ment for cultivating the ground about them. It and then they would fulfil the expectations of the ples: 1. That waters containing ferruginous im-pregnations (particles of iron) tend to fertilize a very neatly, and never touches the top of the ridge per (vol. iii. p. 41) the opinion of Mr. Miller, the

They make no use of plaster of paris in Eng-Supposing the farmer to have a complete com- land as manure. But the quantity of stable ma- and vegetable creation, I should suppose that the mand over contiguous water containing a suitable nure they put on the ground is amazing. I never most credible testimony appears in favour of the alluvial deposit, he may render a cultivated level, saw, except on asparagus beds, any thing like it. former instead of the latter,—that young trees which requires rest and a cheap manure, extreme I assure you it is unpleasant to ride near a newly should be fed with an increased proportion of food, ly productive with comparatively little labour, ploughed field, from the smell of the stable yard. instead of diminishing as they increased in age. thriving condition, and fed daily with what nature thriving condition, and fed daily with what nature thriving condition, and fed daily with what nature level, except a few barren hills. There is more actually needed for a time; now diminish their the land, so that some shots should be covered land which was by nature barren then I supposed, food in time of necessity, - would these soldiers with ice for some days, the shot so covered with ice but then they have lime, chalk, &c. every where, will be of a darker green, and appear more heal and grass seems to grow kindly even on the poor- what the country [the husbandman] expected.

Holkham, a muskmelon, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and cherries; the grapes fresh from the hot-house, beautiful purple ones, but not equal in flavour to those we have eaten at Mr. -The strawberries were enormous, beyond any thing, but not so sweet as ours.

Mr. Coke is greatly enamoured of his Devonshire cattle. He says the oxen are ar superiorthe milk, the butter, the meat, and every thing better. They are uniformly of one colour, somewhat of a redish bay, with long horns; not very large, but round and well formed, and are the He now has, what he calls, the improved Down, which he thinks every way superior. But I have seen no mutton better than our own, certainly none so good as the Alleghany. The beef is generally better than ours, and instead of eating it half raw as you hear, it is cooked most admirably.

The climate is cool beyond what I had supposed. You see most people travelling in cloaks in June and July, and you always find two blankets

The wheat and barley of Holkham are throughout as good as the best I ever saw—butthat is not the case elsewhere. The wheat is often very foul, sometimes irregular in its growth, but generally looks vigorous-it is now in flower, but no generally represented to be in England.

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FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING TREES.

SIR,-Contemplating the usefulness of your pacalcareous soil. 2 Ferruginous waters are injurious on a soil that does not effervesce with acids, share, thus, that it was necessary they should carry a stock of health and strength, to enable them to live on one on each poor land;" which of the above recommendations will stand best in practical demonstration, is the inquiry of the subscriber.

If the analogy is invariable between the animal I have seen ground bone also used as manure. For illustration, suppose there was a large army, Near Lincoln it is much esteemed, but in Norfolk consisting of young men, all in a healthy and of mouths, who could use them all with the ut- ment increased than diminished, as they increase

As the raising, cultivating, and managing of them. fruit trees, is of great importance to every farmer, the dividing line between truth and error ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF BARNS, ought to be drawn, that farmers may proceed in the path of correctness; and with industry and application, seek the one thing needful for improvement in agriculture, and by seeking, we are

assured that we shall find.

I am, Sir, yours with the greatest sincerity and respect,

J. W. CAPRON. Attleboro', Oct. 4, 1824.

[REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.]

of fruit trees. But most modern writers adopt floor, and the bottoms of them were sunk eight the sentiments of Mr. Miller, mentioned above, feet below it. This gave room for a large quantity of hay below the floor. The large doors after turfs, don't get the poorest earth you can after turfs, don't get the poorest earth you can be supported to the property of the sentiments of them were sunk eight this fall in collecting turfs and all manner of stuff, and drop it into their yard. And when you go after turfs, don't get the poorest earth you can be supported to the support of the supported to the floor. tween vegetable and animal life ;-and it is a dic- were towards the South, to admit the sun when find. But if your land is sandy, get clayey soil, tate of nature, that both require a full supply necessary, with a small door in one of the large of nourishment from their earliest existence. It ones to enter at when the weather was windy, better. You will find ridges along side of your of young seedlings are capable of drawing sufficient nourishment from a rank, barren, and unculthe winter when you must often be in and out. many other things there that will make manure. tivated soil, and those that are barely supported There were twelve squares of glass arranged if you have your eyes open. or nearly starved at first, will never afterwards over the door to admit the light when the large become vigorous, stately and handsome, though surrounded by the richest mould. Repeated experiments have proved that a strong and vigorous were shut; besides a small window in each of the gable ends, very near the ridge, for the periments have proved that a strong and vigorous same purpose. Under the floor was a convenient winter, for it is close by. In haste. plant that has grown up quickly, and arrived at cellar, in which were kept potatoes and all kinds plant that has grown up quickly, and arrived at considerable magnitude in a short time, never fails to grow better after transplanting, than another of the same size that is older and stinted in its growth. When the soil is poor and lean, trees in every stage of growth are observed to be languid, weak, and stinted; while those reared in a good mellow soil always assume a free growth. a good mellow soil, always assume a free growth, and advance with strength and vigour. It is evident, therefore, that the ground to be occupied stable to your cattle; and the cattle need scarceby a fruit nursery, requires to be made rich and fertile. The soil should also be deep, well pulve-rized, and cleared of all roots and weeds."—Thach-and a trough on the south side of the barn was

Mr. Coxe, likewise, gives directions to sow the of the barn, were the stables; they were built in times driven in a wrong direction, and the sensi-seeds "in autumn, on rich ground."—On the other lone building, and joined to the main part, of about ble parts are wounded; he is then said to be hand, the Farmer's Assistant says, "it would 25 feet in width, 30 feet long, and 12 or 14 feet seem to be the better plan to make the nursery on high. A door led from the barn into it, besides such ground as is but illy suited to the growth of another door from without upon the east side, the trees to be raised; for by afterwards placing where the cattle were admitted from the yard, them in a soil that is natural to them, they will A floor was laid over head, at the distance of

root; and when transplanted, these roots will be Deane, likewise, says, "in a nursery for fruit the cattle stood with their heads towards the outable to find nourishment even from poor land, be-trees, the land should not be quite so rich as that side of the building, leaving a space in the middle cause they have more mouths to collect it." But, into which they are to be transplanted; because to pass. In foddering, the hay was pitched from suppose, for instance, that a man with a number it will be better for them to have their nourish- the bay in the barn through a window over the most dexterity, should sit down with a common in age."-The Farmer's Guide says, "we agree gentleman to a table, where there was nothing to with a late writer in opinion, that the soil ought could be trusted with the foddering. The manure supply the cravings of nature, I cannot conceive, to be naturally good, for at least one full spade made in the stable was put down through the floor Mr. Editor, what superior advantage the ex-deep, or if more the better; that a loamy soil of into another cellar large enough to admit of accart tra-mouthed man would possess over the other, a moderately light temperature is best, and that and team to take it away. Therefore, I doubt not but your goodness or that it cannot naturally be too good. It is very wrong of some of your correspondents, will undertake to enrich nurseries with dung, particularly until barn, and I think it is the most convenient of any to eradicate all erroneous theoretical or hypothetic it is very old, and almost turned into earth. It is that I ever saw. Though the barn was not large, ical disquisition, and draw the line where it would not absolutely necessary that the soil should be the cellar, which extended the whole dimensions be most useful and beneficial to the farmer, and exceedingly rich, nor over carefully manured. A of it, gave large receptacles of hay, and the decide whether young trees when transplanted, medium between the two extremes is best; such apartments under the floor and stable, gave spashould be put into a poorer soil, a richer, or a as any good substantial garden ground, or good cious vaults for the reception of the farmer's soil like that from which they were removed. As mellow pasture land. The situation most favour- green fodder and manure; and preserved the forthere is but one end to a rope, (although Patrick able is a piece of level ground, neither wet nor said it had three) so there is but one right way dry, free from stones, in an open situation, where which would soon evaporate its strength and nourfor planting and transplanting young trees. The fruit trees have not lately grown, nor indeed any ishment. Truth yet remains doubtful, and the error is not other deep-rooted plants."—On the whole, we are yet banished from among our New England far- of opinion that in this as in many other cases in barns, and some two or three large ones. Nothing mers. Surely at a time when our public papers which disputes exist, the truth lies between the appears more detrimental to their interests. Suare in dispute on such a topic, agriculture must two contending parties, and that neither is wholly perfluous buildings are nothing but a tax upon be in its infancy, although it was established a right nor yet altogether wrong. Young fruit trees, farmers, the cost of repairs being very great. I very short time after our first parents ate of the as well as young animals, should neither be stuffed nor starved, but fed with food convenient for barn, than to see more than one barn; and I am

STABLES, &c.

DEAR SIR,-If you think the following worthy a place in your paper you may insert it.

In passing through the country a few weeks managed it right. since, I came across a barn differently constructed from any in this vicinity; and I think for neat-

kept always full. Upon the north, or back side Mr. Coxe, likewise, gives directions to sow the of the barn, were the stables; they were built in grow more thrifty than trees raised in a nursery seven feet from the lower one. The stalls were Sometimes the nail is driven so as not to wound where the soil is suited to their growth."—Dr. arranged upon each side of the building, so that the sensible parts, but so near them as by its pres-

stables, and then put down into racks; very little hay could be wasted in this way, and the boys

Such is the construction and the situation of this

Most farmers I saw had two or three small convinced that a barn 50 feet by 30, of the construction just mentioned, would be sufficient for most of our largest farmers. In England it is not a general practice to put hay in the barn, but it is stacked out in very large stacks and then thatched. Their barns are filled with grain, and so would those be of every American farmer, if they

Barns should be made perfectly tight, and be painted; and I hope my brother farmers will ness and convenience of construction, it was supe- take care that they are surrounded with a large rior to any I have ever seen. The barn was of yard with a wall 8 feet high, and above all the ordinary size, and the main part of it was built rest, that they will see that they have the manure A great disagreement of opinion has been ma- in the usual shape, but a good deal neater and three feet deep in the spring. In order to insure nifested relative to the proper soil for a nursery tighter. The bays were upon each side of the this, I advise them to keep their teams employed that it may be mixed with it, and make the land would be absurd to suppose that the tender roots and made it dangerous to open the large doors. fences, that may be taken and put in the yard;

Turn the water from the road upon your low

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Potash, Kali, Salt of Tartar, or Salt of Wormwood.-Potash in its pure state is a very powerful, but in few cases a convenient caustic, on account of its becoming liquid by exposure to air. When combined with carbonic acid or fixed air, it is rendered mild and fit for internal use; it is then named Carbonate of Potash, and possesses a diuretic power; the dose two or three drams.

Pricking .- In shoeing a horse the nail is somepricked. The smith often endeavours to conceal the injury by withdrawing the nail, and filling the hole with the head only of a nail. Lameness is not often the immediate consequence, and when it takes place the cause perhaps is not suspected. ed, and when a drop of dark coloured matter is ease, than any other single circumstance. seen, the opening must be farther enlarged so Purgatives .- These are more commonly known that a probe may be introduced to ascertain in in farriery, by the name of Physic. The most what direction it has penetrated. As much of certain and effectual purgative for horses is aloes; the diseased part washed with some astringent following formula is perhaps as good as any that million, and the sheep and hogs at eighty million lotion, such as a solution of white or blue vitriol, or some tincture of myrrh or benzoin; digestive ointment spread on tow is then to be bound on, and the same dressing is to be repeated daily, until new horn is formed on the part. A more detailed account of this subject may be seen in the third volume of Veterinary Medicine, p. 151.

obstructions in the throat or gullet; or, by being are noticed under their respective names. As to tended over the whole world; from the barren forced into the stomach, to extricate confined air, the manner of physicking horses as it is termed, coast of Labrador to New-Holland, the South Sea by which, in cattle, this organ is sometimes painfully and dangerously distended. Dr. Monro first horse bran mashes for a day or two previous to Europe-from the north west region of America, invented a particular instrument for the latter the purgative, its operation will generally be purpose. Mr. Eager soon after another, for which more safe and expeditious; that he should be alhe was rewarded by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts. The instrument used for bullocks is six feet long, this being the distance from the fore teeth to the first stomach in a large ox. Probangs are now commonly sold by instrument-

makers, and in large towns by saddlers.

branch of the carotid artery which passes under rate quantity of water may also be given, at the the jaw bone, in the temporal artery about an summer temperature, or with the chill taken off. merce, professional business, labor, and revenue, inch and a half from the outer corner of the eye, The next morning the horse should have walking makes five hundred million; and in the whole and in the carotid artery at the lower part of the exercise to promote the purging, taking care that amount of national wealth, eight thousand seven neck, in the course of the neck vein; it may be he is clothed when taken out, and not exposed to hundred and sixty millions of dollars. felt indeed in any superficial artery, but that first rain or a cold wind; nor should he be suffered to mamed is the best. The number of pulsations in stand still. If he purge sufficiently, the exercise millions, which, with the ratio of increase for the a given time may also be felt by pressing the hand need not be repeated. During this day also he past, will double in twenty-three years. In 1843, on the left side near the elbow; but in this situation a judgment cannot so easily be formed of the chill off now and then, and a small quantity thirty-six millions. In 1890, seventy-two millions. em by the contraction of the left ventricle of th heart; the state of the pulse therefore may ilicate the strength of the heart's contracpulsations in a minute, which cattle than horses.

sure to bring on gradually inflammation and lamein the healthy horse is about forty; next, its STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE U. STATESness; in this case the lameness may not take place strength; when the contraction of the heart is till many days after the injury has been received. strong, the pulse is felt distinctly, though the ar-When a horse has been slightly pricked, and the nail immediately withdrawn, it may not be followed by lameness; but when the wound is considerable, and particularly if the nail has been in strong action, it will contract quickly upon the siderable, and particularly if the nail has been in strong action, it will contract quickly upon the suffered to remain, violent inflammation very soon ensues, which generally terminates in suppuration. If the matter is not let out by paring away the horn, it quickly spreads under the horny sole, and upwards through the laminated substance of the support and upwards through the laminated substance of the support and upwards through the laminated substance of the support action, it will contract quickly upon the ercises dominion over a country and the impression or sensation conveyed by the finger will be short, or that which and one that will support more and upwards through the laminated substance of the support and upwards through the laminated substance of the support and upwards through the laminated substance of the support and upwards through the laminated substance of the support and upwards through the laminated substance of the support and upwards through the laminated substance of the support and the support and upwards through the laminated substance of the support and upwards through the support and the support and upwards through the support and upwar the foot, and at length breaks out at the coronet. is more commonly named, a quick pulse, a strong Maine until it strikes the waters of the Pacific: it The first thing to be done, when a horse has pulse, or a weak pulse, and a hard pulse or a soft is about four months in passing through the debeen pricked, is to enlarge the opening made by pulse. To this may be added the irregular or in-the nail in the horny part, and pare away a little termitting pulse, which of course indicates an irof the surrounding sole; some Friar's balsam or regularity in the contractions of the heart, and tincture of myrrh is then to be poured on it, and sometimes happens when the horse does not lathe horse should be suffered to stand in the stable bour under any serious disorder. Those who wish without a shoe. If inflammation comes on, which to attend to the diseases of horses, should make may be known by the heat of the foot and the themselves familiar with the state of the pulse, lameness it occasions, let a poultice be applied both in health and disease; and they will learn Should the lameness increase, it is probable that from experience, that it will enable them to judge matter will form; the part is then to be again par better of the nature and probable event of a dis-

the horny sole as has been separated from the but its effect may be promoted and rendered more will, calculating the cattle at one hundred and sensitive sole by the matter is to be removed, and safe by the addition of other substances. The twenty million dollars, the horses at one hundred

can be employed:-

Barbadoes aloes, from half an ounce to an ounce:

Soap, three or four drams; Oil of aniseed, half a dram;

Ginger, one dram;

Syrup or treacle enough to form a ball.

Probang .- An instrument used for removing The diseases in which purgatives are required lowed only a moderate quantity of hay the night Pulse.—The beating of the arteries. The horse's pulse is most conveniently felt in that ed three or four times during the day; a mode of two hundred millions. Calomel is sometimes a useful addition to pur-

gatives, particularly when a horse has worms, or where considerable purging is thought necessary. tions, a quantity of blood thrown out at each Many substances that are employed as purgatives on traction, the number of contractions in a miling the human subject have little or no effect on or Nessock formed in 1800, and repeopled since nute or a given time, the regularity of its action the horse, even in large doses; among these are by many successive generations of cod is neither nute or a given time, the regularity of its action the human subject have little or no effect on or Nessock formed in 1800, and repeopled since and the ength of the action of the arteries. jalap, bitter apple, rhubarb, and Glauber's salt, more nor less than an amiliarly believed.

A review of the present resources and condition of the United States is here presented, which must be interesting to every person, on account of the unprecedented accumulation of her wealth and population. The American government exercises dominion over a country more extensive, and one that will support more inhabitants than

The Sun is four hours in its passage from the time it first shines upon the Eastern shores of grees of latitude of the United States in her northern and southern declination, embracing six varieties of climate. The United States contain twelve hundred million acres of land, of which we may calculate that one fifteenth part of it is cultivated. Estimating then the improved land at ten dollars per acre, reckoning it at eighty million acres, it amounts to eight hundred million dollars; and the unimproved land at three dollars per acre, will amount to the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty million dollars, which makes in the whole for the landed wealth four thousand one hundred and sixty million dollars. The live stock, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, more, produce an aggregate of three hundred mil-lion dollars: two million of buildings, make, at four hundred dollars each, eight hundred million dollars. The whole of the exports of the United States are seventy-four million-of the imports, seventy seven million; tonnage in foreign and coasing trade, one million two hundred thousand dollars. The commerce of the United States is exit is only necessary to remark, that by giving the Islands, China, India, the continents of Africa and to the isles in the Pacific, Cape Horn, and the West-Indies.

The capital invested in banks, insurances, gobefore the physic is given, and none the following vernment stock, manufactures, roads, canals, and morning until four or five hours after the medi- loans, exceed eight hundred millions of dollars; cine has been given; and during the whole it that invested in foreign and domestic trade, five should be given in a very small quantity at a time. hundred millions; which, with the former eight About half an hour after taking the physic, a hundred millions, together with slaves, furniture,

The produce of agriculture, manufactures, com-

sweral circumstances respecting the pulse which of hay. On the third day the purging usually There is now to every hundred acres of land, one its necessary to know: that is, whether it be ceases; he must then return gradually to his forhal or soft, small or full. The pulsation of the mer mode of keeping. See Veterinary Medicine, enty-two millions, there will be twelve souls to arties depends upon the blood which is thrown vol. i. p. 211 and 227. every hundred, which will be just equal to the population of Massachusetts .- Vermont Aurora.

The nume is distinctions made by physicians with regard the pulse need not be noticed in a Veterinary stances to be unded to are, first its frequency, in a minute, which cattle the pulsations and Glauber's salt, more nor less than an artificial basin of salt-water, as well as Epsom salt, will 30 feet deep by 160 in circumference, reckoning to the pulsations of the pulsations of the salt will also purge; but these salt within is wholly hewn from the solid rock, and or the number of pulsations in a minute, which cattle the pulsations are considered more useful for communicates with the sea by one of the pulsations. sures, or natural tunnels, so common on bold and

and the moment the fisherman crosses his thresh hold, the pond is agitated by the action of some hundred fins, and otherwise thrown in a state of perfect anarchy and confusion. Darting from this, that, and the other corner, the whole population move, as if it were, to a common centre, elevate their snouts, lash their tails, and jostle one another with such violence, that on a first view, they actually appear, to be menacing an attack on the poor fisherman. Many of the fishes are so tame that they will feed greedily from the hand, and bite your fingers into the bargain, if you are foolish enough to let them; while others, again, are so shy, that the fisherman discourses of their different tempers, as a thing quite as palpable as the gills they breathe or the fins they move by. One gigantic cod, which seems to answer to the name of Tom, and may be well described as the patriarch of the pond, very forcibly arrests attention. This unfortunate, who passed his youth in the open sea, was taken prisoner at the age of five, and has since sojourned at Port Nessock, for the long period of twelve years, during all which from age or disease, that he has no chance what-ever in the general scramble. The fishermen, however, are very kind to him, and it is really affecting, as well as curious, to see the huge animal head on the flat stone, allow it to be gently patted or stroked, gaping all the while, to implore that food which he has no means of obtaining. during two or three days of every week.

> **30** INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

vented from doing since the last meeting, owing ed to put off their haying till the storm was over. ces of the hay until it finally is lost; it does no to one of them being under repairs) it is expect.

The following article, however, is of a more seadily as fine salt; the expense is to one of them being under repairs) it is expected the Ship Channel will be rendered sufficient rious nature, and is entitled, from the highly resfor the passage of sea-vessels up to the town. The river between Wilmington and Fayetteville, has more consideration. It is copied from the Chris salt once a week in summer: when I feed tem been already much improved, by the removal of tian Observer for July, 1824, and as it furnishes logs and other obstructions, and every exertion an entire new set of rules for determining queswill be made to complete the work as soon as tions of this sort, we presume it will be amusing fresh clover always produce. In winte as my

A Report was received from the Commission-A Report was received from the Commissioners appointed to lay off the Hickory Nut Road, the public some meteorological observations, in Rutherford County, informing the Board, that which he remarks: "From my earliest childhood are excessively fond of it, and I ver knew they had accomplished their work, and contractI was bred upon a little farm, and as I found that either cow or horse injured by a market use of the salt work of the salt work of the salt work of the salt work of the salt was bred upon a proper know.

road, and assist in forming contracts for the work, he is directed by the Board to attend when required.

The Board has not yet made the subscription, authorized by the act of last session, to the Roanoke Company, of \$25,000, the Directors having declined receiving the subscription with the condition annexed of locking down from the Basin at thank us for inserting this table, as arranged by Weldon's. The question will be laid before the Dr. Clarke." meeting of the Stockholders next month, and there decided whether the proposed subscription shall be accepted or not.

The Board adjourned on Tuesday, to meet agreeably to the provisions of their charter, on the 3d Monday of November next.

> 0 FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

WEATHER WISDOM.

Almost all mankind are desirous, first or last, of attaining a good degree of that species of knowledge, which is commonly called among the peotime he has gradually increased in bulk and ple at large 'weather-wisdom'-that is, of being weight. He is now, however, so wholly blind, able to prognosticate, by the help of various signs and symptoms, what kind of weather is approaching. In order to find employment for this disposition of mind, the almanac makers have from time immemorial, introduced into their annual raise himself in the water, and then resting his publications, the various kinds and changes of weather, that were generally considered as appropriate to the various months, and weeks, and days of the year. And such implicit reliance has The flooks which live on worms and other insects, often been placed by many persons on these proshun the light, by burrowing in the sand at the phetic annunciations, particularly in the most apbottom, and never ascend to the top in quest of proved almanacs, that no small number of honest food. Salmon, which, at spawing-time, visit the highest rivers, could not, of course, obey their selves in their daily labours, by a strict attention instincts here; and, accordingly, there is only to the information of the state of the weather one specimen of this favourite fish in the pond at foretold in "Ames's Almanac," which for a long present. Still, however, he is one among a hun- time was almost the only one in use in the New dred; for as the fisherman remarked, "he is far soupler than ony o' the rest;" and, by virtue of this one quality, chases, bites, and otherwise annoys a whole battalion of gigantic cod, that have hay, but who dare not venture a step until they only, one would think, to open their mouths and had first examined the almanac, in order to asswallow him. To supply them with food is an important part of the fisherman's duty; and with be propitious to their labours, resorted to that inthis view, he must ply the net, and heave the line fallible directory for information. It so happened that the very day which they had selected to begin mowing, was that on which a court was to be held at Barnstable in Massachusetts; a fact that was also noted down, according to custom, in The Board for Internal Improvements met in the calander, and immediately after the name of this city on Monday last, present D. Cameron, the place where the court was to sit, was inter-information respecting salted hay: my cows live John D. Hawkins, Thomas Turner and John Owlarded 'thunder'—it being natural to expect thunder on salted clover in the winter, and thrive better en, Esqrs. It appeared from the reports of Mr. der occasionally in the hot season. Without ob-Fulton, that the work carrying on below Wil- serving that the two words had no connexion hay as it is thrown in the barrack or mow, at the mington, will be completed in a few weeks, and with each other, the simple souls read it . Barnif he can obtain the use of one of the river steam- stable thunder;' and one of them remarking that as the coarse or rock salt, commonly called packboats to work the roller, (which he has been pre- that was the worst kind of thunder, they conclud- ing salt, is wasted by falling through the intersti-

to our readers.

they had accomplished their work, and contract- I was bred upon a little farm, and as I found that it is not open to give which contracts are to be completed by April ledge and management of the weather, I was led licks. I have heard that it is not open to give the substitute of the weather, I was led licks. I have heard that it is not open to give it to hops: I cannot tell why, as y must neces-

precipitous coasts. Fishes, hear as well as see; vices of Mr. Fulton being requested to lay off the vocates the weather table attributed to Dr. Herschell, but which the son of that gentleman has recently disclaimed on the part of his late father. Dr. Clarke says that the accuracy of this table is truly amazing: and that if Dr. Herschell had lived for no other purpose than to construct it, posterity would have reason to bless his memory. Some of our meteorological readers may perhaps

Editorial Correspondence.

SALTED HAY.

Extract to the Editor, dated New-Brunswick, 9th October, 1824.

" Dear Sir,-One of your correspondents wants than even on fresh grass in summer. I salt the rate of half a bushel to the ton : I use fine salt, adhere so readily as fine salt; the expense is favour of fine salt. I give my cattle, old id salt once a week in summer: when I feed dem with fresh clover, I invariably sprinkle salthro' each animal's mess, this prevents flatulency which clover is salted, I only give my cows saltee in a clover is salted, I only give my cows saltee in a fortnight, and then only with change food: I be public some meteorological observations, in even sprinkle my corn stalks with set animals next.

to study it ever since I was eight years of age."—
it to hogs; I cannot tell why, as ey must necesIn this science he states that he has attained exsarily get a great deal of salt mure in the house
ing a bridge over the dam at Milton, and the sertraordinary success, as the result of which he adswill. I have a great many pores, and I wished

them boiled; I therefore chopped them up, sprinkled salt through them, and gave to each cow half peck, morning and evening; they are very fond of them; I take care, however, to let them my farm to which the cows can go at pleasure .-Thus you see that I give salt to both horses and cows, and am encouraged to continue the practice by the good health that they all enjoy .a ton; thus each layer has a fourth of a peck of salt.

Cayenne pepper is an article much used at our tables, and we always eat it in fear and trembling, From the amount at issue, the reputation of the in this office. for it is so often adulterated. I always raise riders, and the circumstances of the race, very enough for my own use; I leave the peppers on the bush until they are quite red, I then string to that produced by the celebrated match race bethem and let them hang in a clean place until tween Eclipse and Henry. At starting, the bay

PREPARATION OF SEED WHEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir,-As there is frequently a great difficulty in procuring good Seed Wheat, I am induced to have successfully pursued, and by which means the seeds of any noxious weeds, which are lighter than the purest wheat.

Make a pickle of any coarse or refuse salt, sufficiently strong to bear an egg or potato, pour, gently, into it your wheat, and sieve off with a calander whatever may rise to the surface; then drain the wheat in baskets, and dry it with quick PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR lime, plaster of paris, or ashes; the former I pre-fer. You may suffer the seed to remain in soak the grains swell proportionably.

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Jr. Baltimore County, 11th Oct. 1824.

AMERICAN SURGERY.

For the first time in America, the operation of taking off the thigh at the hip joint, was yester-day performed at the New-York Hospital by Valentine Mott, the Professor of Surgery in the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. The patient was a boy of about twelve years of age, labouring under a case of necrosis, or decay of the thigh bone. The operation was completely successfuland was endured by the little patient with great fortitude. His symptoms since, have, as we are informed, been of the most favourable kind: and dangerous, but in his case unavoidable experiment, it will confer renewed honour on the already distinguished operator, and add to the renown of dred and twenty-four. the profession in this country.

The Races on the Union course commenced yesterday. Mr. Wynn's mare, Flirtilla took the purse of 500, no competitor having entered against her How much was effected by this \$500 towards improving the breed of horses? The sweepstakes were won by Mr. Laird's colt, Count Piper, distancing two, and beating one competitor, two mile heats.

The following horses are entered for this day's purse of \$300-three mile heats :- Mr. Laird's this office. mare Modesty, rider's dress, yellow .- Mr. Wynn's

to give some to my cows, but they did not like mare Vanity-red and yellow .- Mr. Jackson's mare Slow-and-Easy-yellow and black dress.

New York, Oct. 14.

Union Course.- A match race was yesterday day in October, 1824. have access to water; I have a running spring on run over this course for \$3000 a side, between Count Piper, a three year old sorrel colt, out of Marshal Duroe, and Lance, a bay colt of the same age, out of Eclipse, which was won by the tormer in two heats of tour miles each, both colts When a layer of hay is thrown on the stack, mow, carrying 126 lbs.; the former rode by Mr. Laird, or barrack, my men sprinkle a part of the half the latter by Mr. Purdy. The first heat was run barbal on the layer, which layer is one fourth of bushel on the layer, which layer is one fourth of in 8 minutes, 25 1 seconds; which, considering that the weights were 36 lbs. more than are carried by three year old colts, is an unprecedented performance. The second, in 9 minutes, 25 seconds. great interest was excited; indeed, inferior only they are quite dry: they are easily ground or colt was rather the favourite, although he had pounded fine enough for use." four mile heats, carrying 12 lbs. more than his proper-weight.

To keep Potatoes from Sprouting.

Fill a basket with potatoes, dip them into a procuring good seed wheat, I am induced to trouble you with the following method, which I large cauldron of boiling water for the space of tillery, it will benefit the morals of the commutwo minutes-take them out, spread and dry them you not only relieve your seed from all light and well in the sun—then pack them away in barrels vice of drunkenness has always been found to predefective grains, but purify it from all garlic, or or hogsheads, and cover them with sand. They vail most extensively where the vine is not cultiwill remain in excellent preservation for a long vated. To encourage our vine-growers, let them

This method is particularly recommended to

DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delifrom 12 to 24 hours; I have had it to remain 48 vered from Tracy's Landing Inspection Warewithout any ill effects. The longer it remains in house during the quarter, commencing on the 5th the brine the more you should sow to the acre, as day of July, and ending on the fifth day of Oct. in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

	Domestic growth,	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total
Number in- spected.	112			112
Number de- livered.	98			98

JOHN H. TILLYARD, Inspector.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 11, 1824. True Copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Mq.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and deif he survive, as we hope he will, this great and livered from Queen Anne Warehouse, during the ending on the 7th day of October, eighteen hun-

	Domestie growth.	of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	814		1	814
Number de- livered.	814		1	814

HARWOOD & WATKINS, Inspectors.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W.S. Md.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Baltimore County Inspection Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on the 12th day of April, 1824, and ending the first Mon-

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	27	153		180
Number de- livered.	4	93		97

JOSIAS STEVENSON, Inspector.

TRASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 6, 1824. True Copy, from the original report on file

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

The culture of the vine seems to have become won a match race ten days previous-running two a favorite pursuit with the agriculturists of the present day. There are perhaps not less than fifteen or twenty vineyards within as many miles of the Borough of York, Pennsylvania, and nearly all commenced within a year or two. Should this disposition increase, and as a consequence, the wine press be made to take the place of the disnity. Among what is called civilized nations, the turn their eyes to France. That country, though not the native land of the vine, has, at the present masters of vessels and others preparing sea stores. day, almost four millions of acres employed in its cultivation. The average production of these immense vineyards, is about one thousand millions of gallons; and the whole annual value of their vintage, about one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars .- Recorder.

Method of securing the BLOSSOMS OF FRUIT TREES against destruction by late frosts.

Place, around the roots of the trees, banks of snow or ice.-The blossoms will be retarded, and thereby escape the late frosts, that are so destructive to our fruit trees in this climate.

The Serpents in the Tower.

The public, we believe are not generally aware of the existence in the Royal Menagerie at the Tower of a very fine collection of that species of snake called the Boa Constrictor. We were induced to attend there on Monday last for the purpose of being witness to the mode in which these animals receive their sustenance, and to discover how far the description given by various authors of their manner of disposing of their prey tallies with what might actually occur under our own observation. The animal selected by the keeper quarter commencing on the 7th day of July, and for the purpose was the largest there, and measured, we believe, 10 feet in length, and 7 inches in diameter in its thickest part. Previous to receiving its prey, it appeared very lively, and peered about with its head in all directions, occasioning its body to assume those beautiful curvations of which the snake species are so capable. On perceiving the approach of the keeper with the rabbit destined for its meal, it withdrew all appearance of vigour and motion; but the moment the rabbit was placed in the cage, it seized its head with so astonishingly rapid a motion, that TREASURY OFFICE, Annapolis, Oct. 11, 1824. the eye could not keep pace with it, and by a si-True Copy from the original report on file in multaneous action of its body, it compressed its folds so tightly round that of the rabbit as to crush levery bone that was within its grasp. This rapid

change was nervous to behold, and a vivid imagi- good season at Easton on the same evening, touch-nation could not but picture to itself the fearful ing at Annapolis on her way. A great number of added much to the interest and beauty of the country, in many respects, singular and beautiful. spectacle. When the rabbit was motionless, the snake gradually loosened his folds, still retaining his hold by the head; and having fully ascertained the death of his victim, he proceeded to stretch the body of the rabbit, which he very cu riously performed, in drawing it by the head through a ring formed from the folds of his body; this he repeated until the whole was a mass. Af ter lubricating the head very much, but no other action he accelerated by pushing it down his throat against his own body, and by a strong re La Fayette was withdrawn, and Flirtilla ga traction and re-expansion of the muscles which round the course and bore away the purse. lay at the back of the head; by degrees the animal disappeared, until nothing more was visible than a long lump in the snake's throat, which it PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—carefulimpelled forward by the action of the muscles, until it reached the middle of its body where it remained. Such is the mode of this animal's taking sustenance; and if we compare this account with those furnished by various writers, and particularly with that given by Dr. Macleod of the Alceste, we shall find them differ in nowise except in the circumstance of this snake's omitting to lubricate the whole of the body of its prey, which, however, may have arisen from the diminutive size of the object upon which it is fed; for the ease with which the rabbit was gorged, was so great as to lead us to imagine that a dog thrice the size would experience very little diffiseen in this country, the variety and brilliancy of the sheep and free from tags—Coal, pit, foreign, cultivation of wheat of its utility—this machine, whose colours are such as to excite the highest admiration in the visitors. This is a native of 6.50 to \$7—Lime, bushel, 30 to 33 cents. Ceylon, and has been shown to his Majesty, who vivacity.

THE FARMER.

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BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1824.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The next meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Western Shore, will take place at Hayfields, the residence of Col. NICHOLAS BOSLEY, on Wednesday next, the 27th of October. The near approach of the next Cattle Show, and the arrangements to be made preparatory thereto, make it indispensible that this meeting should be well attended at an early hour.

Be it remembered that the next Fair and Cattle Show, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, takes place at Easton, on Thursday, the 18th day of next month. The steam-boat Maryland leaves Baltimore on the preceding day, and arrives in

scene of crushing and struggling which the seiz- practical farmers of the Western Shore of Maure of such an animal as a deer or an ox would ryland, and of Pennsylvania and Delaware, have, create by a larger animal of this species. That within our hearing, expressed their determinasuch scenes have occurred, and have likewise tion to attend: and we think it in some sort the been witnessed, we doubt not; but until we wit-duty of the members of the Society of the Westnessed the convulsive but ineffectual struggle ern Shore, to do themselves that pleasure, seeing of the unfortunate rabbit in the ravenous and that we have been repeatedly favoured, not only gnarled grasp of the serpent on this occasion, our with the company, but with the co-operation and conception reached no farther than the common active assistance of so many gentlemen from the (3½ a 4½ feet long;) and when worked by the hand belief attached to the relation of the tremendous Eastern Shore, with whom it is always agreeable it got out eleven bushels, as I am informed by my powers of this species of snake. To enable the and honorable to be associated. Besides the no-overseer, and others who were present. This snake to gorge his prey with the greater facility, velty, and, to practical farmers, the actual advanthe was removed into the court-yard, when the glit- age of attending this exhibition, many will emtering of the sun beams upon his purple scales brace it as an agreeable opportunity of seeing a

CANTON RACES.

with much ease on Wednesday by Gen. Winn's inform you, that it has threshed an average of 70 mare Flirtilla, running against Mr. Sleeper's horse bushels wheat per day; and on examination of La Fayette. The heats were four miles, and it the straw, after passing through the machine, I was supposed from the manner in which the hor-found it well threshed. I think your machine the ses came out, that Flirtilla could have distanced best now in use for such farmers as make small part, he proceeded to swallow the rabbit, which her antagonist the first heat. When the horses crops of wheat, it requiring less force to manage were called for the second heat, it appeared that and less power to drive it than any other machine La Fayette was withdrawn, and Flirtilla galloped I have seen. The machines sent into Virginia by

ly collected every Thursday, for the AMERICAN FARMER.

Flour, Howard-St., \$5 a \$5 25-do. wharf, \$4 75 -Wheat, red, 90 a 93—Lawler, do 93 a 95—best white, \$1 a \$1 08—Corn, white, 37 a 38 cts.—Yel low, do 38-Rye, 371-Oats, 18 a 20 cts.-Whiskey, 28 cents-Apple Brandy, 25-Clove: Seed, white, per lb. 37 tcts .- Red, do. per bushel, \$4 75 -Saplin, do. 85 75-Timothy, 3-Orchard grass, \$2 50—Herds grass, \$2—Herrings, No. 1, \$2— communications in your paper, and from the gen-No. 2, \$1 75—Hay, per ton, \$10—Leather, best eral reputation of Pope's patent threshing machine, Sole, 24 to 27 cts.—Feathers, live, per lb. 32 cts.— to purchase one, which I now have in operation on Cotton, Louisiana, 16 to 18 cts. - Georgia, Upland, my present crop of wheat, I deem it my duty, 15 to 17 cts.—Alabama, 13 to 15-New Wool, 30 from the usefulness and neatness of this machine culty in obtaining a temporary residence in this 15 to 17 cts.—Alabama, 13 to 15—New Wool, 30 from the usefulness and neatness of this machine serpent's maw. There is also in this menagerie to 35 cts.—Merino full blooded 35 to 40 cts.—3 do. in threshing the straw uncommonly clean, comone of the most beautiful specimens of that harm. 30 to 35 cts.-1 do. 25 to 28 cts.-Common, 20 to pared with other machines that I have seen for less reptile, the harlequin snake, that was ever 25 cts .- 25 per cent. more when well washed on this purpose, to inform all those interested in the

TOBACCO some sales since the last reportwas likewise highly pleased with its beauty and crop from Prince Georges, 18 hhds. sold at \$4 for seconds, and \$71 crop.

Fruit Trees—Grape Cuttings--AND THORN QUICKS.

As the best time for planting fruit trees is from now until the commencement of hard frost, should any person be desirous of supplying their farms with choice fruit, they will have an opportunity by calling at my Store, where they may be furnished with catalogues of fruit trees, from Joshua Pierce, near George-town, (D. C.) and Daniel Smith, of Burlington, (N. J.) the reputation of whose Nurseries is satisfactorily known; and from in Virginia, dated Holkham, 10th July, 1824—Planting Trees which places trees will be well packed and forwarded in a few days notice.

On hand, as usual,

A general assortment of GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, and IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBAND. RY, which would be carefully put up for shipment, or other orders, on the shortest notice.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Near Pratt-st.-wharf

Pope's Threshing Machine.

Free-hill, near Richmond, Sept. 24, 1824.

This is to certify, that one of Pohe's hatent threshing machines, (made in Washington) for threshing wheat, has this season threshed out my crop consisting of about twelve hundred bushels; and it will get out, with two mules, eighty bushels per day, it having done this for three days in succession from purple straw, above the ordinary growth, machine requires less force to work it than any other I have seen. J. M. SELDEN.

Carles, on James River, (Va.) Sept. 24, 1824. Sir .- In answer to your enquiry, relative to the CANTON RACES.

performance of your Machine, made by S. V.

The purse of six hundred dollars was taken Merrick & Co., Philadelphia, for me, I have to S. V. Merrick & Co. were badly built-the horse wheel being too small, and the materials too slender to bear the pressure necessary to drive the machine. When these defects are remedied, I feel confident that your machine will succeed.

Very respectfully yours, WADE MOSBY, Jr.

Mr. Joseph Pope.

Copy of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer.

New-Kent County, 27th Aug. 1824.

Sir,-Having been induced, from the various

As I consider an agricultural implement of this description, of more importance to the farming interest than any other, considering its cheapness, power and usefulness, will thank you to insert this in the American Farmer, as I feel assured all those who are disposed to furnish themselves with these machines will not be disappointed.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours, J. M. DEL CAMPO.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

An act of Incorporation of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Western Shore-Treatiseon Soils and Manure _On the construction of Barns, Stables, &c. _ Disease of Do mestic Animals, and their cure_Statistical view of the United states—Natural Curiosity—Internal Improvements— Weather Wisdom—Extract from the Editor's correspon-Hence, dated New-Brunswick, 9th Oct. 1824—Preparation of Seed Wheat—American Surgery—New-York Races—To keep Potatoes from sprouting—Tobacco Reports—The Cul-tivation of the Vine—Method of securing the blossoms of Fruit Trees against destruction by late frosts—The Serpents in the Tower—Editor's remarks—Prices Current—Advertisements, &c.

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TARIFF OF THE UNITED				ARTICLES.		NEW o			DED	NEW	
New and old, Alphabetically arrang				Bars, Brass in	Free	DCIS D	ree	Carriages of all descriptions and	PER.	Scts	5 %
ly compared with the Law, by Custom-House, New-York.	a Cu	erk u	· ine	, Copper in	44		66	parts thereof	pret	30	0
Those articles marked in the	colur	nns o	fthe	Page Tin in	11		**	Cast Iron Vessels not otherwise			
Old Tariff with the letter o, signi	ify o	mitte	d, or	Beer. See Ale.	16.	2 1:	5pc	specified Castings of Iron, on all other not	lb.	15	1 20
ot enumerated in the Old Law; a				Berries, Yellow for Dying	pret	123	71		a	4	1 0
per cent. 4				Black Glass Bottles. See Glass.	proc	129	, 3	Casts, specially imported, &c.	Free		1 20 F
ARTICLES.		NEW	OLD	Blacking	46	15 0		Castor Oil	gall.		
	PER.				44	40 0		Cayenne Pepper	lb.	15	_
BYSYNTH, Oil of	prct	15	0	Blankets	66			Charts, specially imported, &c,	Free		F
cetite of Lead, or White Lead,				Blue or Roman Vitriol	lb.	40		Cheese	lb.	9	
dry or ground in oil	16.	4	-	Bolting Cloths	prct			Chinese Cassia	66	6	,
cid, Benzoic	prct		15	Bolts, Copper	16.	4		Chocolate	- 44	4	
corns	46	15	0	—, Composition	"	4		Cigars		2 50	
dhesive Felt. See Felt.	**	-	20	Books, specially imported, &c.	Free	FI		Cinnamon	lb.	25	
dzes	46	25						Clayed White or Powdered Sugar		4	
lcornoque Bark		15	0	year 1775, and also on all books				Clay, unwrought	Free		F
le, Beer, and Porter, imported in		20	15	English, except Latin & Greek		40		Cloth rags of any kind Cloth. See Wool.			
bottles de, Beer, and Porter, imported	gall.	20	15	, Latin or Greek, when bound		15 0		Cloves	11)	95	
otherwise than in bottles	46	15	10	, Latin or Greek, when not bd.		13 0		Coach Laces of cotton or other	lb.	25	
lmonds	1b.	3	3	, on all other when bound	**	30 0	1		prct	35	
1 73	prct	-	15	, do. when in sheets or boards	46	26 0		0 1 11 1 1 11	bu'h	6	
lmond Oil	Picc	15	15	Boots or Bootees, laced				0 11 1	prct		
	cwt.		2 00		Free			Cocoa	lb.	2	
	prct			Brandy, 1st and 2d proof	gall.			Coffee	44	5	
mmonia, Salts of, and Volatile	Proc	15		, 3d do.	**			0 1 11	Free	_	F
mmonia, Gum	44	15	0	——, 4th do.	44		48	, silver	46		-
	Free			Brandy Fruits, that is fruits pre-	+		10	Coins, cabinets of, specially im-			
ngelica Root	prct	15	0	served in	prct	30	30	ported, &c.	44		
ngora Goats' Wool or Hair	Free		Free	Brass, manufactures of, not other-			1	Collections of antiquities, do.	46		
nimals imported for breed	Free		Free	wise specified, or of which brass				Combs, ivory, shell, or horn	prct	15	
	prct			is a component material	44			Comfits of all descriptions preserv-			
nniseeds	**	15	1		Free		ee		66	30	
	Free		Pree		**		. 10	Composition rods, bolts, spikes, or	4.0		
ntique Oil	prct	30	0	Braziers' Rods. See Iron.	46			nails	lb.	4	
ntiquities, all collections of, spe-			1	Brazil Wood	46			Copper rods, bolts, spikes, or nails		4	
	Free			Brazilletto	46			, all vessels of	prct	35	
	pret			Breed, Animals imported for			.	manufactures of, not other-	44	25	
nvils and Anchors	16.	.2	2	Bricks Bridles	prct	15 o 30	30 -	wise specified Sulphate of	44	25	
pparatus, philosophical, special-			1		Free		ee -	——, imported in any shape for	••	121	
ly imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated				Bristles	lb.	3	3	al Cal	THEE		
for philosophical or other purpo-					prct			, in pigs, bars, or plates, suit-	Free		F
ses, or for the encouragement of				Brown Sugar	lb.	3	3	ed to the sheathing of ships	44		
the fine arts, or by order and for					prct	30	30	, old, fit only to be re-man'd			
the use of any seminary, school,				Brussels Lace	Picc	123	71 (cwt.	2 00	1
	Free	1	Free		Free	Fr	ee (Cordage, yarns, twine, pack thread	CH	6 00	*
pparel, wearing, and other per-				Burlaps	prct	15 0		and seines, untarred	1b.	5	
sonal baggage in actual use F	Free	1	Free	Burr Stones, unwrought	Free			Corks	66	12	
qua Fortis	prct	124	73	Busts, specially imported, &c.	44		(Cork tree, bark of, unmanufact'd.	Free		F
rabic, Gum		121	71	Butter	lb.	5 15	pc (Cosmetics	prct	30	
rticles all not free, and not sub-				Button Moulds	prct	20	20 1	Cotton	lb.	3	
ject to any other rate of duty	44	15	15	CABINET WARES	**	30	30 -	——— Bagging	sqyd	34 :	
rticles, all composed wholly or					Free	Fr	ee -	manufactures of, or which		-	
chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and				Cables & Chains of Iron. See Iron.				cotton shall be a component part.	prct	25	
precious stones	**	127		Cables and Cordage, tarred	lb.	4	3	Provided that all cotten cloths			
rticles all imported for the use					Free	Fr	1	whatsoever, or cloths of which			
	Free			Camphor, Crude	1b.	8 15		cotton shall be a component ma-			
Table 1 and	pret	30	30	Refined		12 15		terial, excepting nankeens im-			
	lb.	3)	15pc		Free		ee	ported directly from China, the			
00 0 1	Free			Candles, Tallow	lb.	5 8	3	original cost of which at the			
	pret	30 2		Candy Sugar	**		12	place whence imported, with the			
, until the 30th day of June,	44	021		Candy, Sugar Canes	prct		30	addition of 20 per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good			
1825, & after that time a duty of	44	331	1	Capers	prec		30	Hope, or any place beyond it, and			
alsams ark of cork tree, unmanufactured i	rree			Caps for Women	44		30	of 10 per centum if imported			
rilla	**				p.pk		30	from any other place, shall be			
	16.	2		Carpets and Carpeting, Brussels,	I P			less than 30 cents per square yd.			
ars or Bolts of Iron, not manufac-		~			sqyd	50 25	nc	shall with such addition be taken			
	cwt.	90	75	, Venetian and Ingrain	44	25 25	-	and deemed to have cost 30 cts.			
tured by roung				, on all other kinds of wool,			1	per square yard, and shall be			
* N. B. In all cases where the ar-				flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of				charged with duty accordingly			
cles are stated as "specially im-				either	64	20 25	pc	Cotton, manufact's of, or of which			
orted," they are governed by the			1	0 (0) (1)	prct	30		cotton shall be a component part,			
onditions and restrictions express-				On all other Carpets and Carpe-	•		1	imported from ports or places			
namans and restrictions expiress							- 1	austmand of the Come of Cond			
under the head "apparatus phil-			1	ting, Mats & floor cloths made of				eastward of the Cape of Good			

ARTICLES.		NEW Scts		ARTICLES.	PER	Scts S	Scts		PER	Scts	
fore the first of January next en-		W) 010		Flannels	prct		25	Hangings, that is Paper Hangings	prct	40	
suing, the original cost of which				After the 30th June, 1825	***	334		Hare's Hair	Free		Fre
at the place whence imported				Flax, on all manufactures of, no	t	-		Harness	prct	30	
with the addition of 20 per cent				specified, or of which flax shall	1			Harps	**	30	
shall be less than 25 cents per				be a component part	46	25	15	Hats or Bonnets, on all Leghorn,			•
square yard, shall be taken and				-, on all manufactures of, no	t			and all hats or bonnets, of straw,			
deemed to have cost 25 cents				specified, or of which flax shall				chip, or grass, and on all flats,			
per square yard, and shall be				be a component part, imported				braids, or plaits for making of			
charged with duty accordingly.				from ports or places to the east				hats or bonnets	4	50	5
Yarn, Twist, or Thread, un-				ward of the Cape of Good Hope				Provided, that all Leghorn hats			•
bleached or uncoloured	prct	25	25	or beyond Cape Horn, before the				and bonnets, and all hats or bon-			
All unbleached and uncoloured		40	400	first of January next	44	15	0	nets of straw, chip, or grass,			
cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the				Flour, Wheat	cwt.			which at the place whence im-			
original cost of which shall be				Flowers, Artificial	prct		30	ported, with the addition of 10			
				Frames or sticks for Umbrellas o			-	per centum, shall have cost less			
less than 60 cents per pound shall be deemed and taken to				Parasols	**	30	30	than one dollar each, shall with			
				Fur Hats or Caps	44	30	30	such addition be taken and deem-		*	
have cost 60 cents per pound				Furs of all kinds, undressed		-	Free	ed to have cost one dollar each,			
and shall be charged with duty	,			Fustic	Free		11	and shall be charged with duty			
accordingly.						1.					
- Yarn, Twist, or Thread	-			GALBANUM GUM	prct		0 ~1	accordingly.		an	
bleached or coloured	prct	25	25	Galls, Nut	9.6	125	79	Hats, Fur	prct	30	- 8
All bleached or coloured cotton				Gamboge Gum		15		, Leather	**	30	-
yarn, twist or thread, the origi				Garden Seeds	46	15		Head Dresses, ornaments for		.30	- 5
nal cost of which shall be less	S			Garnets, (a precious stone)	44	121	74	Hemp	ton 3	35 0	30
than 75 cents per pound, shall				Gems, specially imported, &c.	Free			, on all manufactures of, not			
be deemed and taken to have	à			Ginger	16	2		specified, or of which hemp shall			
cost 75 cents per pound, and	1			Ginseng	prct	15	0	be a component part	prct	25	2
shall be charged with duty ac-	-			Glass, Window, not above 8 inches	37=			, on all manufactures of, not			
cordingly.				by 10 in size	(=	3 00 5					
Crude or Red Tar	pret	124	73	not above 10 by 12	60	3 50 5	2 75	be a component part, imported			
Crystals, that is watch crystals	* **	121	7	if above 10 by 12	18	4 00 :	3 25	from ports or places eastward of			
Cudbear	65	121	7	Provided, that all window glas		2		the Cape of Good Hope, or be-			
Curcuma	44	124	78	imported in plates uncut, shal		1		yond Cape Horn, before the first			
Currants	lb.	3	3	be chargeable with the highes				of January next.	pret	20	
Cut Glass. See Glass.				rate of duties hereby imposed	•			Seed Oil	gall.	25	0
Cutting Knives	prct	30	20	Glass, black bottles not exceeding	,			Hides of all kinds in the hair or un-			
DATES	prec	15	-	the capacity of 1 quart		2 00 1	1 44				
-				On bottles exceeding 1 quar		2 00 1	4.4	ed or pickled	Free		Fre
Demijohns	each		20pc	and not more than 2 quarts	46	2 50		—, Tanned	prct	30	
Dice, ivory or bone	prct		15	Over 2 quarts and not exceed		2 30		Hones	Pict	15	
Dragon's Blood		15			**	3 00		Honey	44	15	1
Drawings, specially imported, &c.			Free	ing 1 gallon		3 00		Hops	а	15	
, not specially imported		15	0	-, apothecaries vials of the ca	**	1 00			44	15	1
Drugs, dying, not subject to other				pacity of 4 ounces or less		1 00		Horns, Ox		13	
rates of duty	66	121	71	On the same above 4 ounces				IMPLEMENTS of trade of per-			
Duck Sail	44	15		and not exceeding 8 ounces		1 25	1	sons arriving in the United States			Fre
Dutch Pink	64	15		, cut, on all wares of, not spe-				Indigo	16.		1
Dye-Woods	Free		Free			20	1		prct	15	
EARTHENWARE	pret	20	20		prct	30		Instruments, specially imp'd, &c.	Free	-	Fre
Elephant's Teeth	44	15	0	-, on all other articles of,				Inventions, that is, models of ma-			-
Embroidery done with a needle and				cents per pound, and in addition	1			chinery and other inventions			
with thread of gold or silver	44	124	7 }	thereto a duty of	**	20		Ingrain Carpets or Carpeting	sqyd	25	25μ
Emery	44	15	0	Glauber Salts	lb.		5pc	Iron, on all manufactures of, not			
Engravings, specially imp'd, &c.	Free	. 1	Free	Gloves, cotton	prct	25	25	otherwise specified, or of which			
Epaulets and Wings, a kind of				, leather	44	30	30		prct	25	2
Epaulets	prct	121	74	, linen or flax	44	25	15	Iron, in bars or bolts, not manufac-			
Epsom Salts	lb.	4		, silk. See Silk.				tured in whole or in part by roll-			
Essences, Bergamot	prct	30 6		, wool. See Woot.				ing	cwt	90	7
Lemon	**	30		Glue	lb.	5	5	- round or brazier's rods, of 3			
Lavender		30		Gunpowder	44	8	8	sixteenths to eight sixteenths of			
Orange	**	30		Gold Lace	prct	_	71	an inch diameter, inclusive, and			
Roses, Otto of Roses	66	30		Watches	44	121	7	on iron in nail or spike rods slit,			
	44	30		- articles composed wholly or			. 3	· and on iron in sheets, and hoop			
, Rosemary	**	30 6	1	chiefly of gold, silver, pearls, and				iron; and on iron slit or rolled,			
Thyme			-	precious stones	44	121	73	for band iron or casement rods	16.	2	
of Tyre, and all other es.	**	30 6		— Coin	Free	_	- 1	— Spikes	46	4	
used as perfumes	44	30 0			Free		ree		44	5	
Essences not used as perfumes	••	15 0	,	Gum Arabic	rct	-	74	- Nails, cut or wrought		3	
Etching or engraving, specially				— Senegal		124	71	Tacks, Brads, and Sprigs, not			
imported	Free			HAIR, Angora goats or camels	Free	F	ree	exceeding 16 oz. to the thousand	M	3	
FANS	prct	30	30					exceeding 16 oz. to the thousand	16.	3	
Feathers	44	30	30	merated, and which may not pass				Iron or Steel Wire, not exceeding			
Felt, adhesive, for covering ship			1	as "undressed furs used entire-			1	No. 18		5	
bottoms, until the 30th June, 1826	Free			ly in the manufacture of Hats."	prct	15 0	1	over No. 18	**	9	
Pigs	1b.	3	3	, cloth	66	30 0	, 1	on square wire used in the manu-			
Fire Arms, except muskets & rifles		30	20	, seating	**	30 0		facture of stretch'rs for umbrellas	prct	12	2
Fish, foreign caught	quin !			, powder	44	15 0		- Cables or Chains, or parts			
—, Mackerel	bbl	1 50 1	50	Halblaken or Burlaps	**	15 0		thereof, and no drawback shall			
— Salmon				Hams and other Bacon	16.		5pc	be allowed on the exportation of			
				Hammers and Sledges, Bl'ksmiths'					15.	3	200
, all other pickled	**	(M) 1	61671			21 2	10 18 24 2 2	Tron cames or mark increor			

ARTICLES.	PER	Scts		ARTICLES.	- PER	Scts \$		ARTICLES.	PER	Scts Sct
, Mill Cranks and mill irons of	f			See that material.				not otherwise enumerated	prct	124 7
wrought	16.	4	20pc	Maps, specially imported, &c.	Free	F	ree	Do. Absynth or Wormwood, Al		
, Screws of, weighing 25 lbs or				Do. not specially imported	prct	15 0		monds, Amber, Animal, Anni		
upwards	prct	30	20	Marble, and all manufactures o	f			seed, Cassia, Cocoa-nuts, Caje		
, Screws of, for wood, called				Marble	44	30 0		put, Cinnamon, Cloves, Fennel		
wood screws	45	30	20	Marmelade, if preserved in sugar				Juniper, Mace, Macassar, Mintl		
, Vessels of cast, not otherwise				as is usual	-	300		or Mint, Nutmegs, Nuts, Pop-		
specified	16.	1}	20	Materials for composing dyes, no	t .			pies, Savin, and all essential oi	1	
, on all other castings of, not				subject to other rates of duty	44	124	73	not used principally as perfumes		
specified	44	1	20	Mathematical instruments, speci			-	and not otherwise enumerated	do.	150
Ivory	66	15		ally imported	Free	F	ree	Do. of Anthos, or Rosemary, Ber-		,
Black	66	15		Do. not specially imported				gamot, Carui or Caraway, Jas-		
JAPANNED WARES of all kinds	pret			if brass, iron, or steel	prct	25	20	mine, Lavender, Lemon, Sweet		
Jalap	44	15		Do. if gold or silver	**		71	Margorum, Orange Origanum or		
Jasamine, Oil of	44	32		Do. if ivory or bone		15 0		Thyme, Roses or Otto of Roses		
lewelry	44	125	71	Do. if wood	4.0		30	and all other essential oils used		
KINGS YELLOW	44	10		Mats made of tow, flags, or any	,		-	principally as perfumes	do.	30 0
Knives, cutting	66		20		44	30	30	Old Iron	do.	15 0
LAC DYE	44	12		Medicinal Preparations of anat'my		15 0		Do. Brass, Copper, or Pewter, fit		100
Lace, gold or silver	44	12	71			15 0	1		Free	Free
		12	. 2			130	1	Olive Oil in casks	gall.	25 25
, Coach of cotton or other ma- terial	66	25	25	Mercury or Quicksilver and al	46	15 0		Olive Oil, in casks		20 40
	44				41	30 0		Do. do. for salad, say in bottles		30 30
, all other		120		Milk of Roses		30 0		or flasks	prct	30 30
Laced boots or bootees		1 30	1 30	Millinery of all sorts, (except such				Olives	do.	
Lake Paints	prct	15		as is enumerated under the head	44	0.0		Opium Oil of an Farmanaf	do.	15 0
Lampblack		15		of hats.)	46			Orange, Oil of, or Essence of	do.	30 0
Lanthorn Leaves or horn Plates	**	15		Mock Pearls		15 0		Oranges	do.	15 0
Lapis Caliminaris	Free			Models of machinery and other				Orange Peel	do.	15 0
Infernalis	prct			inventions	Free			Organs	do.	30 30
Lard	16.	3	0	Molasses	gall.	5		Ornaments for Head Dresses	do.	30 30
Lavender, Oil of, and Essence of,				Morocco Skins	prct	30	30	Do. Brass, Iron, Steel, Pla-		
double and single distilled	prct			Mother of Pearl	44	15 0	1	ted, or washed	do.	25 20
Lavender, dry flower of	**	15	0	Mother of Pearl Buttons	**	20 0		Osnaburgs	do.	15 0
Lead, on all manufactures of, not				Moulds, that is, Button Moulds	44	20	20	Ostrich Plumes and Feathers, ma-		
otherwise specified, or of which				Musical Instruments, principally			-	nufactured or not	do.	30 0
lead is a component material	**	25	20	of wood	44	30	30	Otto of Roses	do.	30 0
-, in pigs, bars, or sheets	lb.	2	1	N. B. This includes organs, pi-		- 4		PACK THREAD	lb.	5 4
, Shot		34	2	ano-fortes, and harps				Paint Brushes	prct	30 30
Red, dry or ground in oil	66	4	3	Musk	**	15 0		Painted Floor Cloths	do.	30 30
, White, dry or ground in oil	46	4	3	Muscatel Raisins	lb.	4		Paintings, specially imported, &c.	Free	Free
	prct	40 0	0	Muskets	_	1 50 20		Do. not specially imported	prct	15 0
Leaf gold	***	15		Mustard	prc			Paints, not enumerated, and not		
, silver		121		NAILS, Copper or Composition	lb.	4	4	used principally as dying drugs		
eather, and all manufactures of				Do. Iron cut or wrought	44	5	4	or materials	do.	150
leather, or of which leather is				Do. Zinc	prct	15 0	-	Do. not enumerated, & mainly		200
the material of chief value	44	30	30	Do. ornamental, that is, Brass,		15 0	- 1	used as dying drugs or materials	do	124 73
Lees, that is, wine lees	46	123	74			25	201	Palm Oil	prct	150
		143	. 3	with gilt or polished heads		23	-01	Paner Fallo and Ouenta Paut D.		10 0
Leghorn Hats. See Hats.	44	15 0		Nankeens, imported directly from	66	25	25	Paper, Folio and Quarto Post Pu-	lb.	20 30pc
Lemons and Lemon Juice	46	30 0		China	Free		. 1	per of all kinds	117.	20 30pc
Lemon, Oil of or Essence of	46		1	Natural History, specimens of	Free	Fr		-, Foolscap, and all Drawing	do.	17 2000
Lime	48	15 0		Needles	prct		20	and Writing Paper	uo.	17 30pc
Limes and Lime Juice		15 0	'	Nicaragua Wood	Free	Fr		, Printing, Copperplate, and	4.	10.00-
	gall.	25 0		Nitre, not refined	pret	- 6	73	Stainer's Paper	do.	10 30pc
Liqueurs, or Liquors or Cordials	46	38	38	Noyeau, (a liquor)	gail.	- 1	38	-, Sheathing Paper, Binders'		
1	prct	15 0		Nutgalls	prct		1	and bex boards and Wrapping		
-5	Free	F	ree	Nutmegs	16.		60	Pape of all kinds	do.	3 30pc
Lump Sugar	Ib.	10	10	Nut Oil	prct	15 0	1	-, on all other paper	do.	15 30pc
MACARONI	prct	15 0		Nuts, Cocoa, or any other nuts not			1	Hangings	prct	40 30
Mace	lb.	1 00 1	00	enumerated, and not used prin-			1	Snuff boxes, &cc.	do.	15 0
	prct	15 0		cipally in dying	44	15 0	- 1	Parasols, of whatever materials		
Macassar Oil	- 44	15 0		OATS	bush	100	- 1	made	do.	30 30
Machinery, that is, models of ma-				Ochre, dry	lb.	1	1	- Sticks or Frames for Umbrel-		-
	Free	F	ree	Do. ground in Oil	44		14	las or Parasols	do.	20 30
	prct	124	78	Odours, which are perfumes	prct	30 0	-	Parchment	pret	30 30
Magnesia, or Carbonate of Mag.	***	15 0		Oil Cloth, Carpeting, and on Oil	Proc	000		Paris White	lb.	1 1
	46	30	50		do.	30	- 1	Pastel or Woad	prct	124 74
Mallets, wood	44	15 0	1	Crocks of crost description	do.				do.	121 7
Malt	44		-	Oil Stone	-	15 0		Paste Work	do.	
Manganese	**	15 0		Do. Sallad	do.		30	Patent Yellow		15 0
Manna		15 0	'	Do. Castor	gall.	40 0	- 1	Pearl, that is, Mother of Pearl	do.	150
Manufactured Tobacco, other than		40	-	Do. Hemp Seed	do.	25 0	1	, that is, Mother of Pearl But-		20
snuff and cigars	lb.	.10	10	Do. Linseed	do.	25 0		tons	do.	200
Manufactures of the United States				Do. Rape Seed	do	25 0	1	Pearls of all kinds, set or not set,		
and its territories	Free	1	ree	Do. Vitriol	lb.	3 0		and all articles composed wholly		
Manufactures of brass, copper, iron			-	Do. Sperm. of foreign fisheries	gall.	25	25	or chiefly of Pearls	do.	121 71
vialidiacidi es di mass. compet. ii di.					_		-			
			1	Do. Whale, and other out thor				Mock Fearls, (in imitation of		
steel, pewter, lead, or tin, not		25	20	Do. Whale, and other oil, (not	do.	15	15	—, Mock Pearls, (in imitation of	do.	15 0
	prct	25	20	sperm.) of foreign fisheries Do. Olive, in casks			15	real Pearls) Pencils, that is, Camel's Hair	do.	15 o 15 o

ARTICLES.		Scts S		ARTICLES.		Scts		ARTICLES.	PER.	NEW (
Pepper	lb.	8	3	of all kinds not enumerated, and	ren.	pers,	Beca			15	
Cayenne	do.	15 0			prct	15	0	Screws, of Iron weighing 25 lbs.	prot	10 (•
Perfumes	pret		30		free		free	or upwards	do.	30	2
Persons arriving in the U. States,				Raisins, in boxes	lb.	4		, that is, Wood Screws	do.	30	5
their baggage, that is, their wear-			1	—, in jars	do.	4	3	Screw Wrenches	do.	25	0
ing apparel, in actual use, and			- 1	—, Muscatel	do.	4	3	Sculpture, Specimens of, specially	40.	-	~
their tools and implements of			1	, all others	do.	3	2	imported, &c.	free	1	fre
trade	Free	¥1	ree		prct	25	20		prct	30	2
Peruvian Bark	prct	15 0			gall.	38	38	Seeds, Cardamon	do.	15	
Pewter, old, fit only to be re-ma-		100			free		free	—, Garden	do.	15	
nufactured	Free			Raw Skins, that is, undressed	do.		do.	, Caraway	do.	15	
Manufactures of, or of which			- 1	Rape Seed Oil	gall.	25		Seines	1b.	5	•
Pewter is a component material	nect	25			prct	30			prct	15	
Philosophical Apparatus, specially	pice	43	~	, paper	do.	15		Senegal Gum	do.	123	-
imported, &c.	Free	E.1	99	Razors	do.	25		Seneca Radix or Root	do.	15	
, not specially imported, pays				Razor Straps, leather or wood	do.	30	30	Sextants, when of brass	do.	25	2
a duty according to the materi-				Red Chalk, (not Spanish Brown)	do.	15		—, when of wood	do.	30	3
als it is composed of			1	— Lead, dry or ground in Oil	1b.	4	3	Shears	do.	25	5
Piano Fortes	prct	30	30	Tartar, or Crude Tartar, or	100	-		Sheating Copper, that is, in sheets	uo.	23	*
Pickles	do.	30	30	Wine Lees	pret	191	71	of 14 by 48, weighing 14 to 34			
Pigs of Brass or Copper	Free			Venetian, dry	do.	15			free	4	fre
of Lead	lb.	2						out bet of mine the	lb.		
of Tin	Free		100	— ground in Oil — Wood and Red Sanders Wood	do.	15		Sheathing Paper	do.	3	301
	lb.		6	Popping Hooks			1166	Sheet Iron		3	, 2
Pimenta		6	0		prct	30		Lead	do.		
on Cases or Needle Cases of Ivo-			1		free		0		prct	15	
ry, Bone, Paper, Mother of Pearl		4	1	Regulus of Antimony	do.			, for Ornament	do.	15	
or Turtle Shell	prct	15 0	20	Rhubarb	prct	15	0		pair	15	1
Pin Cases, of Leather or Wood	do.			Ribbons. See Silks.	- 42 /	0	00	, for grown persons, of Silk	do.	30	
Pine Apples	do.	15 9		22.5		2 50		, do. do of Leather		25	-
Pink, Dutch	do.	15 0			prct	15		, or Slippers, of Prunell stuff	do.	25	
, Rose	do.	15 0	-	Rochelle Salts, medicinal	do.	15		Shoes, or Slippers, of Prunell or			
Pins	do.		20	Rocoa	do.	124		nankeen	pair	25	
Pipes, that is, Tobacco Pipes	do.	20	20.	Rods, of Copper or Composition	lb.	4	4	Shot, Leaden	lb.	33	
Plats of Straw for Hats or Bonnets	do.	50		, Braziers. See Iron.				Shovels and Spades, of iror or steel	pret	30	
Plants	Free	F	ree	Roman Vitriol	do.	4	15pc	Shumac	do.	15	
Plaster Statues, Busts, Castings,			- 1	— Cement	prct	15	0	Sickles	do.	30	0
and Ornaments, specially im-				Roots, Seneca and other roots, not				Side Arms	do.	30	2
ported	do.	d	lo.	enumerated, and not used prin-				Silk Hats or Caps	do.	30	-
Plaster of Paris	do.		lo.	cipally for dying	do.	15	0	Silk, on all manufactures of, or of			
Plated Ware of all kinds	prct	25	20	Rose Pink	do.	15	0	which silk shall be a component			
Plates, Copper, suitable to the				Roses, Otto of	do.	30	0	material, coming from beyond			
sheathing of ships, that is, 14 to				Rosemary, Oil of	do.	30	0	the Cape of Good Hope	do.	25	0
34 oz. per square foot	Free	fr	ee.	Rotten Stone	do.	15	0	Silk, on all other manufactures of			
Platina	prct	15 0		Rouge	do.	30	0	Silk, or of which silk shall be a			
Playing Cards	pa'k		30	Rubies	do.	121	73	component material	do.	20	0
Plams	16.	4		Rules, of Wood	do.	30	30	Silk, all manufactures of silk, of			
Plumes, ornamental, whether ma-				Rum, 1st and 2d proof	gall.	38	38	which silk shall be a component			
nufactured or not	prct	30	30	—, 3d proof	do.	42	42				
Pocket Books	do.	30	30	, 4th do.	do.	48	48	places eastward of the Cape of			
Pomatum	do.	30 0		SADDLERY, plated or not	prct			Good Hope, or beyond Cape			
Poppy Oil	do.	15 0		Saddles	do.	30	30	Horn, before the first of Janua-			
Porcelain	do.	20	20	Safflower	do.	121		ry, 1825	do.	15	0
Pork	1b.	-		Saffron	do.	124		Silver Coin	free		fre
Porter. See Ale.	-3.	2 4	100	Sago	do.	15	0 2	Silver Leaf	pret	123	
Potatoes	bus.	10 0		Sail, Duck	do.	15			do.	15	
Powder, Hair	prct				bbl.			Silver, Nitrate of Silver Plated Saddlery	prct	25	-
	lb.	8	8	Salmon, Pickled or Dry salted		1 00	0		do.	15	
-, Gunpowder	prct			, Smoked	-	1 00		Silver, Quick		13	U
Pounce		15 0		Sarsaparilla	pret	15		Silver Watches, Silver Lace, and			
Precious Stones of all kinds, and	1			Salt	56lb	20		, and the treates company			
all articles composed wholly or	r met	101	71	—, Glauber	lb.		0	chiefly of Gold, Silver Pearls and	do	101	
chiefly of precious stones		121	71		do.		7100	Precious Stones	do.	121	
Preparations, Anatomical	Free	1	ree	Salt Petre, Refined	do.		/ apc	Skates	do.	25	
, Chemical, not enumerated	prct	15 0		, not refined	prct		1 2	Skins of all kinds in the hair, raw			
Preserves, that is, comfits or sweet	-			Sandara, or Sandarac Gum	do.	15		or unmanufactured, dryed, salt-	£		
meats preserved in sugar of	r	65	0.0	Sanders Wood	free		free	ed or pickled	free		fr
brandy	do.	30	30	Sand Stone	prct	15	0	Skins of all kinds, tanned, includ-		-	
Printing Types	do.	20	20	Sardines, as usually imported in				ing morocco	prct		
Produce of the growth of manufac	-			kegs	do.	30		Slates for building	do.	25	
ture or fisheries of the U. State	S	_		Sarsaparilla	do.	15		Slate Pencils	do.	15	-
or its territories	Free	f	ree	Sassafras	do.	15		Slippers for children	pair	15	
Prunell and other Shoes or Slip	-			Sausages	do.	15	0	Slippers for grown persons, made			
pers of stuff or nankeen	pair	25 2	0pc	Savin, Oil of	do.	15	0	of leather	do.	25	
Prunes	lb.	4	3	Saws, Mill		1 00	20pc		do.	30	
Prussian Blue	prct			, all other	pret	25			do.	25	
QUASSIA WOOD	do.	15 0	-	Scales, Gunter, and others, wood	do.	30			lb.	12	
Quicksilver & all preparations of i		15 0		Ivory or Bone	do.	15		Souff Boxes of paper	prct		
Ouille mand an preparations of i	do.	25 0		Gold or Silver	do.	124	- 1	Do. of tin	do.	25	
				THE STATE OF SHIVE	2.15.74	- W 12		A A CO OI CILI			
Quills, prepared or manufactured RADIX, or Root Angelica, & root				, Brass, Iron, Steel, or Copper		25	.20	Do. turtle shell	do.	15	0

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ARTICLES.	PER.	Rets :		ARTICLES.	PER	NEW O		ARTICLES.		NEW O	
nuff Boxes, horn	do.	15		Suspenders of cotton, flax and silk			CLS	Trays and Waiters, silver or gold			7
Do. gold or silver	do.	121	71	Do. of leather	do.	30	30			25	
Do. Wood	do.	30	30	Do. of wool. See wool.				Do. do. paper	do.	15 0	_
Do. ivory	do.	15	0	sweetmeats or comfits preserved			1	Do. do. wood	do.	30	
boap	lb.	4	3	in sugar or brandy	do.	36	30	Trees	free	-	rec
spades of iron or steel	prct	30	20	Syrup or molasses	gall.	**		Turtles	prct	15 0	
panish brown, dry	lb.	1			prct			Turtle Shell	do.	15 0	
Do. ground in oil	do.	14		TABLE CLOTH, of oil cloth	do.	30 0		Tumeric	do.		7
specimens of sculpture, specially		-	-	Do. do. of flax. See flax			- 1	Twine	lb.	5	
imported, &c.	free	1	free	Do. do. of cotton. See cot.			- 1	Turkey Carpets and Carpeting	sqyd	50 2	
specimens in natural history, mi-				Facks, brads, or sprigs, not ex-			1	Twist, Cotton. See Cotton.	04) 4	~ ~	· l
neralogy, botany, and anatomical				ceeding 16 oz. to the thousand	M.		5	UNBLEACHED and uncoloured		*	
preparations	do.		do.	Do. exceeding 16 oz. to the				Cotton Yarns. See Cotton.			
spectacles, if gold or silver mount-				thousand	1b.	3	4	Undressed Furs	free	f	re
ed	prct	121	74	Fallow	do.	1	1	United States, all articles import-			
Do. if iron or steel mounted	do.	25		Do. Candles	do.	5	3	ed for their use	do.	1	do
Do. if turtle shell mounted	do.	15		Tamarinds, preserved in sugar	prct			United States, manufactures of the			uo
pectacle Cases, if iron or steel	do.	25		Do. do. in molasses		15 0		United States and its territories			do
	do.	15		Tamboreens	do.	30 0					uc
Do, if paper	do.	30		Tarred Cables and Cordage	1b.	4	3	Unmanufactured Bark of the cork tree	do.		2
Do. if leather	uo.	50	30								do
Spectacle Glass, not mounted. See				Tartar, Cream	prct	123		Unmanufactured Wood of any kind			do
Glass.	funa		fuca	Do. Red Crude	do.	123	12	Untarred Cordage, Yarns, Twine,			
	free			Tea, imported in vessels of the U.			1	Pack Thread, and Seines	16.		
Spermaceti Candles	lb.	8	6	States direct from China.	11.	10		Unwrought Burr Stones	free		re
	gall.	25		Tea, Bohea	16.	12	12	Unwrought Clay	do.		do
spikes, copper or composition	lb.	- 4	4	Tea, Campoy, Congo, Souchong,			-	VALERIAN ROOT	prct		
Do. iron	do.	4	3	and other Black Teas	do.	25	25	Valonia	do.	123	
spirits distilled from grain, 1st pf.		42		Tea, Imperial, Gun-powder and				Vanilla	do.	15 0	
2d do.		45	45	Gomee	do.	50		Varnishes of all kinds	do.	15 0	1
	do.	48	48	Tea, Hyson and Young Hyson	do.	40	40	Vegetables of all kinds not enume-			
4th do.	do.	52	52	Tea, Hysor. Skin and other Green	1			rated and not used principally in	i		
5th do.	do.	60	60	Teas	do.	28	28	dying	do.	15 0)
above 5th do.	do.	75	75	Tea, imported in vessels not of the				Vellum	do.	30	3
spirits distilled from other materi-				United States from China, or any				Venetian Red, dry	do.	15 0)
als than grain 1st and 2d proof	do.	38	38	where else.				Do. ground in Oil	do.	15 0)
3d do.	do.	42	42	Tea, Bohea	do.	14	14	Venetian Carpets, or Carpeting	sqyd	25 2	
4th do.	do.	48	48	Tea, Campoy, Congo, Souchong,				Verdigris	prct		7
5th do.	do.	57	57	and other Black Teas	do.	34	34	Vermicelli	do.	15 0	
above 5th do.	do.	70		Tea, Imperial, Gun-powder, and				Vermillion	do.	25 0	
Spunges	prct	15	0	Gomee	do.	68	68	Vinegar	gall.	8 0	
Sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. to the				Tea, Hyson and Young Hyson	do.		56	Violins of wood	prct	30	3
thousand	M.	5	5	Tea, Hyson Skin and other Green		-		Vitriol, blue or roman	lb.	4 6	
Sprigs, exceeding 16 oz. to the thou-				Teas	do.	38	38	Do. Oil of	do.	3 0	
	16.	5	4	Tea, from any place other than			00	Do. White	prct		
sand °	prct	30	30				1		do.	30	-
Squares, wood	do.	25	20	China imported in vessels of the				WAFERS			
Do. iron, brass, or steel	do.	15		United States, the same duty as				Waiters, silver or gold	do.	122	7
Starch	40.	13	0	designated above for foreign ves	-			Do. gilt, plated, or japanned	do.	25	4
Statues and specimens of statuary,	fron		fron	sels.	nne	4 90	00	Do. paper	do.	15 0	-
	tree	1 00	1 00	Tea Pots, earthen or china	prc	t 20	20	Do. wood or leather	do.	30	-
Steel	lb.	1 00	1 00	Tea Pots, brittania, tin, pewter	· de	95	20	Walking Sticks	do.	30	
Do. wire, not exceeding No. 18		5		gilt, or plated	do.		20	Walnuts	do.	15 0	
Do. wire, over No. 18	do.	9	9	Tea Pots, silver or gold	do.	-	12	Ware, china	prct		-
Steel, manufactures of, or which				Teutanaque or Zinc	free	1	ree	Do. earthen	do.	20	. 5
steel is a component part, not			00	Thread, Cotton. See Cotton.				Do. porcelain	do.	20	5
otherwise specified	pret			Do. do. pack	16		4	Do. stone	do.	20	
Steel yards	do.	25		Thyme, Oil of, or Essence of	prc			Do. glass. See glass.			
Sticks, that is, walking sticks	do.	. 30	30	Tiles for building	do.	25)	Wares, that is, Cabinet Wares	do.	30	4
Sticks or frames for umbrellas or				Tin, in bars, pigs or blocks	free		ree	Do. gilt	do.	25	3
parasols	do.	30	30	Tin Foil	prc			Do. japan	do:	25	3
Stone ware	do.	20	20	Tin Plate	do.	25	15	Do. plated ware of all kinds	do.	25	
Stone, armenian, caustic, grind				Tin Sheets	do.	25		Warming Pans, brass or copper	do.	25	
stones, oil stones, pumice, rotten,				Tin all manufactures, if not other-	-			Washes	do.	30	
touch stone, and whet stone	do.	15	0	wise specified, or of which Tir				Watches of all kinds, and parts o	-		
Stone, burr unwrought	free		free	is a component material	do.	25	20	Watches	do.	124	7
Stone, bristol, cornelian, and all				Ticklenburgs	do			Water, Cologne	do.	30	
other precious, of all kinds, set,				Tobacco, manufactured other than						000	,
or not set, and all articles com-					. 1b.	10	10	Wearing Apparel, in actual use o persons arriving in the U. State	free	- 1	fre
				ondir and Organs		10	10	Wholebone			fre
posed wholly or chiefly of preci-	pret	191	74	Tobacco, in leaves or unmanufactured		t 15	2	Whalebone	pret buth		
ous stones	Pict	142	13		pro	13	•	Wheat	bu'h		
Straw Bonnets. See Hats.	do	15		Tools and implements of trade, o	f.		-	Wheat Flour	cwt.		-
Sublimate corrosive	do.	15		persons arriving in the U. State	s irec		ree	Whet Stones	pret		-
Sugar, brown	lb.	3		Tooth Brushes	pro		30	Whips	do.	30	
Do. white, clayed, or powder'd	do.	4	- 4	Tooth Powder	do		9	Whiskey, 1st proof	gall.		
Do. lumb	do.	10		- opany rear	do			Do. 2d	do.	45	
Do. loaf	do.	12		- part introduction	do	. 15	0	Do. 3d	do.	48	
Do. candy	do.	12		Toys, of brass, iron, steel, tin, lead	١,			Do. 4th	do.	52	
Do of lead	prct	15	0	pewter or copper	do	. 25	0	White Lead, dry or ground in oil	lb.	4	
Do of icau	free			Toys of Wood		. 30					

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ARTICLES.		NEW	
White, Paris	PER.	Scts	S Cts
Whiting	do.	1	1
Willow, Sheets for hats	pret	50	30
Window Glass. See glass.		101	PM 1
Wine Lees Wine, Burgundy, Champaigne, Ma-		123	7 ½
deira, Rhenish, and Tokay	gall.	1 00	1 00
Wine, Sherry and St. Lucar	do.	60	
Wine, Lisbon, Port or Oporto, Fi-			
guira, Mondego, and other wines of Portugal	do.	50	50
Wine, Marsala, or Sicily Madei-		90	00
ra, and other Wines of Sicily	do.	50	50
Wine, Tenneriffe, Fayal, Pico, Pi-			
co Madeira and other Wines of the Western Islands	do.	40	40
Wine, Claret, Vin-de-Grave, Fron-		30	-10
tinac, and all French Wines, ex-			
cept Burgundy and Champaigne;			
Corsica, Leghorn, and all the			
Wines of Italy and of the Archi- pelago, and of the Levant; Ca-			
talonia, Calmenar, Malaga, and			
all the Wines of Spain, except			
Sherry, Canary, and all other			
Wines not enumerated when im-	do.	30	30
ported in bottles or cases Wine, and when imported in casks		00	20
or in any other way than in bot-			
tles or cases	do.	15	16
N. B. When Wine is imported			
in bottles, there is a duty charged on the bottles. See glass.			
Wire, iron or steel, not exceeding			
No. 18	lb.	5	5
Wire, iron or steel, exceeding No.			
Wine south word in the many	do.	9	9
Wire, square, used in the manu- facture of stretchers for umbrel-			
las	prct	12	20
Wilton Carpets and Carpeting	sqyd	50	25pc
Women's Bonnet or Caps. See hats			
Wood, Brazil, Brazilletto, Red- wood, Camwood, Logwood, Ni-			
caragua, Red Sanders, Rio-de la-			
Hache, Pernambuco, and other			
Dye-wood	free		free
Wood, Sandal, in sticks or in dust	do.		
Wood, unmanufactured, of any kind			
Wood, Quassia	prct	15	15
Wood, that is, all manufactures of		20	20
wood	do.	30	30
Wool, unmanufactured, until the first day of June, 1825	do.	20	15
afterwards, until the first day			
of June, 1826	do.	25	
afterwards	do.	30	
Provided, that all Wool, the ac- ual value of which at the place			
whence imported, shall not ex-			
ceed ten cents per lb. shall be			
charged with a duty of 15 per			
Wool, on all manufactures of wool,			
or of which wool shall be a com-			
ponent part, except worsted stuff			
goods and blankets, which shall			
pay 25 per cent. ad valorem, un-	do	. 00	95
til the 30th day of June, 1825	do.	331	25
And after that time Provided, that on all manufac-	2000	002	
tures of Wool, except flannels			
and baizes, the actual value of			
which at the place whence im-			
ported, shall not exceed 334 cts.			
per square yard, shall be charg-	do.	-25	

ed with a duty of

ARTICLES.		NEW		
Worsted Stuff Goods	PER.	25		
YARN, Cotton. See Cotton. Vellow Berries, for Dying		121	7	1
ZINC, in pigs, or otherwise un wrought	free		free	
Zinc, sheets for sheathing of ship		15		
O Zinc, Sulphate of O Zinc, Nails	do.	15 15		

The Tariff Law enacts a duty of 121 per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, tum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, of drawback. And if any person shall present, and heretofore paying a duty of 72 per centum ad for exportation and drawback, any coloured, printvalorem; with the exception of patent adhesive ed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk, knowfelt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be ing the same not to be entitled to drawback, acadmitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

posed upon the several articles aforesaid, which, forfeited, and may be seized by the collector and after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: Provided, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same Brighton Cattle Show, - Exhibition of Manufacduties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

SECT. 3. There shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, the more full and elaborate accounts, which will the provisions and restrictions, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand

leight hundred and sixteen. silk, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, publish. before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom-house; and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved. shall be entered in the books of the customhouse; and after such examination, said goods shall be re-packed in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom-house mark. And whenever any such goods, being thus coloured, printed, stained, dyed, administration of his successor—whoever may be stamped, or painted, shall be entered at the custom-house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the per son so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and upon application for as to subdue it. such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages so offered, shall be examined by an inand compared with the original entry, registry, art and samples; -and if, upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied May their respective weights be so balanced by

identical goods imported and registered as afore. said, and not changed or altered, except by being coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, as aforesaid, then the person, so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: Provided, That the exporter shall in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit cording to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or qual-Sket. 2. An addition of ten per centum shall ity of any packages as aforesaid, the said goods, be made to the several rates of duties hereby imso presented or entered for drawback, shall be proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

-0-FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

tures,-Ploughing Match, &c.

We shall be able in this paper to give nothing more than a brief ontline of the proceedings, at be published by the several Committees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The exhibition of Animals was, we think, in all things equal, and in some respects superior to any which we have before witnessed. There were SECT. 4. The drawback allowed by law on plain few vacant pens, and the pens were in general filled with fine animals, good specimens of what our Farmers have done, and pledges of future im-provements. The Manufactures were likewise coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or paint-ed in the United States. But, whenever any such silks shall be intended to be so coloured, printed, tions was filled with things new, and we have no stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, and afterwards to the official accounts, which we hope soon to doubt useful, but, we must refer for particulars

> The proceedings of the 21st commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Foster. The Hon, Mr. LOWELL, President of the Society, then gave some eloquent, judicious and pertinent remarks. The Society, together with invited guests including many strangers of the first respectability, dined at the Mansion House of Mr. Dudley, where they were regaled with the choicest productions of the land we live in; to which were super-added many of the prime productions of other countries.

The feast was followed by sentiments which had a tendency to improve as well as to exhilirate. The following were among the number.

The President of the United States-May the chosen-be as popular, pacific, prudent, and prosperous as his has been.

The Farmers of Mount Vernon and La Grange, who have given dignity, by their example, to the earliest and noblest of arts.

Bunker Hill Monument-May it never be forgotten, that the Farmers proved on the day which or destroyed by accident; and no such application this noble monument is destined to commemorate, that they knew as well how to defend their soil,

Enlightened Agriculture-May our Farmers never think it above nor below their concern, to spector of the customs, and measured or weighed, learn the principles as well as the practice of their

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufacturesthat the contents of each package are the same our rulers, that they may remain in equilibrio.

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The Plough and the Steam Engine-The earli est and the latest inventions of Man-May they both attain the highest possible degree of perfec tion.

Our Countryman, Jacob Perkins-May he sur-

Massachusetts in the Congress of the U. States-May we forget all party distinctions when the are at stake.

True Glory-May Man's moral nature seek it

By Major Somerville, (a planter from Virginia)—Agricultural, the mother of Commerce calves and Manufactures—May our legislators never crossing sacrifice the interest of the Parent to the caprices of the Children.

The State of Virginia—whose greatness is so States ever live on friendly terms with John Bull.

The Presidential Ploughing Match—May it be

of the soil.

By the Mayor of Boston-The Spirit of Husbandry-May it drive all ardent spirits out of the Seld.

Masonry of Agriculture, which finds a Brother and which will never be withdrawn. in every clime.

good Husbandry always equal the demand.

John Bull-as well as all other bulls; we will

Virginia-a good old plantation; rich in its ori- nor any other beast, get out of the trace.

ginal soil but improved by cultivation.

By the Hon. Judge Davis—Health, performit continue to send forth a savoury influence, ance, and prosperity to Farmers and to Farmer's There were many other sprightly Toasts. Friends.

By Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN-The memory of and Rhode Island.

moral character-Industry.

worship together.

By the EDITOR of the New-England Farmer-By the Editor of the New-England Farmer-enjoyment of the guests."

Agriculture, the primitive and principal pursuit

The Ploughing Match was superior in many of Man-May Masters of Art recollect that with accounts to any thing of the kind which we have out Agriculture, want would be their master-Literary Men remember that Cabbage Heads go to compose Learned Heads-Physicians be sensible that meat comes before medicine—the Statessown in the field of the Farmer.

country we owe some of the finest fruits of our

after some preparatory remarks upon the pro-further notice.

The property of the county of voices of page 32, we gave some often observations relative be, the putting them in the pro-to preserving apples, but the subject deserves ed. For this purpose, I dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October, put down the ap-in viewing the variety of beautiful imported ani-in viewing the variety of beautiful imported ani-

mals, which the Parent Society were adding to page 113,)-"the injudicious method commonly ibly remined of the striking resemblance of the Devon to the breed of native working Oxen, now mount all the obstacles which have opposed his called the Sutton breed, that had so long been in ger winter apples are suffered to remain on the inventions, and acquire a name as imperishable as use here, and which our Fathers brought with trees, provided they are not overtaken by frost, that of WATT. them two centuries since, from the North of Eng-Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin—May all Americans, land, their nata soil. And without detracting in the least from the various good qualities of the ty and ripens earlier than in colder ones, because other invaluable animals of foreign descent, it the sap performs its office more rapidly. It may must be admitted that for working qualities, this be considered a correct rule, that apples are ripe, Mr. Webster, the enlightened representative of breed still held the ascendency. He would there- when those that are sound and fair fall naturally fore propose as a sentiment,-

The Devonshire breed of Farmers and their honour and interest of this section of the country Oxen-for patient toil and persevering industry, unrivalled; the breed needs no crossing.

True Glory—May Man's moral nature seek it By the Hon. Josiah Quincy—Ardent Spirits, above the sky; and his physical, seek it under the like "spirits of the vasty deep," may they be

called for without coming.

The good old Cow, the United States—Her bull-calves are very well, and her heifers need no

By his Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Uni ted States .- May the good old Cow of the United

The Presidential Ploughing Match-May it be conducted on all sides without goading, jockeying or back-biting

By the Hon. Judge DAVIS-The Chelmsford Quarries, furnishing a solid deposit for the Na-By the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING-The Free tional Bank, which 60 oxen could scarcely draw,

The good old Cow, our Country-May those

are clean

The Team United States-Twenty four yoke not forget our parent stock, though we "have of good working oxen; may they continue to draw waxed fat and kicked." well together; and neither Buck nor Golding,

Massachusetts-This good old parsley bed; may

There were many other sprightly Toasts, for which we have no room this week.

The President of the Society desires us to say Blackstone, who designated the site of Boston, that "he received one volunteer toast in favour and planted the first Orchards in Massachusetts of a particular candidate for the Presidency. which he thought it his duty not to announce, as perfectly ripe, apples for cider may be shaken off By the Hon. Mr. Prescott—The hard soil of it might have introduced others in favour of other New-England, which plentifully supplies our physical wants, on a condition which improves our porters of Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay. -Some who preferred Clinton to any of the pre-By Hon. SAMUEL DANA-The temple of the sent candidates; and some who did not like any Husbandman, where every sect of Christians, and of them. There ought not to be introduced at every denomination of Politicians may meet and this common festival, sentiments, which would disturb, or even impair the harmony and general

ever witnessed. The teams were excellent, the ploughs of the best construction, and the work ploughs of the best construction, and the work performed with neatness as well as expedition. There were no less than 22 teams which entered published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Reperformed with neatness as well as expedition. man never forget that the seeds which produce the lists, which is double the number that took pository. Manufactories, Counting Houses, Schools, Acade the field at the last preceding anniversary. This mies, Colleges, Court Houses, and Churches, are circumstance together with the great throng of By Mr. Hubbard, of the Worcester Agricultu-interest of the public and the exertions of comral Society—Our Pilgrim Fathers, who ploughed petitors in this part of the exhibition are increas

[BY THE EDITOR.]

Mr. Goodwin, of the delegation from the Ag-ricultural Society of the County of Worcester, page 94, we gave some breif observations relative

he Stock of the country, his associates were for practised in gathering apples, is more destructive in its consequences than is generally understood. Bull of M. Prince recently imported from North The first requisite is, to ascertain precisely when the fruit is wholly ripe, as it is said that the lonfrom the trees, or separate very readily on being touched by the hand. They should be gathered during a clear dry air, after the dew is evaporated. According to the late philosophic Dr. Darwin, in order to ascertain when fruits, for instance, apples and pears, are sufficiently ripe for gathering, it is requisite to attend to the colour of the skin, enclosing the seeds. During their infant state, there is no cavity round the kernels, but they are in contact with the seed vessels. In a subsequent period, when the fruit has exhausted the nutricious matter, the cells containing the seeds become hollow, and the latter assume a dark colour. This, Dr. Darwin observes, is the proper criterion by which to judge when such fruits should be gathered; as it indicates that they will not continue to increase in size, but waste and become hollow, by absorbing the mucilaginous particles from the centre. In gathering apples and pears, it is necessary carefully to avoid injuring the blossom buds, which are already formed for the next By the Hon. Judge Story-May the supply of who contend for milking her, see that their hands year's fruit. These buds are placed at the side of the foot stalk of the fruit, and if the spurs are broken, there will be no fruit on that part the next season. The pressing against the trees, therefore, with heavy ladders, and the rash practice of thrashing the trees with poles, ought to be entirely abandoned; for by such means, the bark and limbs are bruised, and the blossom buds for the succeeding year are destroyed. Instead of ladders, stepping frames should be employed, and a pole, furnished with a hook at the end, and covered with coarse cloth, may be used to shake the small limbs, without injuring the bark. When without injury to the buds, but still they will be bruised, unless the ground be covered with blankets or straw. Particular care is requisite in gathering winter fruit for keeping:—they should be gathered by the hand, and without injury removing them from the gathering basket to the casks prepared for them, with great care; if bruised, they soon decay; and the less those that are sound are removed, the better .- When in barrels, they should be placed in a dry, cool, shaded situation, above ground, and remain until in danger from frost, and then put into the cellar."

"It is the practice with some persons, to pick them in October, and first spread them on the spectators attending, may serve to prove that the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them .-But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, the deep to flant THEMSELVES in the land. The long to the deep to flant THEMSELVES in the land. The long by a very rapid progression.

There were many fine specimens of agricultural ral products, &c. &c. which we propose to notice bereather.

The Worcester Agricultural ral products, &c. &c. which we propose to notice bereather.

Society—May we never forget that it is to that hereafter. they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picklayer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these:-1st. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation or perspiration of the apples, thus preserving in them their full flavour-at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand; so that ed a desire to see in the Farmer, a comparative the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stems look as if just separated from the twig.

An English writer recommends the use of dry pit sand for the preservation of apples and pears. Glazed earthen jars are to be provided, and the capital embarked in the soil and labour employed sand is to be thoroughly dried. A layer of sand, in its cultivation. By reference to this document an inch thick, is then to be placed in the bottom every one may form some estimate of how much of the jar; above this, a layer of fruit, to be covor how little he contributes to the sustenance of year, can be had for seventy five dollars—or the an inch thick, is then to be placed in the bottom every one may form some estimate of how much ered with a layer of sand an inch thick :- then lay a second stratum of fruit, covering again with an inch of sand. An inch and a half of sand may be placed over the uppermost row of fruit. The jar is now to be closed, and placed in a dry airy situafrost. Wheat bran is sometimes substituted for

"One of the most easy methods (says Dr. Darwin,) of preserving fruit, is that of depositing it Maryland will take place at Easton, on Thursday in ice houses, where it may remain in a frozen and Friday, the 18th and 19th days of next month state for a considerable time. And if the fruit be afterwards gradually thawed, by covering it with melted ice, or immersing it in cold spring water, nesday morning, touch at Annapolis and arrive at melted ice, or immersing it in cold spring water, nesday morning, touch at Annapolis and arrive at melted ice, or immersing it in cold spring water, it will lose but little of its flavour, provided it be Easton about sunset. As many will be going, it consumed on the same day."

Mrs. Cutbush, widow of the late Professor promote the convenience of the party. Cutbush, of the Military Academy at West Point, has issued proposals for publishing by subscrip-Chemistry, designed for Exhibition and for War — in four parts. Containing an account of the Substances used in Fire Works,—The Instruments, Utensils, and Manipulations—Fire Works and Description of the Maruland Tanery is still for root for Exhibition and Malican Parts and Manipulations and Manipula ed to the Military and Naval Officer, the man of lease, or sale, on moderate terms. Enquire of J. Science, and Artificer." for Exhibition-and Military Pyrotechny. Adapt-

PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Pig Point Inspection Warehouse, during the the quarter commencing on the 5th July, 1824, and ending on the 5th day of October, 1824.

14-1-	Domestic growth.	Growthnot of this state.	Rein- spected.	Total
Number in- spected:	112			112
Number de- livered.	129			129

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Inspector. TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 13, 1824 True Copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W.S. Md.

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THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1824.

We have been waiting for some months to gratify several of our Patrons, who have express view of the old and new Tariff. It is now insert ed to the exclusion of many original communica tions, but a more favourable opportunity was not 6 50 to \$7-Lime, bushel, 30 to 33 cents. likely to occur; and the document itself, is one that very nearly concerns every citizen of the but the price thereof not at all improved. country-and none more than those who have Domestic Manufactures.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS AND FESTIVALS.

At Winchester, in Virginia, the Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of the Valley will be tion, as cool as possible, but entirely free from held on Tuesday, the 16th day of next month, (November.)

> The Cattle Show for the Eastern Shore of they will leave their names with the Editor of the American Farmer some days before, it may

The Cattle Show for the Western Shore will be held at the Maryland Tavern on Tuestion, a new work by her late husband, entitled, will be held at the Maryland Tavern on Tues-waters of the Severn River, and a wide naviga-"A System of Pyrotechny, comprehending the and 25th of Navarban so that passons rolled, ble creek, emptying into the Chesapeake Bay, Theory and Practice, with the Application of and 25th of November-so that persons going to

The Maryland Tavern is still for rent,

F Every one indebted to the Editor of the The new roads formed in England on the plan American Farmer is earnestly requested to make suggested by Mr. M'Adams, have been greatly improved by pouring melted tar over the stones in sufficient quantity to fill the interstices, and beginning the cost and risk of the Editor. It is hoped that mill in Annapolis, both very convenient to this in sufficient quantity to fill the interstices, and beginning the state. These two Farms will be divided into fore it cools, sifting some fine gravelor sand over it. gets his penny's worth; and it is not the wish of the Editor to have patronage on any other terms. -He knows that many who are in arrears, are amongst his best friends, and they will not take it amiss, as it is not without urgent occasion, that he reminds them, that if they would prove their

> To the prices of country produce yet more particular attention will be given than heretofore, with more particular specifications of the owners of the crops, and the quality of the article.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—careful ly collected every Thursday, for the AMERICAL FARMER.

Flour, Howard-Street, \$5 25—do. wharf, \$4 75 -Wheat, red, 88 a 93—Lawler, do 90 a 95—best white, \$1 05 a 1 08-Corn, white, 38 cents-Yel low, do 38-Rye, 37 1 a 40-Oats, 20 cts.-Barley, ERRATUM.—Under the head preparation of Seed Wheat, 50 55—Whiskey, 28—Apple Brandy, 25—Clovering the last number, instead of sieve off with a calander, Seed, white, per lb. 374—Red, do. per bush. \$4 75—Saplin, do. \$5 75—Timothy, 3—Orchard grass,

\$2 50—Herds grass, \$3—Herrings, No. 1, \$2— No. 2, \$1 75—Hay, per ton, \$10—Leather, best Sole,24 to 27 cts.—Feathers, live, per lb. 32 cts.— Cotton, Louisiana, 16 to 18 cts.—Georgia, Upland, 15 to 17 cts.—Alabama, 13 to 15—New Wool, 30 to 35 cts.-Merino full blooded 35 to 40 cts.- 3 do. 30 to 35 cts.— do. 25 to 28 cts.—Common, 20 to 25 cts.-25 per cent, more when well washed on the sheep and free from tags—Coal, pit, foreign, 40 cts.—Virginia, do.20 to 25—Susquehannah, do.

Tobacco-Sales have been brisk the last week,

Tunis Broad Tail Sheep.

ram at fifty, and the ewe at twenty five dollars, delivered in Baltimore.

The ewe had a fine lamb a few weeks after her arrival in the United States,-and it is probable that she is now again with lamb.

Apply to the Editor of the A. Farmer.

Tobacco and Wood Lands.

On the ninth day of December next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, his valuable Real Estate, situate on the north side of Severn River, opposite the City of Annapolis, containing upwards of

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

about six hundred covered with wood and heavy timber, consisting of white oak, black walnut and poplar, &c., the residue for the most part under good fences-the whole nearly surrounded by the waters of the Severn River, and a wide navigawhich afford convenient water carriage for wood

manure in great abundance. Plaster has been found to act with great effect on those lands in promoting the growth of clover-the soil is principally clay, of an excellent quality for grain and other crops, and particularly well adapted to the smaller ones of from 200 to 800 acres each, which will be shewn on a plot on the day of sale.

The buildings on both the Farms are beautifully situated on eminences commanding extensive

views of the river and bay.

Terms of sale, one fourth cash, the residue in says poor Richard, "always proves little enough." three equal annual payments, on interest from the treat for the above lands at private sale, at any time previous to the day appointed for public auction. N. BRICE.

Baltimore, 22d Oct. 1824.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Tariff of the United States, new and old, Alphabetically arranged.—Carefully compared with the Law, by a Clerk in the Custom-Hou e, New-York—Brighton Cattle Show,— Exhibition of Manufactures, -Ploughing Match, &c .- Toacco Report-Editor's remarks-Prices Current-Advertisements, &c.

rinted every Friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing executed with nearness and despatch-Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with pro-per directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Bal-timore. n

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AGRICULTURE.

"TREATISE ON SOILS AND MANURES BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST."

IPMROVEMENT OF SOILS by the use of LIME. (Continued from our last.)

In number 28 of this volume, we commenced the cause, the treatise in its very nature, subdivides many insects are defended. to observe these natural divisions of the to picks treated of, and hence, in this number, though the general heading is continued, the Before th that object.

Without wishing to forestal or to influence the pay, he will now remit without delay.

VII. By applying Earths as Manures .- When dispensable. Closely connected with the theory of manures is the inquiry, What is the true food of plants?

"The chemistry of the more simple manures, the manures which act in very small quantities—such as gypsum, the alkalies (which include potash and soda,) and various saline substanceshas hitherto been exceedingly obscure. It has tive. It seems, however, a much more probable tino, and Davy have exposed the fallacies of this idea, that they are actually a part of the true theory. Every pound of rain water contains one food of plants, and that they supply that kind of grain of earth, besides other impregnations. Plants matter to the vegetable fibre which is analogous raised from Pure water will vegetate only a certo the bony matter in animal structures." The tain time, and never perfect their seeds. Bulbous That is, such as are proper to the plant; for

publication of "A Treatise on Soils and Ma-nures, by a Practical Agriculturist." Although minutely pulverized flint exists generally in the ly, but not implicitly adopted in the following reit has been necessary to divide this treatise, and epidermis of hollow stalked plants, where it is of capitulation and synthesis. although it will yet run into many subsequent great use in serving as a support, and seems to numbers of the Farmer, the understanding of perform an office in the feeble vegetable tribes tory of solid organic materials,) all operate in the the subject is not at all affected thereby; be analogous to that of the fine thin shell by which process of vegetation. No one principle affords

part selected falls under the particular head of some philosophers and speculative horticulturists flint, and of gypsum, at other times of lime, found in infinity infinity in infinity infinity in in practical experiments have shown to be fallacious; That the reader may know what he has to This ancient error, and the revival of it by seveexpect still further, we may here advise him ral eminent physiologists, in the 17th and 18th table burnt. The soil is the great laboratory in that the next number will contain the writer's centuries, was founded on correct observations which the main part of the food for common plants, Theory of the operation of Gypsum or Plasin regard to the following points:—1. The pre-ter of Paris as a manure, and experiments, therewith; and hereafter, of Clay burning, Mi-2. Water is the vehicle of various particles of of vegetables are found not to exhaust a soil, they

opinion of the reader, we think we may ven-ture to pronounce, that, to any Farmer, who ad-observed in experiments on the atmosphere, and vour and aromatic essence.* The colour of plants, mits the benefit of investigation-who does not the repeated demonstrations that without the in regard to the constant repetition of habitual maintain that habit is every thing, and thought presence of air, or of oxygen gas, neither the tints, may depend greatly on their free communian useless faculty, these papers alone will be germination of seeds can commence, nor the offi- cation with light; but the colour of the foliage. ample compensation for his year's subscription ces of vegetation proceed,-have led many inalready paid, or which, having neglected to ventors of new hypotheses on the growth and the soil and climate. The principles of vegetafood of plants, to attribute to the agency of Air ble matter which escape from putrefying plants, greater effects than is consistent with the daily are either soluble in water or aëriform; in the one [Ed. Am. Far.

any decomposed mass of stone or earth is laid upon or turned into the cultivated clod, with the been exaggerated. Jethro Tull, the ingenious by the organs of contiguous vegetables: for plants object-either of furnishing a solvent to the re- author of the system of horse-hoeing, and after take up the elements found in their composition, mains of animal or vegetable matter which en- him Duhamel, having observed the excellent ef- either by their roots from the soil, or by their cumber the soil by their slow decay, or of enrich- fects produced in tillage by a minute division of leaves from the air. ing the land with some substance which is apparthe soil, and by the pulverization of the broken the substances found in plants on analysis may rently taken up by specific plants as food; then clod by exposure to dew and air, were misled by be divided into—1. Those which constitute the the earthy matter is applied as manure. This is carrying these principles too far. Supposing earth hard matter or frame of the plant. 2. Those a distinct province from that of merely applying to be the only food of plants, they contended, that which are eminently, if not solely, the nutritive earths to mend the texture of the soils as under by finely dividing the soil, any number of crops materials, whether in the form of dry solids, soft But sometimes the two designs will coincide might be raised in succession from the same land, pulp, or juice. 3. Those which serve as condisoely connected with the theory of manures is so as to render periodical fallows unnecessary.

Duhamel attempted to prove that vegetables of your, colour, and medical properties. *Hot-house, Pinery, p. 601. The first edition of earthy bases of compound substances, metallic the "Practical Gardener," was published before oxides, and the basis of woody and vegetable fithe Elements of Agricultural Chemistry appeared. bre, great part of which is carbon. It has been been generally supposed, that these materials act let, und Lord Kames, zealously endeavoured to exceeds one fiftieth part in weight of the whole in the vegetable economy in the same manner as establish the theory of water being the only food plant, and it is commonly much less; lime and stimulants in the animal economy, or perhaps in of plants; and Braconnot quite recently, by ex-some relations as solvents; but that in either case periments with distilled water. Margraf, Berg. more rarely; and clay most seldom of all. No they merely render the common food more nutri- man, Kirwan, Hassenfratz, Saussure, San Mar-

substances their true office in vegetation, is much every kind could be raised without manure: but heightened by the earthy matters afforded by different plants on analysis. On a similar principle, subsequent trials led to the mature conclusion, that the benefit of a small proportion of shell marl, in no single material constituted the food of plants. the compost for the pine apple, is accounted for The general experience of farmers had long bein Abercrombie's "Practical Gardener."* The epidermis of the rattan is stated to contain a fundamental principle; and also that manures a sufficient quantity of flint, to give light when were absolutely consumed in the growth of plants.

Water, and air, and earth (as the chief deposithe pabulum of plants: it is neither water, which itself, and each part may be considered as a whole; perfectly intelligible without depen dence of one on another.—We shall endeavour glance at those constituents in the kingdom of they give out various forms on distillation, such as nature, which appear to be the chief agents in oxygen, and azote, and inflammaole gas; nor vegetation. Before the true constitution of Water was known, cipal constituent of plants; nor the particles of soil, in which the plant grew; but the earthy particles never exceed 1.50 in weight of the vegeneral substances, Soot, Coal, Ashes, Coal water, nourishment derived both from the air and from the sir, Bleacher's waste, Oil and Blubber, refuse Fish, Carrion, Malt-dust, Sea Weed, roots of plants unless it is present. 3. Various ter with which their vessels may come in contact; Vegetable Mould, Woody fibre, Shavings of Wood, Peat Ashes, Night Soil, Dung of Fowls, named, have been found to grow vigorously with the roots in contact with water without earth.

Let he compared to the venicle of various particles of of vegetables are found not to exhaust a soil, they must be supposed to derive organic materials from the sir, as well as from the rain or other water with which their vessels may come in contact; further, some contributions to the substantial juitable properties with various manures, &c. &c. In the same manner, the existence of air-plants, inosphere may possibly be the medium of the flowers, and fruit, is also affected by accidents in evidence that many other things are equally in- state, they form the most useful part of manure; in the other, they swim in the atmosphere; in

The first class includes the simple earths, the Van Helmont, Boyle, Bonnet, Duhamel, Til- already mentioned that the earthy matter never more rarely; and clay most seldom of all. No other metallic oxides occur than those of iron

The second class comprehends several substan-

^{*} Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 19. to flower, and even to vegetate.

probability that Sir H. Davy has assigned to these roots, which are made to grow in water, if not a rank soil may deteriorate the flavour of edible nlanted in earth every other year, refuse at last produce by conveying through the roots some re-to flower, and even to vegetate.

ces which are common to the animal as well as ents of the soil, and is more pervadingly diffused, in some proportions, seems to be an essential interestable kingdom, and therefore may be more finely divided, than mere chalk artificially gredient in all fertile soils; necessary perhaps to regarded as directly nutritive to animals; along applied. Burnt lime is probably more beneficial their proper texture, or as a constituent in the orwith a great number not generally present in veto land containing much woody fibre or animal gans of plants.*

geta'sles to any sensible degree, although abunfibrous matter, than any calcareous substance in Although lime, when rendered mild by the redant in particular plants: these are, farina, or the basis of starch; gluten, or paste; gum, or mucilage; gelatine, or the matter of jelly; (these three are not always distinguishable;) albumen, resembling the white of an egg; sugar; water; wak; resin; fixed oils; fungin, a principle de when their bulk is not in too large a proportion, it has the property of attracting an additional tected in the cucumber, abundant in mushrooms; or their tendency to putrescency excessive and quantity, or second dose, of carbonic acid: thisand extract, an indefinable substance, changing noxious, the application of quicklime is an unne-not entering into its constitution, but hanging with the plant analysed.

soluble salts; -of these the most usual is sulphuric acid, combined with sulphate of potassa; likewise common salt, and phosphate of lime. following seem to belong to this class, though with common water; and is said to have been has also the property of attracting volatile oils sometimes in intimate combination with substances under the first or second :- tannin, or the matter tanning leather; indigo, and the various co-louring matters; camphor; the bitter principle; the narcotic principle, or opiate; volatile oils.

would belong to the third class if it could be de to Mr. Tennant. It had long been noticed, that a count of the quantity of sand which it contains tained, may go off in a form thinner than air, too subtile to be weighed or measured.

things in a due and healthy proportion, may depend principally upon the soil, as a mixture of the crops for many years. Mr. Tennant, by a mains of some animal matter, with a little clay or earth; of the second, upon the manure; of the chemical analysis, discovered that this kind of peat. third, in a slight degree upon the local climate, limestone differed from the common, by containbut eminently upon the power natural to the plant ing magnesian earth; and from several horticul-calcareous matter, at the same time contains for attracting peculiar particles in the earth and tural experiments, he ascertained that magnesia, much vegetable manure, which is already solution

as manure.

1. Lime as a solvent. (Quicklime.)-Lime, when first burnt, has a caustic property, speedily decomposes vegetable and animal fibre, and is soluble in water. After burnt lime has been exposed to the atmosphere a determinate time, it becomes mild, by taking up carbonic acid; loses marles, and chalks, have no solvent action upon less they are too rich, or for the purpose of preits solubility; and becomes chalk, or carbonate

ced by pouring water upon it, when it heats violently, and the water disappears.

Slaked lime was used by the ancient Romans for manuring the soil in which fruit-trees grew. Nevertheless caustic lime is pernicious to vegetation, as far as it comes in contact with a growing bane in some marshes, moors, and peat landsrequires correction, proceed as under I, 1.

When quicklime, i. e. lime either freshly burnt or slaked, is mixed with any moist fibrous vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the two substances; and they form a kind of compost, time renders matter, which was comparatively inert, nutritive; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in vegetable matters, the lime is at the

The third class consists of acids, alkalies, and cover or mix them with any simple earth or stone mild lime readily parts with to vegetables grow. The ter yields more alkali (soda) than when treated dissolving part of its crust. Lime in every state

It is most important to the Agriculturist to be with it. apprised of the difference in the operation of common limestone, which is of a pure white colour, portioned to the deficiency of calcareous matter in and another kind of limestone which has a brown the natural soil. All soils which do not effervesce In addition to all the elementary parts actually or pale yellow tincture: for a disclosure of the with acids, are improved by mild lime, and sands found, some aroma, or fugitive essence, which cause of this difference, the public are indebted more than clays. The rubbish of mortar, on acparticular species of limestone found in the north along with the chalk, is peculiarly fitted to benefit of England, when applied in its burnt and slaked clayer soils. Marle, though the basis of it is mild The accumulation in a plant of the first class of state to land, in considerable quantities, either oc-lime, is to be distinguished from a pure calcarecasioned absolute sterility, or considerably injured ous dressing because it usually contains the reapplied in large quantities, in its caustic state, is by the ordinary agency of moisture and natural After these introductory remarks on the chief pernicious to vegetation. Under common circum- heat, without any ingredient that calls for quickagents in vegetation, it will be more easy to ex-plain the operation of the different earths, or spe-however, used in small doses, upon fertile soils, chalk, marle, or mild lime; and the application of cies of decompos distone, which are laid upon lands with good effect; and it may be applied in great-quicklime should be avoided; as quicklime is er quantities to soils containing a very large pro-disposed to unite with the soluble matter of dead portion of vegetable matter. See, further, "3. plants, destitute of woody fibre, before the latter Magnesia:" also some restraints on the use of can have benefitted the soil, and thus forms a com quicklime, in the fourth paragraph of the next pound insoluble in water. Quicklime also, while

* Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 21.

Ibid. p. 232. Ibid. p. 21.

Ibid. p. 216.

where there is any mineral or saline acid in the ed by mild lime. plant. Where acid vegetable mould-a radical staple earth or ordinary manure, the radical evil in what is called sour land, a top dressing of lime, cles, are not so good as others for burning into (see above, I. 1.) will neutralize the acid matter. lime; but they possess no noxious quality. Quicklime is more efficacious than mild lime for this purpose; but simple chalk, also marle, applied in large quantities, will correct the evil. These manures, by neutralising the acids combit the food of plants, are soluble in water. This of which a part is usually soluble in water. Thus ned with the mould, quality the vegetable and oth- the case also with time, whether it be fure or i er soluble substances also present, to be converted the state of a salt: magnesia, and alumina magnesia. by the influence of the atmosphere and of moisture be rendered so by carbonic acid gas; and even into nutriment for plants .- All the experiments minute flinty sand may be dissolved in water. II. same time converted into carbonate of lime. So yet made render it probable, that the food of plants can see, therefore, in general, though we have n burnt lime, in its first effect, decomposes animal as it is taken up from the soil, is imbibed by the precise notions of the very combinations that are matter, and seems to accelerate the progress of extremities of the roots only. Hence, as the eximmediately imbibed by plants, that all the subsuch matter to a capacity of affording nutriment tremities of the roots contain no visible opening, stances which form essential parts of their food for vegetables: gradually, however, the lime is we may conclude that the food which they imbine may be dissolved in water. System of Chemistry, neutralized by carbonic acid, and converted into must be in a state of solution first. And, in fact, by Thomas Thomson, M. D. F. R. S. E. Vol V. a substance analogous to chalk; but in this case the carbonaceous matter, in all active manures, is it more perfectly mixes with the other ingreding such a state of combination as to be soluble in water whenever a beneficial effect is obtained.

* Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 216.

All the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose to make part of the sakes which we can suppose the sakes which we

ter, so as not to require a powerful solvent, or scending in showers or otherwise conveyed to it, cessary reduction of their strength; therefore to loosely about it by a transient association-the pulverized without burning, will be better - See ing near; at the same time the bulk of the mild 2 Mild Lime." Lime moistened with sea-wa-lime is a little lessened by the action of moisture used in some cases with more benefit as manure. | floating in the air, as well as fluid oils in contact

The efficacy of a dressing of mild lime is pro-

When a soil which requires an accession of it purifies, diminishes the strength of animal maof lime.

When newly burnt lime is exposed to the air, it soon falls into powder; in this case it is called Slaked Lime. The same effect is at once producted by powring water upon it, when it heaters.

Quicklime is also injurious when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the extractive matter insoluble. Further, when it unites ibid. p. 216.

§ That is to say, not in a direct manner; but dissolved, like the less tenacious compound form-

Limestones that contain flinty or clayey parti-

Bituminous limestones contain a fraction of coally matter, never amounting to one-twentieth

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Vol V.

, fr. 21. h. 218.

eumstances, be converted into food for plants.

already partially tried.

Robertson.

the effects of the raw limestone are slow, but more Sotvent. lasting; of the calcined limestone, more expedistone, in burning, loses, it is true, considerably in weight, by the carbonic acid gas which is expelled. Lime, in passing from a caustic to a mild state, recovers this gas from the atmosphere; but it does not regain the qualities of hardness it is insoluble in pure water, but soluble in wand cohesion; and differs from what it originally was, as powdered chalk from marble, or nearly sograceording to the texture of the fossil burnt. Under the straw and grain of wheat, barley, oats and activity of quicklime—nor the absorbing power law; and likewise in beans, peas, and tares. In

principles on which the good or ill effect of lime ter, phosphate of lime is one of the most service-on different soils can be accounted for. Indeed it able manures. See IX. 6. of their respective lands, and by the professional experience gained in raising the intended crops. 221. ‡ Ibid. p. 228. Nevertheless, in the valuable collection of Papers which conveys the gathered wisdom of the school

They make good lime: and the coally matter, so most generally laid on finely pulverized land, far from injuring land, may, under favourable cir- while under a fallow, or immediately after being nmstances, be converted into food for plants. sown with turnips. In the latter case, the lime Nothing yet has been said in regard to unburnt is uniformly mild; in the former quicklime, as limestone. In a district where limestone is plen-pernicious to vegetation, may be beneficial in de-tiful, and fuel scarce, a farmer, anxious to leave stroying weeds. Sometimes mild lime is applied no local resource neglected, might naturally fall in the spring to land, and harrowed in with grass upon the idea that line, in an uncalcined state, if seeds, instead of being covered with the plough; reduced to powder, or ground into small calcare and under this management, a minute quantity ous gravel, would be beneficially applied as a ma-nure where mild lime would be serviceable, with-ment in some of the hill pastures of the south-easout being aware that the same practice had been tern counties. Its effects are yet conspicuous how to cultivate it, also to cure the leaves; both already partially tried.

after the lapse of nearly half a century. In of which were strictly attended to without obtain-The first attempt to convert unburnt limestone some places, lime is spread on grass, a year or ing tea of a very superior, or even a "tolerable," to a manure, was made by Lord Kames: no ac-more before it is brought under the plough; by quality, which is the reason I did not send you the into a manure, was made by Lord Kames: no ac-count, however, is known to be extant, from which the pasture in the first instance, and the which we can learn how far it succeeded; and the cultivated crops subsequently, are found to be trial must be supposed to have proved abortive, greatly benefitted. But in whatever manner this of the branches, on which are several blosso:ns, if made upon moss or moorish lands, which, ow-ing to the great quantity of imperfectly decompo-hausted afterwards by a succession of grain-bear-correspondent, in order that he may compare it

Many years afterwards a large machine was erected in the county of Perth, which was fur-stone) is pernicious to vegetation; mild magnesia such shall send you some of the seed if our early nished by three pounding-instruments of iron from is in no respect hurtful, provided there is a defi- frosts does not destroy it. the Carron Foundry, worked by a stream of wa-ter, for breaking unburnt lime into small rubble. magnesia applied to lands charged highly with This machine was unfortunately carried away by rich manure, in a proportion not exceeding onea flood before the effects of such lime as a mafifth of the animal or vegetable remains, is speedi
Extract from another letter of a subsequent date. nure could be decisively appreciated; but as far ly rendered mild by the carbonic acid with which as the intervening time allowed of experiments, it is supplied, as the manure decomposes; but it plant that has been brought into notice (through the conclusions were favourable. Much of it had should never be thrown on land where a portion me,) as the Hyson Tea, and as you are already in been expended on a farm of Colonel Alexander of quicklime already occupies the surface; be- possession of a branch of the plant in blossom. as cause, while the quicklime is becoming mild by well as a specimen of the tea made from it, you As the theory of the thing, those who are sanguine in recommending a farther trial of it, suppose that unburnt limestone must be more powerpoison to most plants. Caustic magnesia will debook, or other means, from which I can derive ful in its effects than mild lime, which has gone stroy woody fibre the same as quicklime; and in satisfactory information. The directions for culthrough the double process of burning and conversion into chalk. Any given quantity of raw
manure. If the peat equal one-fourth of the
limestone, say they,—a bushel, for instance, con
weight of the soil, and the magnesia do not exthe last winter, and was said to have grown in the tains twice as much calcareous earth as the same ceed 1 20th, the proportion may be considered as bulk of slaked lime. Further, it is commonly safe. Where lands have been injured by too large "in a rich warm soil, (drills preferred) about the imagined by persons who have used both kinds, a quantity of magnesian lime, peat will be an efwithout making any accurate experiments, that ficient remedy. See also above. 1. Lime as a "arrive to the height of three or four inches, set

issing; of the calcined innestone, more expeditions, but not so permanent. But they seem to overlook the true grounds of comparison. Lime-overlook the true grounds of comparison. Lime-stone, in burning, loses, it is true, considerably in Durham, Northumberland, and York: they are "stove or earthen jar, closely covered and im-

burnt limestone, therefore, has neither the solvent activity of quicklime,—nor the absorbing power of chalk,—nor the minute division of mild lime mixed with earth, while an impalpable powder.

Time of laying on Lime.—Nothing has been said of the stages in husbandry at which the application of lime is most beneficially made; believed the said of the stages in husbandry at which the application of lime is most beneficially made; believed to the land by the medium of other manure; and is probably necessary to corn crops, and other white crops. In soft peats, or other lands which contain an excess of vegetable matter, phosphate of lime is one of the most service.

[Along with the above we have a specimen of the Shrub, which is of high and pleasant flavour. The seed are also in hand for distribution to those who would like to plant them. The shrub, with the letter of October 4, published above, was handed to the author of the communication in lands which contain an excess of vegetable matter, phosphate of lime is one of the most service.

The seed are also in hand for distribution to those who would like to plant them. The shrub, with the letter of October 4, published above, was handed to the author of the communication in lands which contain an excess of vegetable matter.

No. 26, who is one of our most accomplished Botantic letter, phosphate of lime is one of the most service.

Lime of laying on Lime.—Nothing has been and the shrub, which is of high and pleasant flavour. The seed are also in hand for distribution to those who would like to plant them. The shrub, with the letter of October 4, published above, was handed to the author of the communication in lands which contain an excess of vegetable matter.

No. 26, who is one of our most accomplished Botantic letter of the contain an excess of vegetable matter.

No. 26, who is one of our most accomplished Botantic letter of October 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

AMERICAN TEA. Braddock's-Field, Oct. 4, 1824. Sir,-In No. 26 of the American Farmer, your correspondent, on the subject of the Tea Tree. shews more knowledge relative to that shrub than I pretend to; the fact is, that I am an utter stranger to it.

I accidently obtained some of the seed during the early part of the last spring, with directions

sample promised.

sed vegetable remains imbedded in them, cannot possibly be benefitted by any substance possessing less activity in destruction than caustic lime. of almost irremediable sterility."*

correspondent, in order that he may compare it with that he has growing. From his description reduced some naturally fertile tracts to a state of almost irremediable sterility."*

Respectfully your obedient servant, GEO. WALLACE.

I herewith send you some of the seed of the "the plants out in the manner cabbages are, both Magnesian limestones are usually coloured "as to width and distance. Late in August the

marks .- Ed. Am. Farmer.]

depends on considerations which the gardener and agriculturist, each alone in his own province, is qualified to weigh, from an intimate knowledge land, &c.

"Mr. Wallace may be entirely satisfied that he is not cultivating either the Green or Bohea Tea, and these, as I remarked before, are the only two known species. I have not been enabled to iden-tify his plant after an examination of the specimen contained in his letter of the 4th, from the circumstance of its being in too dried a state to adof Scottish agriculture, some information occurs on this subject, which it may be useful to disseminate, as marking the general line of a successful practice.

A Dunkirk Journal asserts, that a cloth merinate of dissection, attnough reserve was had to the chart of Abbeville has taught a drake to sing seminate, as marking the general line of a successful practice.

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A Dunkirk Journal asserts, that a cloth merinate of dissection, attnough reserve was had to the chart of Abbeville has taught a drake to sing seminate, as marking the general line of a successful practice.

Sida, and as such not remarkable for any peculiar qualities."

TALL MEADOW OATS.

Communicated by the Agricultural Society of the Valley, for publication in the American Farmer

Caroline, June 16, 1824.

Dear Sir,-As I promised, I enclose you as soon as it was ripe, a small parcel of the Highland Meadow Oat Seed, not knowing how to forward any, except in a letter. A very high eulogy of this grass, would not, in my opinion, exceed its merits. To prevent its growing in tufts, when sown broad cast, it is sown thick. To get into seed, this small parcel should be sown in drills, one foot apart, and only one seed as nearly as possible in a place, six inches asunder. The ground to be rich and well prepared, to be kept clean, and in case of dry weather, moderately watered. It is not proper for wet or reclaimed land. It is two or three years in coming to perfection. It suits well to mix with red clover. It easily sheds its seed, and watchfulness, to save it, is necessary. By cutting it for hay when the seed will partly vegetate, abundance may be saved with little trouble, provided the grass is shocked as soon as cut, not moistened with deworrain, over four small sticks two feet apart at bottom, and tied together at top with a wisp of hay, having a flue to this internal operture, made by a log to be laid down whilst the shock is constructing, and to be removed when it is finished. The log need only be about six inches diameter, taking care to increase the flue 481 lbs. rough fat from the entrails, &c. to a foot diameter when the log is taken out, by moving it about. By drilling the seed about the last of August, you will get in stock one year sooner. I sow it broad cast very thick with wheat in the fall, or with oats in the spring, mixed or unmixed with red clover. It should be covered very shallow; accordingly the wheat or oats being first ploughed in, the seed is then sown and lightly harrowed. The drilled seed should be covered about one inch. Kept moist, it will in warm weather be up in a week. Sown with wheat, it will destroy about half the crop. To oats it casionally grazed the same lots for sixteen years. without any top dressing, and without any material decay. It resists drought, cold, the tooth, the scythe, and the hoof, far better than any grass I ever saw. In saving the seed from hay, the latter should be moved as lightly and carefully as possible, to diminish the shattering of the seed as much as possible. More would have been said except

JOHN TAYLOR. To W. M. BARTON, Esq., Vice- President of the Agri. So. of the Valley,- Winchester, (Va.)

obedient servant,

for the ill health of, Sir, respectfully, your most

0 FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

REMARKS ON FATTENING CATTLE.

The value of Flaxseed Jelly for that hurhose Sir .- In looking over some old manuscripts in which I had put down some experiments, I have found the following; and as this is the season that pasture begins to fail, it may be of use to such per-

sons as wish to have good beef at a small expense; I therefore send it to you for publication. On the 31st day of October, 1820, I had a small cow about as fat as they generally are on grass.

so I put down her value at fifteen dollars. of bran, one gallon of flaxseed jelly, and one bush- upon his shoulders and fore-quarters, and the com- ter number of uses, and the leather is thicker,

viz: morning and evening-the remainder of the; day she had the run of a pasture not very good, in fierceness, he resembles the Buffaloe of Bufmostly orchard grass.

The next five days she had six quarts of corn

but no bran.

The next nine days she had twelve quarts of bran per cav, with two quarts of corn meal, jelly and hay as above.

meal per day in addition to the jelly, bran, and whole weight of his body would thus be applied hay, it was all always scalded.

ic cite.			
14 bushels of bran, at 16 cents,	82	24	
41 do. of corn meal, at 45 do.	1	91	
24 do. of brewer's grain, at 10 do.	0	25	
51 cwt. clover hay, at 90 do.	4	95	
3 pecks of flaxseed, at \$1,	0	75	
Value when put up,	15	00	

Total value and expense, \$25 10 She was killed on the 18th December, and the

whose hind-quarters were as heavy as the fore-

The two hind quarters weighed 261 lbs.

at 61 cents, 2 fore-quarters weighed 261 lbs. at 5 do. 13 05 10 cents,

Hide brought 3 00 \$37 214 Total produce, Total cost, 25 10

Profit.

The head, tripe, &c. paid for the butchering .-The dung, I suppose, equal to the trouble of attendance.

does no injury. In good land it lasts to a period pot with more water, and simmered from two to wild bull and the cow can be brought together which I have not determined. I have cut, and oc- three hours, and then was put in a barrel for use. without difficulty, and the impregnation is pergallons.

> The kidney suet after the kidneys were taken out, weighed

The rough tallow from the entrails, &c. weighed, 481 lbs

Total tallow. I have always found beef fed on flaxseed jelly much sweeter and more juicy than on any other

I was very sorry after I had killed her that I had not kept her for about one month longer, I think she would have amply paid for the expense tion of tallow would have paid it.

October 261h, 1824.

P. S. The flaxseed that was boiled each time was six quarts.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BUFFALOE OXEN.

On the value of, with directions for breeding.

The animal known by the name of the Buffaloe I offered her to the butcher for sixteen dollars, throughout the vallies of Missouri and Mississippi, true that the Buffaloe goes twelve months with but he would not give more than fifteen for her-differs materially from the Buffaloe of the Old World. At first view his red fiery eyes, his shag-The first seven days her food was twelve quarts gy mane and long beard, the long lustrous hair tions, the hides are larger and applicable to a greael of clover hay, cut fine on the cutting box, which parative nakedness of his hind-quarters, strongly softer, and more impervious to water. The full was scalded with the bran, and given at twice, remind a spectator of the Lion.

In the size of his head, in bulk, in stature and fon; but the humps or protuberance between his shoulders, the shape of his head, his curled foremeal per day, with the jelly and hay as above, head, short thick arms and long hind legs mark a much stronger affinity to the Bison.

He carries his head low like the Buffaloe, and this circumstance, together with his short muscular neck, broad chest and short thick arms, desig-Twenty-six days she had four quarts of corn nate him as peculiarly qualified for drawing; the in the most advantageous manner to the weight She was fed forty-seven days, in which time drawn. The milk of the female is equal in quality to that of the cow, but deficient in quantity .- It has been supposed that the smallness of the udders is more remarkable in those that have the hump large, and that the diminished size of the hump is evidence of a more abundant secretion of milk. The hump when dressed, tastes like the udder of a cow and is deemed a delicacy by the Indians. But there is one other particular which distinguishes the Buffaloe of the new world from its eastern namesake more distinctly than butcher, who has followed the business a number any variety of conformation could do. The cow of years, said she was the first that he ever saw refuses to breed with the Buffaloe of Europe; and such is the fixed aversion between these creatures. that they always keep separate, although bred under the same roof and feeding in the same pas-ture. The American Buffaloe (on the contrary) breeds freely with the domestic cattle, and pro-pagates a race that continues its kind. Many of the landholders in Louisiana, like the Patriarchs of old, possess thousands of cattle which graze at liberty in the uncultivated prairies. These herds cost their owners little more than the trouble of marking them, and the expense of salting once or twice in a month to prevent them from becoming wild. By occupying the same pastures they have \$12 113 become so much intermixed with the Buffaloe, that it is difficult to say to which race they are most nearly allied.

In procuring the cross it is necessary to observe The flaxseed was put to soak in a can in warm one precaution. The domestic breed must furwater for two or three days, when it was put in a nish the male, and the Buffaloe the female. The The quantity of jelly each time was about twelve fect; but the pelvis of the cow is not sufficiently capacious to allow the passage of the Buffaloe's fætus with its hump. The pelvis is the circular bone which connects the spine with the thigh bones, and when the fœtus fro.n disease, or any other cause, is too large to pass through it, the female must necessarily die in labour. This fact constitutes the principal obstacle to the introduction of the half breed in the old settlements. It would be easy to catch and tame a single male of the wild breed, and to obtain any number of impregnations from him; but it is difficult to procure, and still more so to confine a sufficient number of wild females. The amazing strength of as she was thriving very fast. I think the addi- the head and breast enables them to overset the strongest fences by running against them; and unless they are caught very young they can never be effectually tamed. Nevertheless, some enterprizing farmers in this State and Missouri are introducing the breed. Captain Jenkins, of Rutherford county, has one three years old and one two years old of the half blood, and several calves of the quarter blood, all of which are large for the a age, and promise well. The advantages proposed by the introduction of this breed are, that the oxen thus raised will be stronger, less sluggish, more hardy, and more easily kept, and (if it be young,) they will probably last longer than the common breed. In addition to these consideragrown Buffaloe on the Missouri are said to be

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the hunter's dogs and prairie flies, conspire to mature age. Thus much at present from your sincere friend, RUSTICUS JUNIOR. sincere friend,

Nashville, (Tennessee,) Oct. 10, 1824.

0 DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Quinsy .- Sore Throat. This disease frequently occurs to horses, and is often a symptom of catarrh or cold. The chief symptom is great pain

Red Water .- Under the article Bloody Urine, a disease of this kind has been noticed which sometimes happens to horses, and more common commonly proves fatal in seven or eight days .--The first appearance that attracts notice is the on end, the eyes are dull, and, when the disease is given:

Tincture of opium, half an ounce; Acetate of lead, one dram; Catechu, half an ounce; Gruel, one quart.

Should this fail, the proportion of tincture of opium and acetate of lead should be increased, elyster. In Sir George Mackenzie's Treatise on tain a thin, reddish, and watery fluid. These prevention. It is an extraordinary circumstance, sure from the shoe. By this treatment of the discontinue for a short time, break, discharge this that in the beginning of this disease, sheep are ease the crack will be found to recede from or be matter, and are followed by a blackish scab. In more disposed to feed than usual, and increase in fill or least the treatment of the discontinue for a short time, break, discharge this more disposed to feed than usual, and increase in fill or least the treatment of the discontinue for a short time, break, discharge this that in the beginning of this disease, sheep are least the treatment of the discontinue for a short time, break will be found to recede from or be matter, and are followed by a blackish scab. In more disposed to feed than usual, and increase in fill or least the treatment of the discontinue for a short time, break will be found to recede from or be matter, and are followed by a blackish scab. In more disposed to feed than usual, and increase in fill or least the treatment of the discontinue for a short time, break will be found to recede from or be matter, and are followed by a blackish scab. cases where the disease is violent a little blood fatness. Should be taken. The sheep should be put into a fold by itself, the blisters slit up, and a little of ing caused by the protrusion of some part of the

pody is larger in proportion to the height, than in for three or four mornings successively. If this neum which is pushed before them. In the horse the domestic cattle, they must greatly exceed is found unsuccessful, mix with the above half an ruptures generally happen in some part of the

when put into quick motion. It is supposed by propriate names; such as a wheezer, a whistler, companied with fever in a greater or less degree. disease is sometimes asthmatic. In some instan-

cine to a disease in sheep, which appears to rely to mares; but the red water of cattle appears dropsy; as on dissection the lungs are found knot. proved fatal. to be of a different nature. This disease often ted with tubercles and abscesses, and there is attacks cows, and is generally considered dangegenerally water in the chest or belly. The dison the side or quarter of the hoof, generally on
rous; unless the animal is seasonably relieved, it ease often affects the liver also, and sometimes the inside, on account of its being the weakest. other internal parts, as the mesenteric glands, When a sand crack takes place in the hind foot, The rot has therefore been distinguished by cow separating herself from the rest of the herd, and having little or no appetite; the hair stands and general rot. Bakewell, Mr. Lawrence says, matter to contract at a time when it is rather britwas strongly of opinion, that flooded lands, and the. The crack sometimes does not extend to the far advanced, appear sunk in the head; the urine their premature unsubstantial herbage, ever oc-is of a red colour, and voiled after a considerable casion the rot, which was not induced by rains, considerable lameness. The shoe being removed, effort. The bowels at first are generally loose, the water of which did not flow, or by springs.—
the extent of the crack is to be carefully examinbut soon become costive; a circumstance that
must be guarded against. The disease is attending his land, which he was in the habit of doing the crack with the subjoined composition, and by ed with fever. Give, in the first place, a pound with such of his improved stock as he wished to keeping the foot cool and moist, remove the conof Glauber's salt in about two quarts of gruel, in keep out of other breeders' hands. Land flooded tractile disposition by which the crack has been order to clear the stomach and bowels; when after the middle of May, of whatever kind the caused; but when the crack has extended to this has operated, let the following drench be soil might be, would, in his opinion, infallibly rot the sensible parts, there will generally be seen the sheep. Mr. Lawrence, however, very pro-perly rather attributes the disease to the colds they catch in these wet situations, and which are laminated or elastic membranes. Such horn is afterwards neglected. As the disease when esto be carefully removed with a small drawing tablished is incurable, prevention is a matter of knife; some caustic is then to be applied to the great importance; and Mr. Lawrence observes, fungus, the reproduction of which must be preshould necessity oblige the farmer to feed his vented by binding on it firmly a pledget or roll of and perhaps the addition of some powdered alum sheep on swampy grounds, wet fallows, or lately lint or tow dipped in tar, or tar ointment, which may render it more effectual. Some writers have flooded lands, two precautions may ensure the must be continued until the fungus is destroyed. recommended turpentine, vitriolic acid, bole, bay safety of his flock; namely, not to suffer the sheep berries, &c. This disease must be distinguished to rest, far less to remain on such dangerous layfrom inflammation of the kidneys; in which there ers; but to pick as much grass as may be deemed cool, and the lameness is removed. A shoe is then is a constant desire to stale, while only a very expedient, and then be immediately driven either to be applied so as not to bear on the diseased small quantity of red coloured urine is voided; to high and dry grounds, or folds where they may quarter; that recommended for corns will best there is a tenderness of the loins, stiffness of the rest, particularly by night, and receive a sufficien- answer the purpose. When this has been done, motion of the hind parts, and fever; here bleed by of dry food, either hay or straw. An ingenious the pledget of tow should be removed, the crack ing would be proper, covering the loins with a treatise on this subject has been published by Dr. filled with the composition, and the horse turned sheep's skin, a dose of castor oil, and an anodyne Harrison, who seems to be of Bakewell's opinion to grass in some soft meadow ground. Before the as to the origin of the disease; he does not, in-shoe is applied, the quarter in which the sand Sheep, there is a disease termed Red Water dedeed, attribute it to eating of rank pasturage, but crack is should be made lower than the other; scribed, which appears to be very different from rather to some noxious invisible vapours, which and it is necessary to examine the foot once in the foregoing. "It consists in an inflammation arise from land that has been flooded: he agrees, three or four weeks, as the horn will in this time of the skin, that raises it into blisters, which con- however, with Mr. Lawrence as to the mode of have grown down, and be again receiving pres-

the infusion of tobacco put into them: two oun-bowels out of the cavity of the abdomen, into a

from sixteen to eighteen hands high, and as the cas of sulphur mixed with treacle are to be given kind of sac, formed by that portion of the peritothe finest of the imported breed in strength and ounce of nitre; after which, a dose of salts is to belly, and may be distinguished from other swell-weight. In the neighbourhood of the settlements be given, and the body washed with lime water." ings by disappearing when pressed upon by the Ringbone .- A bony excrescence on the lower fingers, by which the gut is put back into its naprevent them from attaining either full size or part of the pastern, generally, but not always, tural cavity, and returning as soon as the presmature age. Thus much at present from your eausing lameness. The only effectual remedy is sure is withdrawn. A rupture sometimes hap-Firing; and the earlier this is done the better.— pens in the scrotum, or testicle bag. I have Roaring.—A disease which takes its name from known several cases of rupture, both of the belly the wheezing noise the horse makes in breathing, and scrotum, where the horse did his work as usual, and suffered no inconvenience from it. The most veterinary writers to be caused by an effu following case, in which an operation was successsien of coagulable lymph in the windpipe; and is ful, I have received from a correspondent of conconsidered incurable. There are several degrees siderable experience. "A colt was gored by a of this disease, which dealers distinguish by ap-bull, the rim (muscles of the belly) was broken at one place, the skin at another; the intestine and difficulty in swallowing; it is generally ac- a high blower, a trumpeter, &c. I believe the ran between the rim and the skin, but did not come through the skin. He was thrown on his In the first place bleed freely, then blister the ces, but seldom perhaps, it may arise from an ef-back, the intestine was returned, and the skin throat. The head should be steamed frequently, fusion of coagulable lymph in the windpipe. It seemed up.

and the horse should be offered some good gruel appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing and in a short time he became perfectly sound, and the horse should be offered some good gruel appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing and in a short time he became perfectly sound, and the horse should be offered some good gruel appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing and in a short time he became perfectly sound, and the horse should be offered some good gruel appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing and in a short time he became perfectly sound, and the horse should be offered some good gruel appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing and in a short time he became perfectly sound, and the horse should be offered some good gruel appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing and in a short time he became perfectly sound, and the horse should be offered some good gruel appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing and in a short time he became perfectly sound, and the horse should be offered some good gruel appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing and in a short time he became perfectly sound, and the horse should be offered some good gruel appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing and in a short time he became perfectly sound. he swallows. The head should be kept warm Some time ago, I examined a very bad roarer, the protruded gut is sometimes strangulated : that with a hood, and the legs well rubbed and bandag- that was destroyed on account of the disease, as is, it is so compressed by the ring or aperture ed. No medicine should be forced down the it rendered him nearly useless; and found an ul-through which it has passed, as to become inflamthroat until the soreness is quite gone, and he is cer within the larynx, on one side only; all other ed; attended of course with violent colic. It is able to swallow freely; a laxative may then be given, or small doses of nitre and emetic tartar. lar case.

parts healthy: since that I have met with a simi-often found necessary in such cases, to open the skin carefully, and by a blunt-polated knife, guided Rot.-A term applied by writers on cattle medi- by the finger, to enlarge the opening or ring, so that the bowel may be returned. Gibson relates semble pulmonary consumption, complicated with a case of strangulated rupture in a horse, which

Sand Crack .- A perpendicular fissure or crack it is commonly in the front part of the hoof. Sand till at length it totally disappears.

Composition for Sand Crack: Bees' wax, four ounces; Yellow resin, two ounces :

Common turpentine, one ounce; Tallow or suet, half an ounce.-To be melted together.

SCRAPS-FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The frequenters of the upper galleries in a Lon-

The Discovery, in which, accompanied by the Resolution, Captain Cook made his last voyage, and which, after his death, February 14, 1779, at

year, during which a bounty was paid on 27,857 barrels of cured herrings.

The Bury Post says,-A woman, aged 18, was apprehended there upon a Judge's warrant, for and plagued the artist in determining whether he progress of the silk worm, from the vivification marrying three husbands, the last of whom she should be painted on panel or canvass. "But how of the egg, to the formation of the cocoons; acwas then living with in that town.

Upon a valuation, the damage done to the growing crops of corn, near Dunmow, Essex, by the latter,) such a fellow as you ought to be drawn on calamitous hail storm of the 14th of July, amounts nothing but a hurdle." to £14,827 6s. 5d.; that its effects were felt upon 3487 acres of land occupied by 77 persons.

Thamesat Kew, with the tolls arising therefrom, the heaviest potatoes light and farinaceous. was lately sold by auction for £19,800.

docks, piers, and lighthouses, extend over more make the best use of it. The dice do not depend the articles wanted by the farmers, who are atthan 600 leagues of coast; our canals in length upon us in the one case, nor do events depend upon tentive to this useful branch of domestic employ-1,000 leagues; our roads, 46,000 leagues; and us in the other; but it is the manner of applying that even the pipes for conveying gas and water them that occasions the difference of success through the streets of London reach to four hundred leagues .- London Paper.

Manchester, who profess, as one of their leading loured shoes.

fused.

Carlisle road, and back again, in five days and twelve hours, which task he performed twenty minutes within the given time.

A subscription is opened to relieve nearly one hundred Italian gentlemen expelled from their country for political offences, and now in England, in a starving condition.

A French surgeon lately produced an ox's brain before the Society of Medicine. It was not only trified ox's brain on record is that of Bartholin's too full feeding on Indian corn during winter .ox, killed at Stockholm; but that ox was very Many ewes lost their lambs from this cause .-

Liecester Chronicle) in his possession a mare that respect during the summer; for, if permitted tions of their industry and ingentity.

a great weight, but of running at great speed.

It is noticed as extraordinary, that scarcely any wasps have been seen in England, during the present summer.

An experiment was lately made in Kendal, at don theatre, are called the Gods; in Paris the the shop of Mr. Phillipson, to ascertain the pow-upper region is termed le Paradis. ers of a certain newly invented waterproof cloth. o'clock, and found not to have leaked one drop.

Owyhee, arrived at Sheerness, Sept. 21, 1780, is now the convict ship at Deptford. The interior paper making: it is a composition that resembles those sheep that had been kept on wet pastures. has undergone considerable alterations to adapt it a preparation of the finest quality of rags, and is It was easily cured by washing the part with soap for the purpose, but the hull and exterior remain readily converted into a pulp without the employ- and water, and then applying sturgeon's oil to it. in a state of perfect soundness in their original state.

ment of any kind of machinery, and by which the best kinds of paper are made. This material can winter, from lambing, twenty worms were found, An old man, named Crossman, died last week be provided at so cheap a rate that it is estimated of different sizes. These worms certainly are at Bridgewater, who had kept his coffin by him its whole cost, including preparation, will be less produced by a well known fly, and yet Dr. H. for the last fifty years, and used it as his cupboard. than sixpence a pound. The French paper-ma-Forty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-kers are, we understand, treating with the disco-end of March, then one month old, a species of eight men were engaged in the Irish fisheries last verer for supplies of this material, and it is believ-worm, and in the usual place. ed the secret will soon be purchased by some of the manufacturers in England.

> would you have me drawn?" he at last asked the companied by a neat model of a silk reel importirritated man of talent. "On wood, (roared the ed from France.

nut, put into the water in which potatoes are boil The Stone Bridge, of seven arches, across the ing, will be found to have the effect of rendering had been informed, that the raising of the silk

M. Dupin says, the number of our harbours, like a game of backgammon; the most skilful served as a substitute for coin, being bartered for

Malt liquor and cider may be prevented from

tenets, to wear sky-blue stockings and orange-co- to his work lately published, entitled "Narrative of a pedestrian Journey through Russia and Harriet Bryant, who ascended with Mr. Green Siberian Tartary," &c. states that the expenses in his balloon, is only 14 years of age; she was of his journey from Moscow to Irkutsh, which by

The following exhibits the population respec-Alfred Macgowal, a northern pedestrian, lately tively of the seven principal states of the German accomplished one of the greatest feats of that use Codfederation, as taken from the latest lists in the less kind on record. For a wager of two hundred archives of the Diet: Austria, 9,482,277; Prussia, France. sovereigns he undertook to walk from Shoreditch 7,953,341; Bavaria, 3,523,000; Saxony, 1,203,000; Church, in London, to the 200 mile-stone on the Hanover, 1,305,351; Wurtemburg, 1,595,662; and

> 000 Communicated for the American Farmer. PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE. Stated Meeting, September 19

The following Communications were made:petrified, but had acquired the hardness of flint.

1. On some of the Diseases of Sheep, by Dr. The butcher, with all his might, could not cleave S. L. Howell, of New-Jersey. The diseases ocit asunder. It appeared like a piece of rock-work, curred in a large flock of merinos, chiefly im-What is here remarkable, this ox was both fat ported. With the exception of worms in the and vigorous, so as to break loose four times from frontal sinuses of the head, and the sore in the the butcher; whereas the only instance of a pe-claws of the feet, the complaints proceeded from lean, appeared sickly, went always with his head Ample experience has confirmed the theory of down, which determined the owner to part with Dr. H. Breeding ewes ought not to be allowed to grow too fat; and even store sheep, intended Mr. Checketts, of Bolgrave, has now (says the to be kept over winter, should be attended to in land, 25 ladies received premiums, for produc-

with seven legs and feet. She is thoroughbred, to grow very fat by feeding on rich pasture, and four years old, and is capable not only of carrying afterwards to fall away during winter, their health afterwards to fall away during winter, their health often suffers, and the quality of the wool invariably deteriorates. These effects may be prevented by extra food during winter, but this is attended with expense and trouble. The great object in sheep-breeding should be to keep the flock in as equal condition as possible, but not fat, all the year round: in the grass seasor, by confining them It was taken down on Friday afternoon, at two to a short bite; and during the winter, by a steady and measured allowance of Indian corn as of-A discovery has been made, in France, of a ma-ten as circumstances require, in addition to good

2. Mr. J. Vanderkamp sent some remarks of the late Mr. Paul Busti on the cultivation of the An eminent portrait-painter, puzzled himself white mulberry tree; and also his journal of the

3. Mr. Wm. Short sent specimens of cocoons and sewing silk from Hamilton county, State of It is said, that a peace of lime, the size of a wal- Ohio. The worms had been fed on the leaves of the common native mulberry. He stated that he was attended to with zeal in the north-east part "Life," said one who had seen much of it, "is of Ohio, and that the sewing silk made there

4. Three volumes of Memoirs were received from the Royal Society of Agriculture at Paris, ed leagues.—London Paper.

A new society of Christians has been formed at anchester, who profess, as one of their leading becoming sour, by adding four pounds of toasted bread to each hogshead."

Captain John Dundas Cochrane, in the preface

The Minister for the department of the Inte-

The Minister for the department of the Interior, Mons. Corbiere, annually opens a public meeting of the Society by a discourse on some subject connected with its pursuits. The volumes contain, among many useful papers on other suboffered, by four different gentlemen, £50 if she the route he went, was 6000 miles, "certainly fell jects, several on the diseases of domestic animals, and the application of water from springs, rivers, and the application of water from springs, rivers, and wells, to land: numerous engravings are given, to illustrate the modes of irrigation proposed, and actually in operation in different parts of

5. Dr. Ghirardi of Florence, who attended the meeting of the Society, presented the third volume of the transactions of the Imperial Academy of Agriculture and Economy of that city. Many of the papers are of a local nature, but there are some of general import on manures, -on insects that infest wheat, and on regulating the courses of rivers, and their application to the proposes of irrigation.

6. Count Von Hazzi, on the part of the Economical Society at Munich in Bavaria, sent three volumes of the Weekly Journal published by that association. They embrace every subject connected with agriculture and domestic economy, and the papers are accompanied by cuts and lithographic engravings, when necessary for illustration. The preceding volumes were received some time since.

At a late annual fair in Pawtuxent, Rhode Is-

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IslucCourse, at Jamacia, by two three year old colts; named Lawrence and Brown. It was who should southern education and habits, in the person distance was 4 miles and repeat; each colt to cary the performance was as follows:—
125 pounds weight; Count Pifier was rode by Mr.

MR. LAWRENCE. Laird, who bred him, and Lance by Mr. Purdy. More skilful riders, perhaps could not be found in the United States. The result has shewn that colts of this age can perform more than the breeders of horses or sportsmen have been ac-customed to believe. Ninety pounds, by the English rules of coursing, are the weight agreed upon for three year olds,—and 98, by the rules of our course, at Jamaica; and then seldom do they run more than two mile heats at that age. In this match the first 4 mile heat was run, each colt carrying 28 pounds over the usual colt weights, in eight minutes and twenty five seconds, which is a greater performance than any thing we have yet seen on record in the English sporting calenders. They started kindly at the tap of the drum, Pur-vered from Piscataway Inspection Warehouse, dy taking the lead, but was passed by Laird in during the quarter commencing on the 5th July, the first half mile. In the next half mile Purdy 1824; ending on the fourth October, 1824. regained the ground he lost, passed Laird, took the lead and kept it until they had entered upon the fourth mile, when Laird suddenly made a run, shot ahead and maintained his superiority to the end of the heat; coming in about three lengths ahead of his antagonist, notwithstanding all his active and persevering exertions. Second heat, Laird took the lead and kept it with ease to the end of the race, winning about four lengths-time 9m. 30s. Both colts run remarkably true, and shewed great strength, bottom and speed. Should no accident happen to them until they become aged horses, they will be able to contend with any in this office. thing that can be produced upon the turf.

Seven pounds is considered equal to a distance. As the colts carried 27lbs, over weight, there were 4 distances against them. Upon this calculation it is greater running than that of Eclipse and Henry.—Aew-York Paper.

Extracts from " Annals of Sporting," for August, 1824.

"In our records of animal exertion, of what

made by the other sex :-

the others followed in a near progression.

Count Piper, a Jersey horse, by Expedition; and run, walk, and walk backwards, each a mile, in of a gentleman who, in the field, exhibited the Lance, an Eclipse colt, owned in this city. The the shortest time. The stake was 50 sov's, and skill of a first rate ploughman, successfully we

Ran : : : : 1 mile 6m. 30s. Walked: : : 1 mile 10m. 25s. Ditto back: :: 1 mile 18m. 3s.

34m. 58s.

MR. BROWN.

: : 1 mile 7m. 10s. Ran:: Walked: :: 1 mile 11m. 42s. Ditto back: : : 1 mile 16m. 2s.

34m. 54s.

Thus winning by only four seconds.



A report of the tobacco inspected at and deli-

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in-	233		9	242
Number de- livered.	258			258

JOHN C. MOORE Inspector.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1824.

CATTLE SHOW, No. II,

Of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

kind soever, we have always hailed with most de-great Agricultural Exhibition, which washeld at try, in all that concerns the landed community; light those which conduce to some useful pur-Chester on the 14th and 15th ult. The badness that community which is at once the parent and pose; or evince, in the performance the greatest of the weather on the preceding day, did not deter the nurse of all that is most substantial and vaportion of mind: and in this light we view the us, as it is said to have done many others of Ma-luable in society.—Such my worthy readers, far-following account of a trial of skill and industry ryland, who talked! and talked! and talked! of mers, and farmers' sons, is but a bird's eye view Spinning-match.—At Galway, on Whit-Wed-many similar occasions, easily evaporated by too Cattle Show.—Such, in part at least, is what you nesday, in the gardens at West-house, the seat of much heat, or congealed by too much cold, or may expect to see at the approaching Shows in the Port Collector, there was a trial of skill in melted by too much rain. A kind of zeal which Maryland. Who can say that such opportunities the art of spinning by several young women; and kindles readily enough over a good fire and a of meeting together, and of mutually imparting premiums, consisting of a new wheel, a handsome glass of generous wine, and flies off in having a and gaining instruction, ought not to be embracgown, a reel, &c. were to be giving to the most "great mind" to do the thing; as certain officers ed, at almost any sacrifice, by Farmers, young gown, a reel, &c. were to be giving to the most "great mind" to do the thing; as certain officers ed, at almost any sacrifice, by Farmers, young deserving. About thirty competitors started, each of the Navy had "a great mind" to embark in and old? The Merchants—they have their Exseated under a tree in the shrubbery, and dressed the hazardous and fameless duty of catching Pichange where they daily meet, to understand and in her holiday clothes. By a signal bell, they commenced their work at two o'clock, each being and then, like the Maryland Farmers, who could they have their Colleges and Schools to elevate previously furnished with an exact half-pound of so easily have visited the Chester Show, they more and more the dignity of their Profession .flax, which she was to convert into the greatest had a greater mind to—stay at home.—So we dare The Lawyers—they swarm, like Egyptian locusts, quantity of good and well-spun yarn in the short say it will be with respect to the Fair at Easton about the Court houses, all over the country, layest space of time, and most nearly equal in grist, on the 18th inst. Many have already announced ing their honest heads together to squeeze their

sure, as well as instruction, from what was there gether with one voice to strike for higher wages, both seen and heard. And what then, perhaps, or sue for higher frotection; while the poor Farand jump fancy. At an early hour, on Wednessays the reader, should I have seen? Why, in mers, scattered over the face of the land, are

Match Race.—On Thursday match race the day, July 21, a curious match was performed on the first place, you would have had a lesson of mentioned in the papers, was run over the Union Kennington-Common, between two gentlemen humility and industry taught to your pride of believe, contending for the highest premium, and who was no other than the Register of Wills and Clerk of the County; and who might have been compelled to yield the proud trophy to the yet superior adroitness of one of the Judges of the Court, if official business had not taken him away -You would have seen, in fact, an immerse assemblage of wealthy and working Farmers, qualified by practice and education, alike to hold the plough, or to wield the pen; this was characteristic of nearly all, from the President, late an enlightened member of the Senate of the United States, down through all grades of the Society.

More-you would have seen a splendid display of Domestic Animals; among these, twenty STAL-LIONS, of superior figure and capacity for all the valuable uses by which that noble animal conduces to the safety, pleasure, and comfort of man. You would have heard the points and qualities of each animal, pointed out and criticised by men who have an eye, and a taste for such things .-What more? you would have seen displayed on the field many individuals of Col. Powel's fine stock of imported, and native IMPROVED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, with some NORTH DEVONS, and many fine specimens of home breed, and the fruit of various crosses, exhibiting the effect of mixed bloods of various degrees .- Moreover, you would have seen, of SHEFP, six hundred full bred Me-TRASURY OFFICE, Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1824. rinos, being part of a single flock of 1500, all in True Copy, from the original report on file eyes, and silk-like fleeces—together with numerous pens of DISHLEYS; and BROAD-TAILS, mixed B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md. with both the other two. Above all, you would have seen order, regularity, sobriety, and a deep heart-felt interest in what was going on, by the solid land-holding, and land-working yeomanry of the State; put in earnest action by the zeal and talents of an individual, who, being blessed with the advantages of easy fortune, classical education, science, and travel; now finds his greatest pleasure in employing all these, in projecting and prosecuting plans to enlighten and meliorate the We are waiting for the official account of this condition of the Farmers of his State and coungoing: but whose zeal was on this, as it is on of what you would have seen at the late Chester &c. to a pattern of two hanks of yarn exhibited to a great mind to go to Easton on the 17th. When them before starting. The result of the contest was, that Kitty O'Neil, a native of Newry, but we shall see.

While on the "glorious uncertainty of the law." of late a resident in Galway, got the first pre- In the former case the loss was, in the latter The Manufacturers, great and small; be they the mium, having spun her full half-pound hank near- it will be, their own; for we care not how know- sons of Vulcan, or of Crispin; the workers in skins, est to the pattern, in four hours and 13 minutes. ing the Farmer may be, or conceit himself to whether of bulls, or beavers; the Knights of the The next best spun 8½ cuts in the above time, and be, yet he could not have failed, if he had eyes to shuttle or the bodkin, at the sound of tailor's thim. see and ears to hear, to have derived much plea- ble on the back of his goose, may be huddled todriven up, one by one, to be picked like geese, by the "knowing ones." And now, when associaof their best practices and productions of their bition. labour; for devising the means of political security, and of improvement in all the branches of not a little corn to be pulled, or a little wheat to teresting. be sown, or a beef to be killed, or a cow-pen to be moved, or if he could go and come without buying a new bonnet for his daughter, or a new gown Cattle Show.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the official an exhibition at which we may be proud to have reports of the Chester Show are received—they invited the "NATION'S GUEST." will be given in our next.

dred bushels of wheat, sowed with even hand, we hope will wear off.

Trustees will award the Premiums allotted to 98-Best white wheat for family flour, from \$1.5 Household Manufacturers, to any which may at to 1 10; part of crop of Nicholas Martin's of any time have been made heretofore, however Talbot County, sold this week at \$1.08; part of remote, within the State, and in the family by a Col. Lloyd's at \$1.09—Corn, 36 to 38—Rye, 40 who will contribute to the diffusion of the above member of whom it may be shewn. But, after cents; 900 bushels, crop of Mr. Charles Adams, this Show, the premiums will be bestowed only on such articles as may be hereafter manufactured to the diffusion of the above cents.—Best family flour retails at \$6.50 per bar.

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the "knowing ones." And now, when associa- appointed for the Maryland Cattle Show, for the fine spangled tobacco, sold for \$20; the rest of tions are formed and premiums held out to bring Western Shore of Maryland, will be published in his crop at very low prices. Tobacco of the them together for the interchange of ideas and the next number of the American Farmer, also best quality would command as good prices now information; for the exhibition and comparison the regulations for the government of that exhi- as at any time this year. It is impossible to say

the business by which they live, why! some of to be brought, the expectation may be entertained them will come at the call, if perchance there be that the next Cattle Show will be very full and in-

Trustees, at their meeting at Lexington, the refor an honest help mate, who has been toiling all sidence of David Williamson, Jr. requiring each will settle down at more than \$5, though he the year for his comfort and estate; or if, above Member of the Board, and requesting every Mem- wishes it may. Editors of papers disposed to all, it should happen not to threaten rain-if per ber of the Society to bring, themselves, and to use use a part, are requested to copy the whole of adventure, all these, and a thousand more ifs their influence to prevail on their neighbours to the foregoing, and the short table of contents should not interfere, why then he will go to the bring, any thing on their farms of merit at all re- which follows-Cut fair as the boys say, that's markable. Should this be done, we shall have all!

The All those who may have any thing to exhi- Farmer, and one to which strict attention has alliarly attracted the attention of the spectators. bit at the Cattle Show on the Western Shore, are ways been paid, is to give to its subscribers cor- It was sent by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, of Rox-earnestly requested to give notice forthwith, to rect intelligence as to the prices of the principal bury, and added much to the interest of the ex-J. S. Skinnier, Postmaster of the City of Baltimore, articles which they have either to buy or sell hibition. The hive is of globular form, was fil-It may be well to bear in mind, that the re- hereafter we would endeavour to be more detail- ted to weigh nearly an hundred pounds. The exceipt of a premium on the Eastern Shore of Ma-ed, though we could not be more accurate than periment as made by Gen. Dearborn subserves ryland, will not preclude the owner from taking a we have hitherto been. The following items the cause of humanity, as four only of those usepremium for the same object on the Western have been collected by the Editor in person, who ful insects, the bee, were found in the hive when finds a pleasure in devoting an hour's leisure to an removed from its stand. intercourse with gentlemen here, who deal in -The Trustees met, according to appoint the staple productions of the state, either on ment, on Wednesday last, at Hayfields, being just their own account, or as agents selling on comtwelve months since their former meeting at the mission. He takes pleasure in informing the same place. They were led by the owner, who Farmers and Planters that in rendering to them perty of the late Frederick Skinner, now of Mrs. does not ride a "white horse," over every part of this agreeable duty, their agents assist him with his large farm, and every where were evidences of skill and sound judgment—work every where the information he seeks. He does not believe The farm consists of about six hundred acres we saw his rye just sprouting from the earth, are now fields of well set clover and timothy.—Where 100 bushels of lime had given him luxuriant crops of corn, deep fallowing has since paved the way for wheat. On that and on timothy sward, in all, of the soil. There is sometimes a fastidiousness little over one hundred acres, more than two hundred we have the productions and other particulars which dred bushels of wheat, sowed with even hand we have off.

To give greater variety and to attract more materially until after the Presidential election—the premises, whose Post-Office is Prince Fredeattention to that branch of their exhibition, the Best red wheat, 92 to 96—Lawler wheat, 95 to rick-Town, Calvert county, or of

The names of the Judges and Committees hogshead of Joshua Warfield's, of Anne Arundel, what Pork is going to sell for this fall. The Editor of the Farmer stopping with a friend on the road last week, and looking at his pen of hogs, as at every thing else on a well managed farm, saw that they were young, with corn laying by them, and considering these to be essential signs of good pork, engaged his year's supply To A Resolution was passed by the Board of at \$6; but he rather thinks his friend got the weather gage of him. He doubts if the price

At a Brighton Fair, last week, a glass bee hive, One of the leading objects of the American filled with honey, as the bees had left it, particuin this market. In our last we intimated that led by the bees in twenty-two days, and is estima-

For Rent or Lease,

N

John Fr. Her F. Her F. S. th. an each Hern it. R. been it.

THE FARM AND GRIST MILL, the pro-

done in season and well done. Where last year that in any part of the world there is a class of of land, with a good dwelling for a large family,

It is the object of the present proprietor to rehave just risen with vigorous shoot above the ground—every thing attested the keen eye of the but it may be remarked that the new crop has of her children, and she desires therefore rather side in a city for the more convenient education master—the ready apprehension of the manager not yet come in—Timothy, \$2 50 to 3—Orchard to get a good tenant on a long lease, than to obtain this ideas"—and the steady hand of the grass, \$2 to 2 50—Herds-grass 75 cents to \$1—tain a high price. To any industrious man, with faithful servant to perform the labour. It was whise Salt fine Liverpool, 60 cents—Ground alum, 624 the reputation of a good manager of land, she pered that Col. Bosley would invite the inspection of the Committee appointed to award the premium for the best cultivated Farm. He is now ploughing his pasture with three large horses, meaning to spread on one hundred bushels of lime for Indian corn next year—that to be succeeded by small grain in the fall of 1826—with clover and the support of the content of the content of the support of the by small grain in the fall of 1826—with clover and 184—Pepper, 25 cents—Allspice, 30 cents—timothy, for the scythe, in 1827—on which the lime of 1824 will tell well.

[The farm and for the use and consumption of those employed on it; or, having first rented or leased the farm, she would rent or lease the mill, and hire out the negroes separately and on mill, and hire out the negroes separately and on mill, and hire out the negroes separately and on mill, and hire out the negroes separately and on mill, and hire out the negroes separately and on mill, and hire out the negroes separately and on mill, and hire out the negroes separately and on mill, and hire out the negroes separately and on mill and hire out the negroes separately and hire out the negroes separately and hire out the negroes separately and hire out the negroes and hire o cents—Gunpowder, best quality, 37½ cents—hire out the negroes separately, and on moderate Shot, 10 cents per pound, not expected to vary terms. Enquire of Surah Skinner, residing on

J. S. SKINNER, Post-Master of Baltimore.
P. S. The Editor will thank any of his friends,

on such articles as may be hereafter manufactured; nor will they now be given to any article which has heretofore taken a premium.

The Acco-It may be fairly stated that no change has occurred in the price of this article; is the impression amongst the dealers. A crop of eight hogsheads of Mr. James Dawkins' from St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert County, sold in this State, on the 18th inst.

Treatise on Soils and Manures, by a practical Agricultural rist—American Tea—Tall Meadow Oats—Remarks on fattening Cattle—Buffaloe Oxen—On the Disease of Domestic Animals, and their cure—Scraps from late English papers on the 18th inst.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second annual exhibition of the Pennsul vania Agricultural Society was held on the fourteenth and 15th instant, at Chester, in Delaware

The usual arrangements being made, the various committees proceeded upon their duties, and presented the following reports, which were, by

the directors, confirmed.

Mr. Worth delivered an excellent address. The Society afterwards assembled on the ground, where they were gratified by receiving the presidents and officers of the Franklin Institute, of the Philadelphia, Bridgeton, New Brunswick, and Bucks county Agricultural Societies, as well as many distinguished gentlemen from Delaware, John Hare Powel, for the best buil of Durham Carolina, Maryland, and other States.

The committee for neat cattle report that they consider the following persons entitled to premiums:-

John Hare Powel, for the best bull not more than six, nor less than two years old, \$40, for Bishop, an imported thorough bred "improved Durham short horn bull," bred by Mr. Curwen of Cumberland. Premium relinquished by Mr. Powel.

Thomas S. Woodward, for the next best, \$20, for Oakes, from a native cow by Cœlebs, an im-

ported improved D. S. H. bull.

Henry A. Carpenter, for the next best, \$10, for Lothario, bred by Mr. Powel, dam Rosc, an "imported D. S. H. cow, by George, an improved D. S. H. bull."

Manuel Eyre, for the next best, \$5, for Leopard. bred by Mr. Eyre, derived from Mr. Heaton's importation of Teeswater blood. Premium re-

linguished.

John Hare Powel, for the best bull not more than two years old, \$25, for Wye Comet by Blaze, dam White Rose, both bred by Mr Champion, in England. Premium relinquished.

John Hare Powel, for the next best, \$15, for Sussex, bred by Mr. Powel, sire and dam both bred in England. Premium relinquished.

Henry A. Carpenter, for the next best, 310, for Leopold, bred by Mr. Carpenter, from Rose, by Mr. Powel's half bred bull Rob Roy.

John Hare Powel, for the next best, \$5, for Rake, bred by Mr. Powel, by Bishop, dam Flora, an imported D. S H. cow. Premium relinquished.

John Hare Powel, for the best cow, not more than seven, nor less than three years old, \$25, for Shepherdess, a thorough bred improved D. S H. cow, bred by Mr. Champion, in England .-Premium relinguished.

John Hare Powel, for the next best \$20, for Fairy, bred by Mr. Powel, by the thorough bred, imported improved D. S. H. bull Denton, dam

Prize. Premium relinguished.

John Hare Powel, for the next best, \$10, for Flora. Premium relinguished.

Henry A. Carpenter, for the next best, \$5, for Prize, a half bred cow, purchased of Mr. Powel Dr. Elmer, of New Jersey, for the best heifer

not more than three, nor less than one year old, \$20, for Flirt, & blood, bred by Mr. Powel, by the imported bull Denton, dam Julia, grand dam an imported Devon cow. Premium relinquish-

Henry A. Carpenter, for the next best, \$15, for Lavinia, by Mr. Powel's half bred bull Rob Roy, from Star, a half bred D. S. H. cow.

John Serrill, for the next best, \$10, for Cynthia, Mr. Rhode's bull, by Mr. Eyre's bull Leopard, from Meadow Maid.

Henry A. Carpenter, for the next best, \$5, for Meg, from a native cow, by Billy Austin of 3-4 blood, bred by Mr. Powel.

John Hare Powel, for the best heifer, not more than twelve months old, \$20, for Coquette, by Bishop, dam Fairy, bred by Mr. Powel. Premium relinguished.

Henry A. Carpenter, for the next best, \$15, for Charlotte of & blood by Lothario, dam Prize.

John Hare Powel, for the next best, \$10, for Jilt, by the imported improved D. S. H. bull Bishop, dam Lucinda, grand dam Star, great grand dam Milker. Premium relinguished.

Thomas Serrill, for the next best, \$5, for Sylvia, dam Red Beauty, bred by Mr. Serrill.

blood, \$20, for Monk, bred by Mr. Powel, by Bishop, dam Virginia, by General, grand dam, the imported cow Rosemary. Premium relin

sented:-

FROM CHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Joseph Davis's very large and well fed steer cow and bull calf, from Mr. Tomlinson's stock. Mr. Edge's Baron, from Queen, by George, of Teeswater blood.

FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

Mr. Serrill's Red Beauty, a fine three years old heifer, and two very large well formed fat

Mr. Paschall's two years old heifer Belle, of Holstein blood, possessing some remarkable points. to premiums:-Mr. Henry Serrill's cow, bull calf Friar, and a John Barney, of Delaware, for his ram, not more calf by Mr. Eyre's bull of Teeswater blood.

Mr. John Serrill's very large and well formed Joseph Davis, of Chester county, for the best ram calf, and a three years old steer, of good size and form.

Mr. John Cochran's fat steer, remarkable for his fine shape, great size and light offal.

Mr. Philip Morris's cow, exhibiting a fine form,

in the state.

Mr Charles Justis's two heifers of Kentucky blood, seven spayed heifers, fifteen fat steers, all of which, by their good shape and fatness, evinced the skill and good management of their owner, to whom we owe some of the best individuals of the Kentucky stock which can be traced in this country.

Mr. Smith's fine heifers, Lucy-Dolly, by Mr. Tomlinson's Major, from a Kentucky cow, Black Susan, and a singularly fine spayed heifer, of

the same breed.

Mr. Benjamin Serrill's cows Rose and Perfection, heifer Clara, and two steers of Kentucky blood. Mr. Oakford's Salem cow, and fat oxen.

Mr. James M'Ilvaine's working oxen.

Mr. William Eyre, cow, and large bull calf. FROM PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Mr. Manual Eyre's yearling bull and eight heifers, all strongly marked by the "clean" heads ry strongly marked with Dishley blood. and necks, and other characteristics of Heaton's stock.

derived from Heaton's stock.

Mr. Samuel Cox's fine bull calf Blyth, from Mr, Powel's thorough bred imported "Improved Durham Short Horn" cow Shepherdess, by his imported thorough bred improved D. S. H. bull Champion.

Dr. Elmer's imported "improved D. S. H." bull

Durham, purchased of Mr. Powel.

Mr. Powel's imported cows Lady and Laura, Virginia by General, dam Rosemary, thorough bred improved Durham short-horns.

Julia, by the imported "improved D.S. H."

bull Denton, dam Devon.

Fancy, an improved Chinese heifer: Fidget, of three fourths Devon blood: Frolic, from Laura by Bishop; Virtuoso, from Fancy by the same; Jerry, sire and dam bred in England; a fine native cow; and Steam-

boat, a Kentucky cow.

Your committee do not attempt to designate the points, or characteristics of the various ani-Henry Servill, for the best ox, not more than nine mals which have been submitted to their view, nor less than three years old, bred in Pennsyl- as the display of nearly an hundred and fifty neat vania, \$10. for Durham, bred by Mr. Serrill, cattle of extraordinary excellence precludes the from a cow descended from Mr. Ketland's Dur-possibility of their adhering, in the present instance, to the rule which had been observed on Thomas Smith, of Delaware, for the best steer, former occasions; but they cannot avoid expressnot more than three nor less than one year old, ing their great satisfaction at the decided imbred in Pennsylvania, reference being had to provement which has been made in the stock, by the mode of feeding, \$10, for Bonaparte, from the introduction of Mr. Powel's "Improved Dura Kentucky cow, by the bull Bonaparte. ham Short Horns," whose blood can be traced in nearly all the breeding animals, which were dised by premiums, the following animals were pre-tinguished as best fitted for the general purposes of the country, by uniting, with fine forms, the requisites for the dairy and the stall, THOMAS SMITH,

THOMAS SERRILL MATHEW ROBERTS, RICH. B. JONES, C. CHURCHMAN, Committee for Neat Cattle.

The committee for Sheep and Swine report, that they consider the following persons entitled

than two years old,

cow, Meadow Maid, from Mr. Benjamin Ser-of Dishley blood, not less than 2 years old, \$10 rill's Freckle, by Mr. Powel's bull George, her Joseph Davis, for the best pen of Dishley ewes, not less than five in number. \$10

Thomas Serrill, of Delaware county, for the best merino ram, \$10

James M'Ilvaine, of Delaware county, for the best pen of merino ewes, \$10 and one of the fattest carcasses ever produced Robert Shaw, of Philadelphia county, for the best

Mr. Barney's ewes maintained the high repu-

tation of his well known flock, and largely contributed to the display of stock.

Mr. James M'Ilvaine, of Delaware county, exhibited a flock of 500 merinos, taken without selection from 1500, possessing good points and size, with very fine fleeces and healthful appear-

Mr. William West exhibited a Dishley ram with strong traits of the imported stock.

Mr. Jonathan P. Worrell's ram, of Dishley blood, was large and well covered by his fleece.

Mr. Benjamin Serrill's fine imported wethers combined extraordinary size with good shape and singular fatness; his three native Dishley wethers and merino ewes were good specimens of their respective breeds.

Mr. Eyre showed some well formed sheep, ve-

Colonel John Hare Powel exhibited the carcass of a sheep of mixed Southdown and Dishley

^{*} We regret that Mr. Worth's address has not been published-We shall endeavour to procure it. The readers of the American Farmer are familiar with the clear, practical and useful nature of his writings on Agriculture .- [ED. AM. FAR. Vol. 6.-34.

mal we have ever seen.

SAMUEL WEST, JOB ROBERTS, WILLIAM EVANS, ELIJAH LEWIS, SAMUEL DAVIS

Committee on Sheep

The committee for Horses report, that they consider entitled to premiums,

Callender Irvine, for the best bred stallion, not less than three years old, \$40, for "Windflower." Premium relinquished by Mr. Irvine. Jacob Taylor, jun for the best stallion, fit for

draught, not less than three years old, \$40, for "Black Planter Lyon." Premium relinquished. John Taylor, of Montgomery, for the best colt, ten dollars.

The committee have to regret that no premium had been offered for a description of horse, calculated for the general use of the country, for carriage and gig; and the more so, as one of this character was exhibited, of superior form and excellence, called Diomed, and owned by Mr.

In recommending the award of the above premiums, the committee have felt no small degree of diffidence. The claims of several of the horses were of the highest order. In point of action, figure and breeding, Buzzard, Godolphin, and Rattler, are entitled to marked distinction. Arab, by Grand Bashaw, and Standard, by Sir Solomon, three years old colts, bid fair, in due time, to assume their station among the first bred horses of the country. In noticing "Bolivar," it is sufficient to say that he was sired by "Windflower." Mr. Kersey's horse "Hickory" shows many of the marks of the fine stock from which he is descend-

In recommending the award of the premium to "Black Planter Lyon," as the "best stallion fit for draught," the committee are by no means insensible to the merits of the other horses of that class which were exhibited; they are equally creditable to the breeders and to the country: among them, however, it is deemed proper to distinguish Mr. Bennet's horse "First Consul," and Mr. Kersey's " Chester County Bay."

Grand Bashaw, who took the premium at the first exhitbion, was viewed with great satisfaction, and lost nothing of his former character by his presence on this occasion.

MANUEL EYRE, GEO. BLIGHT, E. MORRIS, JNO. G. WATMOUGH, JOHN WILCOX, AL. SYDNEY LOGAN, Committee for Horses.

The following horses were, in addition, exhibited :-

Mr. Kendig's powerful and very active draught horse Complanter.

Mr. Davis's Planter Lyon, which last year took the premium for the best draught horse, and was therefore excluded from the competition.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

The committee for implements of husbandry report, that they consider the following persons entitled to premiums :-

Oliver Evans, for the best plough, Wm. S. Michener, for the best winnowing mill or

Your committee beg leave to state, that they consider Ezra Cope and Thomas Hoopes, jun. entitled to a medal, for their improvement of the

blood, which we consider the best grass fed ani- mowing machine, which, notwithstanding the un- Mrs. Jona. Roberts for the best counterpane, \$5 been decidedly proved to be worthy of distinction, as well for the singular simplicity and ingenuity of its construction, as for its rapid and effective operation. For Mr. Eastman they would recommend the award of a copper medal, for his straw-cutter, which has been so often noticed on similar occasions, that there is scarcely room for their commendation.

AMERICAN FARMER.

Although Oliver Evans has been considered entitled to the premium for the best plough, they are not unmindful of the admirable and well tried plough of Mr. Suplee, and the ingeniously and well constructed ploughs manufactured by Mr. Wiley, Mr. Beach and Mr. C. Evans.

They cannot avoid noticing a churn, produced by Mr. Haydon, of Trenton, as it appears to combine with other advantages, that of being easily made clean.

A neat model of Mrs. Griffith's improved beehive was exhibited, which appears to be well fitted for its purpose.

were exhibited by Colonel Powel, viz : his Block- the committee deem worthy of notice. ley Cultivator, his Dibbling Wheel, his movea-ble Sheep fold, his improved Yoke, and Ox cart. manufactured by the pupils of the Pennsylvania

BEUBEN HAINES HENRY L. WADDELL, JOB ROBERTS, JOHN WILCOX,

The committee for the trial of ploughmen with manship of their own hands.

Ken report, that Mr. Cochran ploughed the Mr. Elliott and Mr. Pearson exhibited samples oxen report, that Mr. Cochran ploughed the eighth of an acre, an average depth of 73 inches, of domestic carpeting of a most excellent quality. in 22 minutes

rage depth of 64 inches in 23 minutes.

Mr. Charles Justis, the same quantity, an average depth of 51 inches, in 27 minutes; they rage depth of 51 inches, in 27 minutes; they therefore recommend the award of the premium, Thomas Lyndsay, of Chesnut-street, Philadelfor the best ploughman, with oxen, to Mr. Coch- phia, is deserving of particular notice, for the neat-

> JOB ROBERTS. MATHEW ROBERTS, G. W. HOLSTEIN,

The committee for the trial of ploughmen, with horses, report that Mr. Wiley and Mr. Myers contended for the premium offered for the best the diseases incident to narrow heels are particuploughman with horses.

premium of

SAMUEL DAVIS, SAMUEL WEST, JAMES WORTH, Committee.

The contest for the premiums, offered for the best ploughman, was the more interesting, as the competitors were well established farmers, who had not for many years applied their hands to the plough, but who were determined, by their ex- ly have been entitled to a premium, if the article ample, to stimulate other members of the Socie- had come within the condition, which required ty to prove that they fractically understand the the residence of the maker to be in the State of use of the plough.

The committee on manufactures report, that they consider the following persons entitled to premiums, to wit :-

Zillah Morgan, of Montgomery county, for the best linen cloth shirting, one yard wide and not less than 25 yards long, Isachar Hoopes, of Delaware county, for the best linen cloth, sheeting, one yard wide and fifty

85 wide and two and a half long,

favourable circumstances attending its trial, has Mrs. Margaret Wilson, for a pair of double coverlids,

Mrs. J. Roberts for the best carpeting one yard wide and fifty yards long,

GRASS AND STRAW HATS.

The pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the deaf and dumb, for the best woman's hat in imitation of leghorn, lannah Smith, teacher of the Fellenburgh school of Philadelphia, for the second best,

upils of the Fellenburgh school of Philadelphia, for the best woman's hat made of straw, \$5 The Walnut-street Charity school for second best,

Miss Francis Dunlap, of Chester county, for a hat in imitation of leghorn,

DOMESTIC WINES.

Edward H. Bonsall, of Germantown, for the best domestic wine,

In addition to the articles of domestic fabric. for which premiums have been awarded, a varie! A variety of ingenious and useful implements, ty of manufactures was exhibited, some of which

> Institution for the deaf and dumb, was exhibited. The articles were much superior in quality to those exhibited at the last cattle show, and it cannot fail to afford public satisfaction to be in-Committee for Implements. formed, that the pupils of this institution are clothed exclusively infabrics which are the work-

A grass hat, made by Miss Mary Dicky, of Mr. Caleb Coburn, the same quantity, an ave- Chester county, without any instruction, as to the process of manufacture or bleaching, exhibited taste and ingenuity.

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ness and excellence of the workmanship it evinced.

Jesse Kersey, of West Philadelphia, exhibited various pieces of stone ware, which for accuracy of form, neatness of finish, and excellence of the materials, are quite equal to any imported ware which has at any time been offered in our shops,

larly worthy of regard, and by the good work-To Mr. Myers they recommend the award of a manship which they displayed, evinced the skill for which he has so long been distinguished in his vocation.

Several samples of domestic wine, from the grape and currant, were exhibited by Mr. Pearson, of Delaware county, Mr. Landreth, of Philadelphia county, Mrs. John Rees, and Mr. Charles Logan near Frankford, Philadelphia county,

The cider exhibited by Mr. Bispham, of Trenton, was of a superior quality, and would certain-Pennsylvania.

STEPH. DUNCAN, Phil. county, WM. DARLINGTON, Chester, JOHN ELLIOTT, Montgomery, Committee on Domestic Manufactures. Extract from the Minutes.

J. P. MILNOR, Asst. Rec. Sec.

Resuscitation .- A man in Union Township, Pa. by the name of Montgomery, very suddenly died to all appearance, and was laid out, but soon ex-John Jones for the best pair of blankets, two yards hibited signs of life, which led to successful exertions for his restoration.

At a meeting of the Trustees f the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, at Brighton, October 21, 1824-

Voted, That the President be requested to communicate for publication, the remarks made by him, previous to announcing the names and duties of the several committees, at the Cattle Show, yesterday."

Attest, BENJ. GUILD, Assist. Rec. Sec'y.

REMARKS OF THE HON. MR. LOWELL.

Soon after the first establishment of this annuit proper to excite the public attention by an annual Address. It seemed to be necessary to vindicate the establishment of such a celebration and Show, and to awaken the attention of our Farmers to the importance as well as to the defects of their interesting pursuit. Our fellow-citizens, desire of being aroused and instructed. Our country, from its very constitution, its reasoning and thinking habits, demands on all such occasions intellectual exercise. No nation, if we except ancient Greece, was ever so much addicted to the pleasures of the understanding. If their ings without speeches, orations, discourses, or sermons. To be sure, it must be admitted that some of these productions are often of inferior universal relish for intellectual enjoyment. They are the best possible proof of a general thirst for knowledge. If these productions are sometimes indifferent, they are censured or forgotten But whether good or bad, they accustom our citizens to think and to reason, to condemn or to praise.

It has been found however by experience, that there is neither the necessity, originally presumed, for such addresses upon this occasion, nor the time requisite for them, consistently with the laborious duties of the day. It is no longer necessary to justify these exhibitions, since fifty millions of men in Europe and America have sanctioned them by their adoption If public opinion is any test, (and we can scarcely find a better in an enlightened age,) it is now settled, that these exhibitions of agricultural productions and of manufacturing skill are eminently useful.

To the ancient world,-to Greece and Rome in their best days, -such exhibitions were entirely unknown. How could it be otherwise when the Farmers were slaves, whose condition was very little better than that of the black population of the West India Islands! The knowledge of the agricultural art was confined to men of wealth and letters. They dictated to their overseers, what course of industry their slaves should purue. It is not more than half a century since the first experiment was made in any part of the world, of giving a stimulus to agricultural and

mechanical efforts, by public Shows and Rewards.

There are at this day nearly as many public Shows in France, as there are departments,about ninety,-and there is, once in three years, a grand national exhibition at Paris, the list of whose premiums fills an octavo volume of 350 world! England has not so many, but they are cesses of agriculture. numerous, and quite as efficient; and the United States have at this moment nearly fifty public ex-hibitions of this description. And the trustees of cal men. Who introduced the Potato into Eu-tury. If we have the patience, skill and care of the various Societies embrace some of the ablest rope, which now furnishes subsistence to many the Saxon farmers, we may in another half cen-

utility.

easily show, that their effects have been fully as blessing ever bestowed on our country. ted by these exhibitions, than by all the writings al festival, the Trustees of this Society deemed of cultivators from CATO and COLUMELLA to constitute so large a part of our productions, in EVELYN, DUHAMEL, and Young. Yet we would the most improved States of our Union? not be understood to undervalue their services. much more intimate, than mere practical men are willing to admit, or than some of them com can, the instrument, and to NEWTON and KEPLER. not have performed in a hundred hours.

merit, but they still serve to stimulate the almost ments of science to enroll. There is no short mode of making the earth productive, and of saish the number of persons devoted to that great class of citizens devoted to the most healthy emtions, and one which necessarily provides in every useless. state a healthy, vigorous and uncorrupted population.

> It would seem to my mind, I say it with diffi ploying the greater number in the innocent and expence to the publick. untempting pursuits of agriculture. Such has as under one so truly republican as our own.

But though agriculture has not experienced any of those great changes, which have totally overthrown the old means of industry in the other occupations of man,-although we can neither plough nor sow by steam, nor by the novel com binations of the mechanick powers, yet agricul-ture owes much, very much, to men of philosophi-peculiar benefit from their introduction. A strong cal research. Agriculture has always been much example of public spirit in our predecessors, most more of a science, than our farmers are ready to of whom are gone. believe. They sometimes sneer at "book-learning;" and it is precisely because they know too progress of this valuable race was slow, offered little of the history of their own art. The better liberal and expensive premiums for the introducpages! What strong proof of their supposed uti-lity, in one of the most enlightened nations of the will pay to philosophical inquiries into the pro-mediate effect was, the importation of numerous will pay to philosophical inquiries into the pro-

Even the most common articles which the far-

MASSACHUSETTS ACRICULTURAL SO- men in our nation, including one of the late Pre- millions of human beings? The gallant but unsidents of the United States and many individuals, fortunate Sir Walter Raleigh—a man of conwho have held, or continue to hold, offices of the summate genius and great science, for the age in highest rank in the legislative and judicial de- which he lived. Who transplanted the Sugar partments. It is therefore to be fairly inferred, cane from India—and the Coffee plant? Theoretithat they are felt, and acknowledged to be emical cultivators. Who introduced the Cotton plant nently useful It would be absurd to suppose that into our own country? Theoretical cultivators. so many enlightened men in so many nations That plant now furnishes nearly forty millions of would have favoured a plan which was of small dollars gross income to the people of the United States, and combined as it now is with our domes-If it were needful to enter into details, we could tic manufactures, it may be said to be the greatest great as this universal approbation would lead us any practical farmer have gone abroad in search to presume. That the progress of agriculture of this valuable plant? Certainly not. Who inand manufactures has been more rapidly promo- troduced the Merino sheep- the Swedish turnip -the Mangel Wurtzel-the Millet-which now

We need not enlarge. Agriculture owes as The connexion between science and practice is much to Science as its sister arts, though its progress is necessarily more slow, and therefore less perceptible; and it is much retarded by the jeaof their interesting pursuit. Our fellow-citizens, prehend. The sailor, who is placed at the helm, lousies and unfounded repugnance of some farmers when called to any public meeting, have a strong and guides his ship safely in the darkest night, is to adopt any thing that is new. Within the last little aware that he owes to Godfrey, an Ameri- year we have seen a serious attempt to persuade us, that the English race of swine were little betand our own Bownirch, the principles, which enter in form than woodchucks, or in other words, able him to cross a trackless ocean with perfect deformed and miserable. Yet it is a well supportcertainty of arriving at his distant port; and the ed fact, that the improvement in the breed of mechanic, stationed at the power loom, has very these animals has been declared by the best judge taste for knowledge has not been so much refined little conception of the depth of knowledge, and in this State, because the largest purchaser and as that of Greece is said to have been, it is at painful research of WAT, and ARKWRIGHT. and packer of pork, to be equivalent in value, to this least as ardent. We can have no public meet- our own PERKINS, which have enabled him to State alone, to \$100,000. The same illiberal, beaccomplish in one hour, what, unaided, he could cause unfounded prejudice induced this opponent to allege, that the new breeds were smaller and Agriculture has none of these splendid achieve- less productive, while it is a fact susceptible of positive proof, that their weight at the same age is from 30 to 50 per cent. greater; and they have ving human labour. Perhaps it is best that none been so much more esteemed, that they have such should ever be discovered. It would dimin brought from 15 to 20 per cent, more for the same weight than the old races-and permit me to add and important art, -would of course lessen the also, to the great gain of the purchasers, as well as sellers, for the extra money they paid was for ployment; one, which leads to the fewest tempta- consumable food, not for bone and offal entirely

I advert to these prejudices, and I do it in the plainest and simplest manner, adapted to such a subject, because it is a duty early and constantly dence, that no greater misfortune could happen to meet and repel them. This Society is designto society, than the discovery of an art in agried to be a practical one; and our time is much culture, which should supersede the necessity of better spent in plain, simple discussions of imporemploying a greater number of men to support tant facts, than in amusing our agricultural friends and sustain the minority. I fully believe that the with polished discourses. If we do not encourage purity, freedom and happiness of every nation is and promote sound principles in Agriculture, our essentially connected with the necessity of em. Institution is worse than useless. It is a needless

To recur to the value and importance of these been the sentiment of poets, philosophers, and Shows. In what manner could we so rapidly or statesmen in all ages; and under no form of gov- so certainly have brought home to the conviction ernment, does it appear to me to be so essential, of our farmers, the decided superigrity of the fleeces of the Spanish sheep, as by contrasting them side by side with our races? To theoretical cultivators,-to HUMPHREYS and to LIVINGSTON, -we owe their first introduction into the country. To the former, this Society at once voted its gold medal, though he was not a citizen of this State, and though this State had not then derived any

> Some years after, this Society, finding that the progress of this valuable race was slow, offered mediate effect was, the importation of numerous flocks at once, and our country has thus gained. what it would be difficult to estimate, and what

tury add to the value of our products (including rapid improvement in these particulars,-We the profit on manufacturing the wool) perhaps a have not yet extensively adopted the system of ficent rivers in the world, affording every possimillion dollars annually to the income of New rotation in crops. That is still to come, and will ble facility for internal trade. England.

But it is not simply in these plain and obvious of raising with care, roots for winter fodder. particulars, clearly and indisputably produced by hublick encouragement, that we found our opin ion of the value of these Shows It is in the regulatile garden. In my short space of residence in in the world, next to iron, we produce about one-lar, manifest improvement of all descriptions of this mutable world, I remember when the May half of all that is consumed in Europe and Ameri-Farmers are willing to pay five dollars for a cross, seen in our market—and there is not now a mar-with a fine imported animal, they will take better ket on earth, better supplied than ours with every care of the hrogeny; and if it produced no other variety of the most delicious cherries. I rememeffect than this, the value of this excitement ber when our strawberries were only gathered art, by all the motives which influence human ac- ment. Who ever heard of an English or Dutch tion,-by self-interest, emulation, desire of pubfrom such an excitement?

If it were so, it would shew that we had arriother arts.

If a man had been told, only 20 years since, that soon supply this defect. a single manufacturing company could turn out two millions of yards of cotton cloth, of a quality far superior to those produced by the successors of ARKWRIGHT, and (under the disadvantage of higher prices of labour) could afford to undersell the British manufacturer in foreign markets (regard being had to value as well as price) it would have been thought absurd and incredible, I own that I was one, who then deemed it such, -to my great personal loss.

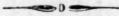
We can show-our records will prove-that our

crops cost too much. Make what allowance you please, for over estimates, (and they are always made under oath)—Allow what you choose for the extra expense of producing great crops, yet they are proofs of zeal and intelligence, and they go far to convince the farmers, that one field well To the Members of the Senate and House of Recultivated is better than two negligently managed.

What shall we then say as to crops entirely un- The memorial of the subscribers, inhabitants of known as general crops only twenty years since? The mangel wurtzel, the carrot, the Swedish These are the greatest triumphs of agricultural facts:improvement in our country-No longer starving our cattle on the scanty and miserable produce moral, and political, never exceeded, perhaps we of neglected and undrained meadows—On food, might say never equalled, in any other nation, and which might well suit with Indian ignorance and cient or modern. indolence, we have learned to store our cellars sheep .- No country has ever exhibited a more for the most fertilizing foreign commerce.

inevitably follow the present excellent practice

As to Horticulture, the field is newly explored nature. -From a barren wilderness it has become a ferdomestick animals from year to year. When duke and the sour Kentish Cherry could alone be would be incalculably great. In short, is it pos- from the grass fields-1 recollect the first boxes hemp, wool, hides, and skins, to supply our utsible, that in a free and enlightened country, when of cultivated strawberries ever sent to Boston the minds of men are excited and turned to the Market; they are now in profusion, and of excelimprovement of their past practices in any one lent quality-but still susceptible of vast improved tent. gooseberry, or raspberry at market 25 years since? pears, some of them execrable, were often seen, paid in the former country. but not a single delicious variety was known out of ved to the highest degree of perfection before, or the gardens of the rich connoisseur. There nethat the same causes operating in the agricultural ver was a more rapid progress in any country than art, are incapable of producing the same effects, that which we have made in Horticulture, and tithes and excises-and almost from taxes. which are daily under our eyes produced in all the yet there is no one point in which we are so defective; and yet I hope and believe that we shall own the lands they cultivate.



TO THE

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Whether Farmers, Planters, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Merchants or Traders, without distinction of section, party, profession, or occupation.

FELLOW CITIZENS,-

You are all deeply interested in the welfare progress in Agriculture has been full as extraor- of our common country-and therefore the foldinary. This Society put forth, 20 years since, a lowing memorial, which involves considerations set of queries to farmers in various parts of the of vital importance to the nation, is respectfully state, touching every branch of farming, and the submitted to the consideration of all classes of soquantities produced of every description of agriciety, without distinction. Should its contents be cultural products. The answers are in print, and found to be correct, it is recommended to call town are most valuable documents. These replies, and county meetings in your several states, to take the subject into consideration; and have the will prove, that the advancement in that art has memorial circulated for general signature, and opportunity to come to this country of freedom. will prove, that the advancement in that art has been inconceivably great. The highest crops of potatoes were then stated at 200 bushels. We potatoes were then stated at 200 bushels. We their ensuing sessions. This will elicit a mass of valuable information, and fully ascertain the extent to one part of the State, but to many portions of the State, but to many portions of ingly uttered in various memorials and petitions, and palpable truth, that almost every branch of industry languishes. We beg it, for the raising of from 400 to 600 bushels per ingly uttered in various memorials and petitions, acre. The highest quantity of corn raised upon and likewise in Congress by Mr. Carter, Mr. Tatthe acre was formerly stated to be from 40 to 45 bushels. We have had almost innumerable claims for the production of from 65 to 116 bushels. Jam aware of the objections urged, that there lessly under it, as so many fatalists, without any may have been over estimates, and that these effort at amelioration, or whether the energies of

HAMILTON.

presentatives of the State of Maryland.

the said State,
Who beg leave respectfully to submit to your turnip, the common turnip, the common beet? serious consideration the following important parts, and flour at \$2.25 per barrel. Nearly all

> This country possesses advantages, natural, might say never equalled, in any other nation, an-

1. It has a most extensive seacoast, studded with rich supplies for our milch cows, oxen and with capacious harbours, and every convenience

2. It is intersected by some of the most magni-

3. Our soil abounds with iron ore and coal, two of the most important of the fossil productions of

4. Of cotton, the most valuable raw material ca, and have a capacity to produce enough to supply the whole world.

5. Of lead, copper, and timber, we have a su-

perabundance.

6. We have the capacity to produce silk, flax, most wants

7. We enjoy water power to a boundless ex-

8. Fertile lands may be purchased here in feesimple, for less than the tithes paid in many parts lick notice, that no valuable effects will follow The Geniting, Cattern-and Minot, and Iron of Great Britain and Ireland, or the poor rates

9. Our population is hardy, enterprising, energetic, and intelligent.

10. We are wholly free from the burden of

11. Nine-tenths of our farmers and planters

12. We have almost every variety of soil and

climate. 13. Our government is among the most unexpensive in the civilized world, regard being had

to our population.

14. We enjoy liberty to an extent that cannot

be exceeded.

15. There are none of the galling restraints upon industry or talent here, which prevail in most parts of Europe. Every man may practise any where whatever trade, occupation, or profession he pleases.

16. Our national debt is less in proportion to our resources and population than that of any other nation in the civilized world-not being above nine dollars per head-only two-fifths of the annual revenue of Great Britain, and only about four fifths of her excise.

17. We have ample space for all the distressed

leave to enumerate in detail some of the lead ng features of the situation of our country, which we shall do as concisely as possible. As some of the facts of the following statement have been controverted, we deem it necessary to establish them by what we hope cannot but be regarded as amply adequate testimony.

1. From the excess of the productions of farming, and the pernicious exclusion from the ports of Europe of our bread-stuffs, on which depends the prosperity of so large a portion of our population, probably 6 or 7,000,000, the prices have sunk so low, at a distance from the seaboard, as not to remunerate the farmer for the labour and capital he employs in cultivation. Corn and oats are sold at 124 a 20 cents per bushel in various the other productions of farming, and those of horticulture, are sold at equally reduced prices.

"The farmer of the grain growing States will "tell you, that HE HAS LARGE ANNUAL "SURPLUSES OF GRAIN, WHICH HE IS "DOOMED YEAR AFTER YEAR TO SEE "ROT AND PERISH ON HIS HANDS; that "it is to no purpose that he applies himself to the "diligent cultivation of a fruitful soil; that each "smallest earnings, and anxious for their bread." " return of autumn finds his barns filled, to over-" flowing, with abundance; but that it is all use-"less, nay, worse than useless to him: for his " frustrated, and the bounty of his fields most cru "elly wasted. He may represent his labours as "equalling, in their fertility and vexatious dis-"appointment, the fabled toils of Sysiphus him-"self. THE DEPLORABLE ACCURACY OF "SUCH A PICTURE WILL NOT BE DIS" PUTED."—Speech of Mr. Carter, Member of Congress from South-Carolina, Feb. 20, 1824.

"There is, at this time, and there has been for " several years, an over-supply of the products "several years, an over-supply of the products "felt by persons of all ranks in society, and THE of agriculture—they have glutted the markets "MISERIES OF POVERTY HAVE INVA"of the world. The want of a foreign market "DED THE FIRE-SIDES OF SO MANY OF " has not been supplied at home; for our own pro- "OUR RESPECTABLE CITIZENS, that it often sustain a considerable loss by it. When the "ducers have increased in a far greater ratio than "could scarcely be expected that an institution, "our consumers, and the consequences have been, " "in this part of the country, A UNIVERSAL "tuality of its customers, should be exempt from DEPRESSION OF PRICES, DEPRECIA" its portion of the calamities, which have been its portion of the calamities, which have been "TION OF THE VALUE OF LAND, A "SLUGGISH CIRCULATION. GENERAL "EMBARRASSMENT, FREQUENT SHER-"IFFS' SALES, AND RUIN."-Memorial of the Farmers of Renssclaer County, in the State Feb. 20, 1823. of New-York.

"The farmers have successive crops of grain " perishing in their barns and barn yards, for want of a market." - Mr. Clay's Speech, p. 4.

2. In like manner, through the superabundance of the production of cotton and tobacco, all the markets of Europe are glutted with them, and the prices reduced so low asto place the planters in the same state of depression as the farmers.

"The prostration of their foreign markets has "spread over the face of the South a general per"vading gloom. IN ALL THAT REGION
"WHICH STRETCHES ITSELF FROM
"THE SHORES OF THE POTOMAC TO "THE GULF OF MEXICO, where all the aris " of civilized life once triumphed, THE ARM OF "and ample estates, once the seats of ofulence, least thirty-five per cent. within a few years .-Carter, of South-Carolina.

"the United States have so overwhelmed every century, have been sold to pay the balances due required both in the preparation of the foot, and in the application of the shoe. The bottom of a "market in Europe, that there is absolutely no on lands purchased within the last ten years.

"outlet for exportation from this country, and "no prospect of the stock on hand being consumed "example. A feeling of gloomy despondence is beginning to prevail every where in the lower beginning to prevail every where in the lower "country. ESTATES ARE SACRIFICED TO "country. ESTATES ARE SACRIFICED TO "PAY THE LAST INSTALMENTS ON "PAY THE LAST INSTALMENTS ON "A total stock in Europe, of 75,000 hogsheads, "CHASE MONEY. NOBODY SEEMS DIS" "CHASE MONEY. NOBODY SEEMS DIS" "POSED TO BUY, WHAT EVERY BODY "In the toe of the shoe should be about an "Chase of the shoe should be about a "ment in this article would appear impossible." -Curwen & Hagerty, Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1823.

3. Navigation is at a low ebb. Freights scarcely, if at all, remunerate the shipowners.

"Look at the rate of freights. Were they ever government 21,908,099 "lower, or even so low? I ask gentlemen who if they judged proper. "know, whether the harbour of Charleston and 8. This relinquishme " ships, seeking employment, and finding none? "if their magnificent Mississippi do not exhibit due, the credit was prolonged to eight years. "for furlongs a forest of masts? The condition.

9. This calamitous state of affairs also obj " of the shipping interest is not that of those who

E

-Mr. Webster's Speech, p. 42.

4. Commerce is in a state of equal depression There is scarcely a port in Europe to which our "well-stored barns stand continually before his flour, cotton, tobacco, tar, turpentine, or staves eyes, as tormenting memorials of his labours can be shipped with any prospect of profit, or even of escape from loss.

" Commerce has confessedly suffered more than any other branch of industry, by the events of "recent years. It has borne its disasters patient"ly. IT IS NOW JUST CREEPING INTO "LIFE."—Memorial of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 26, 1824.

" try for some years past have been so seriously "so sensibly felt by the whole community."—
Memorial of the Directors of the Philadelphia
Bank, to the legislature of Pennsylvania, dated

5. Our flour and cotton are from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper in the markets of Great Britain, than in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore .-On the 15th of Sept. the prices of cotton and flour flour gruel, good hay, oats, &c. As there appears at Liverpool were as follow:-

Uplands, 7 3-8d, to 84d. New-Orleans, 8 3-4d, to 11d. Alabama and Tennessee, 7 1-4d. to 8\frac{1}{2}d.

Which, (exchange at 9 per cent.) netted in the United States-

Uplands, 10 7-8 cts. to 12 5-8 New Orleans, 13 1-16 cts. to 16 7-8 Alabama & Tennessee, 10 1-16 cts. to 12 5-8

American flour was at 20s. to 22s. which, at the same exchange, netted \$3.87 \(\frac{1}{2} \) a \$4.20.

6. Real estate has fallen almost universally "INDUSTRY IS NOW PARALIZED. Large throughout the whole country on an average at "which supported their proprietors in affluence Hundreds of estates, on which one, two, or three instalments were paid, have been sold for the barrane and comfort, ARE NOW THROWN OUT instalments were paid, have been sold for the barrane should be adopted for re-establishing that lance, and in many cases have not produced that balance, their proprietors have been thus reduced "Tobacco is very unsaleable, and lower than to penury. In some cases, patrimonial estates, there is no great difficulty; but in feet of a different which had descended from father to son for a description, considerable care and skill are often

"Under such circumstances, immediate improve- "IS ANXIOUS TO SELL AT ANY PRICE." little parrower and thinner. The -Charleston Memorial, Feb. 9, 1824.

> 7. The distress and impoverishment of the Western country obliged Congress in 1821 to al-

"the river of Savannah be not crowded with of 2,132,881 acres, and to the value of 7,981,940 that wears most should be formed of steel. The dollars-above eighteen months' interest of the nails should be placed as near the toe as is con-"I would ask the gentlemen from New-Orleans, national debt. On 6,257,480 dollars of the balance

" are insisting on high profits, or struggling for price of two dollars to a cash price of 125 cents, stead of being rather hollow, it is at the same time monopoly—but that of men content with the being a reduction of about half a dollar per acre. much thinner, and less capable of bearing pres-

10. This reduction, which nothing but the disress and impoverishment of the Western country could have rendered necessary, impaired the national resources to the amount probably of about 150,000,000 dollars. It further reduced the value of all the lands which Congress had previously sold, and which had been bona fide paid for, amounting to many millions of acres, to the great injury of hundreds of citizens.

(To be concluded in our next.)

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

AND THEIR CURE.

Scouring .- A scouring or purging, is a common "The mercantile embarrassments of the coun- disease among all our domestic animals; and in some, it is dangerous, and very difficult to cure. Under the article Diarrhæa, I have noticed the disease as it affects horses: but in cattle, this purging has continued long, it produces general weakness and loss of flesh. The animal becomes hide-bound, and has a rough staring coat. The dung is thin and slimy, and in bad cases, air bubbles arise on its surface. The disease appears to arise from the animal being overheated in driving, and particularly by being suddenly cooled when in this state; and by want of sufficient nourishment, especially in milch cows. Taking the animal in, is the first step towards a cure. The diet should be nutritive, consisting of oatmeal or wheat to be an acrid kind of bile formed, which probably is the principal cause of the disease, and depends on a morbid action of the liver, it will be proper to give, for two or three mornings successively, a dose of some mild mercurial with a little rhubarb and castor oil. During this time, wheat flour gruel should be given several times a day. The acrid bile having been got rid of by these means, a few doses of astringent medicine will probably put a stop to the disorder. When the scouring has ceased, the animal should be brought gradually to her former habits, taking particular care that she is not exposed to rain or cold winds, or put into wet pasture. It should have been observed, indeed, that as the disease is

Shoeing .- In shoeing a strong well-formed foot little narrower and thinner. That surface of the shoe which bears on the ground, should be perfectly flat; that next the foot, particularly to-wards the toe, should be a little hollowed; for low the purchasers of public lands, who owed the even in good feet, the sole towards the toe is oft-government 21,908,099 dollars, to relinquish them en as high as the crust, and consequently would they judged proper.

be pressed upon by the shoe, were its surface made flat. The toe of the shoe, being the part sistent with the security of the shoe, that there may be as little restraint as possible upon the mo-9. This calamitous state of affairs also obliged tion of the heels, and quarters of the hoof. When Congress to reduce the public lands from a credit the bottom of a horse's foot is flat or convex, inSCHOOL AND MERCHANISM A

protected by iron, some parts require to be re-fterwards dined with the Jockey Club, and gave intercourse with young men, as well as old, were moved and others preserved. This is even of the following toast: more importance than the form of the shoe. But "May all Nations enter the course of freedom many have attended chiefly to the form of the _we Americans have won the first race, but and this error has done more mischief, and made petitors."
more enemies to the Veterinary College, than all Judge M more enemies to the Veterinary College, than all Judge Marshall gave the following:
the prejudices and calumnies of grooms and far"The Shorts of the Turf, Virginia must be the sole appears in flakes and thick in substance, countenance and pursuit of the Sports of the Turi shoe must then be made sufficiently concave on their value as brood mares or stallions? the surface next the foot, that the picker may be At the same festival, Mr. Calhoun gave the fol-passed easily under it. But even in flat or convex lowing correct and liberal sentiment—" The gene the surface next the foot, that the picker may be feet, the horn is generally sufficiently strong, to-rous short of the Turf, when hursued with hon-wards the heels to allow of being pared mode-our, calculated to improve the race of men as rately and made concave. In shoeing the hind well as horses;" and so it assuredly is—and so foot it will be sufficient to pare off the horn from does every thing which brings men together in the sole, and make an even surface for the shoe, open field—It is a publick exhibition of qualities, inconvenience would arise if it happen to bear a pear well, where laws of honour are enforced, little on the sole. It is usual to turn up one or where social feelings are cultivated, where ideas both heels of the hind shoe to prevent slipping. are interchanged, and where, in short, all gain something, and none lose any thing, of informa This should not be done unless the norse is work something, and none lose any thing, of information—here, as every where else, we would stigmathen the outer heel only should be turned up, and tize and proscribe the detestable practice of the inner heel made thicker than the toe and quarter, so that both heels may be equal. It is infamy of that, carries along with it, its own punneedless to describe here the various kinds of ishment.—It is true there are some, so lost to shoes, that have at different times, and by diffe-rent authors, been recommended. The feet of for this beastly vice, but the slave of that degrahorses are o ten variously deformed, either by ding propensity, will never choose an open field bad management or accidentally, and no one form and the company of Gentlemen, to play the brute. of shoeing or mode of paring the foot can be ap- There is nothing which properly belongs to the plied indiscriminately. The reader who wishes turf, and its generous competitions, and the gen-for a more particular account of this subject is re-tlemanly intercourse which it establishes, that

SPORTING CALENDAR.

[We have long been of opinion that Field Sports of almost every kind are worthy of encourage-inity of attending the Races, or the Theatre; idrawn before the Plate is won, are distanced.

shoe rather thicker at the heel than that just de-shoe rather thicker at the heel than that just de-shoe states, Rufus King, Senator of the score years and ten, and grows young again at scribed; and when the pasterns are short and ra-U. S. from the most populous, and powerful, non the sight of it. ther upright, and the crust of the heels deep and slave holding State in the Union-with Thomas strong, a thin heeled shoe is proper. Such heels Jefferson, John Randolph, the venerable Judge necessary to be attended to in shoeing, viz. to cut at Richmond, and "expressed very great satis-

shoe, and not to its application, or to the hoof; there is a noble prize for every one of the com-

The first thing, he says, to be attended to, indebted to them for her Cavatry." And this is to take away a portion of the sole between the was but the expression of an historical fact and whole length of the bars and crust with a draw- a self evident truth-what gave such superior ing knife; for the heels of the sole cannot receive physical power to Lee's famous Legion, during the pressure without corns. To avoid this, the soles Revolution, but the deep dash of blood, in his horshould be made concave, so as not to be in con-se, that enabled them to endure neat, thirst, and tact with the shoe. If there be any one part of labour in such an extraordinary manner? A vulshoeing more important than the rest, it is this gar notion prevails that because the blooded horse removal of the horn between the bars and crust, is not heavy, that therefore he cannot be strong When this is done, the horse will always be free because he is lean, therefore it is thought he must from corns, whatever be the form of the shoe. be feeble,—but, does strength consist in meat or Besides this, the heels of the shoe should be muscle? Is it not self evident, that the horse, made to rest on the junction of the bar with the which runs four miles in eight minutes, must crust. If a shoe does not leave ample space for have power as well as fleetness and bottom a picker to be passed under it, either the shoe or and how are these qualities to be cultivated and the sole should be made more concave. When secured so well, as by an honourable and manly it will be better to make the sole sufficiently hol- would you have a man sneak out alone, and take low to admit of the application of a flat shoe, as it a seat on a fence rail to contemplate in solitary will rest only in that case on the crust. But when silence his servant riding his horse against time? the sole will not allow of being thus pared, the or how would you test their power, and by that,

which ma, always be flat on both surfaces; as no and character, where all naturally desire to apferred to Mr. Coleman's splendid work on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Horse's foot.

Tennamy intercourse which is calculated and intercourse which is calculate prove the race of men, as well as horses.

Mr. Adams, we know never misses an opportu-

sure: The shoe for such a foot should be wider, ment-Solomon, we believe it was, and if not him and we apprehend no man living holds in greater and more concave, on its inner surface than oth- some man quite as pious, has said there is a time detestation all the vices, which may sometimes erwise. The crust of flat or convex feet is usu- for all things.-There is a time to work, and a be incidental to the abuse of these rational amuseally weak; therefore, great care is required in time to play, and every boy knows that he can ments. Mr. Jefferson we have understood could nailing on the shoe; and this will appear the more work the better for playing a little.-With re-never prevail on his horse to take him past a nailing on the shoe; and this will appear the more work the better for playing a little.—With the necessary, when it is considered how much pain spect to Racing, were we required to justify, by race course, without calling to enjoy the exhilirate animal must suffer, and what severe lame- authority, our approbation of that, without going ting enthusiasm which a scene so animated never ness may ensue, should be happen to lose a shoe back or beyond our own time or country, we could fails to kindle—and our own venerable Judge during a journey. Horses that have long and ob- produce the names of Gen. La Fayette, the NA- Duvail, the model of God's "noblest work," lique pasterns, with weak low heels, require a TION'S GUEST, John Marshall, Chief Justice of shakes off from his hoary locks the frost of three

And as for Mr. King, to say nothing of the general sprightliness and animation of his tempegenerally require to be lowered with the rasp or Duvall, Secretaries Adams and Calhoun, and rament which would warrant the inference of drawing knife before the shoe is put on. Mr. many others of the greatest and best men of the liberal ideas on these subjects, we believe that he Coleman osberves, there are two circumstances Nation. Gen. La Fayette attended the late races was very recently, if he be not now the President of the Long Island Jockey Club. Such ease and the hoof, and apply the shoe. Before the hoof is action and pleasnre at the exhibition." He af-elegant affability of deportment as distinguish his

A very spirited effort has been lately made to revive the Sports of the Turf in this State, with an express view to the improvement of the breed of horses-but that effort has been as we may soon shew, ill directed and ill supported. In the mean time, the spirit for such amusements is reviving in the Country, and therefore without in any manner neglecting the great objects and duties of this journal, we shall give a portion of it to record the result of trials of speed, as well as of skill, in other sports-taking special care always to keep clear of, and to reprobate gaming, cockfighting, and milling.

For those of our readers who take an interest

in the subject, we subjoin the following, which may be considered as authority, in explanation of the terms and the Laws of Hacing, "according to the modern English practice," as the Lawyers say.

LAWS OF RACING.

Houses take their ages from May-Day, i. e. a horse foal-ed any time in the year 1823, is one year old on the 1st of

Four inches are a hand; 14 pounds a stone; 240 yards a

Catch-weights are, each party to appoint a person to ride without weighing Feather-weight signifies the same.

Give-and-take Plates, are weights for inches; fourteen hands to carry a stated weight, all above or under to carry

extra, or be allowed the proportion of 7lbs to an inch.

A Whim-Plate, is weight for age and weight for inches.

A Post- Match, is to insert the age of the horses in the articles, and to run any horse of that age, without declaring till you come to the post to start.

Handicap weights are, weights according to the supposed

Plates or shoes are not allowed in the weight

The horse that has his head at the Ending-Post first, wins

Riders must ride their horses back to the Winning-Post to veigh; and he that dismounts before, or wants weight, is

If a rider fall from his horse, and the horse be ridden in by a person of sufficient weight, he will take place the same as if it had not happened, provided he went back to the place where the rider fell

Horses not entitled to start without producing a proper certificate of their age, &c. if required; except where aged horses are included, in which case a junior horse may start without a certificate; provided he carry the same weight as an aged horse.

or the best of the Plate, when there are three heats run. the horse is second that wins one. For the best of the heats, the horse is second that beats the other twice out of three times, though he doth not win a heat.

bPfi gce attfcotch neight

When a Plate is won at two heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the places they hold in the second

When three horses have each won a heat, they only must start for a fourth, and their places will be determined by it, there being before no difference between them. No distance in a fourth heat.

In running heats, if it cannot be decided which is first, the heat goes for nothing, and they may all start again, except it be between two horses that had each won a heat. Horses

does not start again, is no bet.

A confirmed bet cannot be off, without mutual consent.

Either party may demand stakes to be made, and on refusal may declare the bet void.

I a party be absent on the day of running, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the course, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent party; if no person consent to do so the bet may be declared void.

Bets agreed to be settled in town or any particular place, cannot be declared off on the course.

The person who bets the odds, has a right to choose his horse or the field. When he has chosen his horse, the field is what starts against him; but there is no field unless one start with him.

If odds are bet without mentioning the horse before the race is over, it must be determined as the odds were at the

time of making it.

Bets made in running are not determined till the Plate won, if that heat be not specified at the time of betting.

Bets made between particular horses are void if neither of them be the winner, unless specified to the contrary.

At Newmarket if a match be made for any particular day in any meeting, and the parties afterwards change the day, all bets must stand; but if altered to a different meeting,

all bets must stand; but it altered to a different meeting, bets made before the alteration are void.

Bets determined, though the horse does not start, when the words "absolutely," "run or pay," or "play or play," are made use of in betting. For example, I bet that Mr. Udny's ch m. Mirandola, absolutely wins the King's Plate, at Chelmsford, in 1824. I lose the bet though she does not start and only in the control of the c at Chemistori, in 1824. I fose the bet though she does not start, and win though she goes over the course alone.
All double bets are considered as play or pay.
Since Epsom Races, 1822, all bets are made in pounds, and not in guineas, as formerly.

Horses running on the wrong side of a post, and not turn

ing back, are distanced.

Horses distanced, if their riders cross or jostle.

Horses that forfeit are the beaten horses, where it is run

or pay.

Bets made on horses winning any number of plates that year, remain in force till the first day of May.

Money given to have a bet laid, not returned if not run.

All matches, bets, and engagements, are void on the decease of either party before determined.

An untried stallion or mare, is one whose produce had not started in public at the time of closing the engagement.

started in public at the time of closing the engagement.

In estimating winnings it is the practice to consider the clear sum gained only, and consequently to exempt the winner's stake. A winner of a sweepstakes of 20 gs. each, (3 subs.) is, therefore, not disqualified from running for a 50% plate, expressed to be for horses that never won plate, match, or sweepstakes, of that value.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING-Commenced.

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way,
The seent grows warm; he stops: he springs the prey;
The fluttering coveys from the stubble rise, And on swift wing, divide the sounding skies; The scattering lead pursues the certain sight, And death in thunder overtakes their flight.

A match at killing partridges we understand was shot last week at WAVERLY, on Elkridge, between George Patterson, Esq. and Col. Hind-man, on one side, and George Howard and J. Ridgely, Esqs. on the other.—Mr. Howard generously abandoned his own grounds to his guests, taking his partner over the neighbouring fields of "the Manor." The whole number of birds, bagged, was 86. The match was won by Mr. Patterson and Col. Hindman, who hunted on the fields of Waverly. Gentlemen who are beaten generally have some ready excuse; so in this case, the losers allege that their sport was spoil ed by the ill conduct of some ill-broken dogs of a neighbouring gentleman that joined them in the hunt.—We are glad to see an increasing taste for rural sports arising amongst the gentlemen gust 9, in the safest ground in England, the enclo-of the country. They lead our young men of the sures at the Red House, Battersea. The Chelsea town too, at leisure times, away from the vicious candidate was a gentleman of the name of Coke, a real enjoyment, that a confirmed smoker shall haunts of a populous city, into open fields, where and that of Middlesex, a Mr. Cottrel. The shoot be blind folded after taking three whiffs; and let haunts of a populous city, into open fields, where and that of Middlesex, a Mr. Cottrel. The shoot be blind folded after taking three whiffs; and let no man ever contracted dyspepsia, or imbibed an ing was nearly equal, Mr. Coke having won by ling was however to test one bird only. Mr. Cottrel evidently lost two birds by their dropping out of bounds. The win he shall not know whether his pipe is a light of much, at this season, in England; where each ner killed twelve from fifteen. Mr. Willoughby, otherwise!—Economist.

from a trap, and to those who have not read birds each. The former killed six and his adver-accounts of these matches, the small number of sary five. birds which escapes the quick eye and steady nerve of the practised gunner, is truly surprising. For the amusement of our young sportsmen we subjoin accounts of some of these matches, taken commonly steady, or mischief will ensue, and from the September number of the "Annals of consequent vexation to the sportsman. Where from the September number of the "Annals of consequent vexation to the sportsman. Where Sporting," received in exchange for the Amerithere is an abundance of game, one dog will be can Farmer

Pigeon-shooting .- New Hats and Ashton clubs. The last of the crack-matches between those celebrated Clubs, took place, on Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th of August, on Fairfieldheath, between nine members of each, at seven pigeons each, for two hundred sovereigns a-side; two ounces of shot, and the bird twenty-one yards from the gun. Some excellent shooting took place, and it was a close match, as the following statement will show :-

		74 TP A		Wr no.			
			K	illed	1st	day.	2d day.
Meadows						7	1 5
Bouverie						6	4
Captain Forl	es					6	7
Minshul		•			.,	6	5
Nowland					•	5	6
Dulfield	•					5	4
Moore				•	•	4	6
Golding	•	•	•			3	6
Kitchener	•			•	•	9	5
Triconcuct	•						1
							tal 93
			нт) N			mai 30
		40			1et	dov	2d day.
Forster	1		12.	incu	100	Tay.	A day.
Mansel	•		•			7	5
Howard						6	5
Ramsey			•			6	3
Fortescue				•	•		1
Page				no.			

There was much sporting at 6 and 7 to 4 on the Ashton Club, at the close of the first day's side brought betting even the second day, and the

48 44

same odds were betted on the Hats after the fifth shot on each side on the second day, wiz: 7 to 4. Many birds escaped the extended boundary of 100

Fromont

Captain Smith .

F. Cooper . .

Great higeon-match.—Adam Arrowsmith, decidedly the best Colombian shot in England, was engaged in a match at 21 birds, on Thursday, August 5, in the fields at the back of the King's Head, Stratford, before a full field of the best pieces. geon-shots in the kingdom: the match was for that of the Harmonites—that is, each person la-100 guineas. Mr. Arrowsmith killed 18 birds bouring in common for the benefit of the whole,

Pigeon-match .- The first of a shooting pigeon match between the members of the Chalsea and Kent road Pigeon clubs, took place, Monday, Autensive plans of forgery, which he has carried

A bet made after the heat is over, if the horse betted on man has let out for him, a given number of birds from Essex, and Mr. Cottrel, next shot at seven

In partridge-shooting, it will generally be found that two good pointers are sufficient in the field at one time; if more be used, they should be unfound sufficient.

Pedestrianism.—During the first week in August, a young pedestrian, of the name of Bullock, undertook to walk seventy-five miles for two suc-cessive days. The ground chosen was between Cheltenham and Shurdington. He started from the Lamb Inn, and on the first day walked eighty miles with apparent ease, completing his undertaking on the second day, almost as fresh as when he started.

Trotting match for 200 sovereigns, at Ashford.
-Captain Dalrymple undertook his match, to drive twenty-eight miles in two hours in harness, seven out, to and fro. The machine was a lofty newly constructed one, built for the purpose.— The horse is something under sixteen hands, and the seven miles were done as follows: The first seven in twenty-nine minutes thirty-six seconds; the second in twenty-nine minutes thirty-eight seconds; the third in thirty minutes two seconds, the wheels having been backed for breaking into a gallop; and the fourth, completing the twentyeight miles, in thirty minutes five seconds. Total, one hour fifty-nine minutes twenty-one seconds. He was backed to win at five to four.

An extraordinary mare.-Wednesday, 11th of August, a black mare, about fourteen hands high, was rode the distance of fifty miles in four hours and twenty-five minutes, (the time allowed being five hours and a half,) having been purchased only two days previous at Wadley fair. She performed the first twelve miles in fifty nine minutes and thirty-eight seconds; the second twelve in sixty minutes twenty-two seconds; the third 12 in sixty minutes fifty-eight seconds; and the fourth twelve in seventy-four minutes two seconds; and the last two miles in ten minutes; having one hour and five minutes to spare, -Although not in good condition, she did not appear the least distressed. This feat was performed on the Ashton Club, at the close of the first day's the Banbury road, the horse starting from the shooting, but the third and fourth shots on each Pheasant, in St. Giles's, Oxford. Weight of rider,

> SCRAPS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS. Selected from the Albion.

establishment upon a plan somewhat similar to from 21, missing the 8th, 9th, and 10th birds in succession. Mr. Chalkley killed 15 out of 21, it is said, are about to return to the state of Pennhaving missed his 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 15th, and 30th.

A Mr. Fountleroy, the acting partner in the house of Marsh & Co. has been detected in ex-

Smoking Tobacco.- This is proved to be such

th You'Y _____ 被称《山湖

Smith is a very common name, but hardly any ford a parallel. And we would presume, sir, to body would have thought of turning its common-express our conviction that a predominant cause ness to account in such a queer and cruel way as of this signal result is to be found in the influence a "gentleman" did, the other night, at one of the measures which an enlarged and enlightentheatres. Entering the pit at half-price, and find ed policy has applied to the regulation of the ing every seat occupied, he bawled out—" Mr. commercial interests of the State, and which, in Smith's house is on fire!" In an instant, upwards liberating these interests from hurtful restrictions of twenty Mr. Smiths rushed out of the pit, and and in establishing them upon the wide and stab! the wicked wag, chuckling at the success of his foundations of a beneficial reciprocity, has employ vacated seats.

Incledon being one day at Tattersall's, when Suett, who happened to be there too, asked him gislation of the period, we recognize principles if he was come there to buy horses? "Yes," said Incledon, "but what are you come here for? Do you think Dicky, you could tell the difference estimate of imperial interests. between a horse and an ass?" "Oh yes," said To which he answered:—I Suett, "if you were among a thousand horses, I should know you immediately."

Mr. Kemble is said to have engaged the cele-

brated French Tragedian, Talma.

It is announced in the London Gazette, that pay the 13th October.

The Jews who have heretofore occupied the interests of commerce are best secured. principal streets of Warsaw, are commanded by an imperial Ukase, to remove, by the 1st May, into the most remote streets.

London at Ostend, on her way as is reported to Italy. She is accompanied by her two daughters ful servant. and suite.

Alderman Garratt is elected Lord Mayor of London.

Railways are about to be constructed in all parts of the Kingdom. A joint stock company had been formed at Edinburgh to construct one between that city and London, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The former were expected to be carried 8, and the latter 12 rails in

23d of Sept. in the 84th year of his age. We formation on the subject. shall publish some account of his political life

Silver in bars of the value of three hundred thousand pounds, passed up the Portsmouth and the more so, as it is supposed that provisions, ap-Arundle canal, on 21st Sept. in a lighter, from from South America.

CHANGE OF ENGLISH COMMERCIAL POLICY

On a late visit to Ireland, Mr. Canning, the another. British Minister was addressed by the Dublin Chamber of Commerce; after congratulating him on his arrival in Ireland, they add:

To the claims of a statesman, the splendour of whose personal attributes, and the importance of whose political services, have excited the tribute Annapolis, and reaches Easton about sunset. of a nation's homage, we are not insensible; but, in accordance with the peculiar design of our Institution, we would upon this gratifying occasion, address you, sir, rather in your distinguished relations with an administration under whose auspi ces the great national interests which the Commerce and Manufactures of these realms involve,

stratagem, coolly took possession of one of their ed the most effectual means to secure, augment, and perpetuate their prosperity.

Sir, in the character of the Commercial Lethan consistent with your just and comprehensive

To which he answered :- I beg you to be as sured, gentlemen, that the gratification afforded to me by the favourable manner in which you are pleased to express yourselves of me individually, s, if possible, exceeded by that which I derive from the testimony of so many enlightened pracments to American loyalists will be resumed on tical members of a great commercial community in favour of those principles by which the true

That, by the steady operation of those principles, the prosperity of the whole United Kingdom may be progressively augmented, and that The widow of Christophe, the ancient Chief Ireland may enjoy her full share of that general of St. Domingo, arrived on the 16th inst. from and growing prosperity, is the sincere wish of, gentlemen, your most obedient, obliged, and faith-

THE PARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1824.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- H. is entitled to our thanks for bringing to our recollection the -The Editor of the Farmer made this morning promise relative to Hogs going at large. His a tour of the wharves and places of business, to The celebrated Major Cartwright, the advo-cate of universal suffrage, died in London, on the

next week.

Last week a ship was taken on a slip in Plymould be the best practicable legal provisions that 97 cents—What Flour, \$4.624—Howard-street, mouth Dock-yard, lifted on Sir Robert Sepping's could be enacted by the Legislature of this State, \$5.124—best family Flour, \$6.50 by the barrel, plan, her old false keel taken out and a new one for the encouragement of Sheep Husbandry-and and \$6 by the quantity. put in and fastened, before the re-flowing of the especially by giving further protection from de-tride!—Courier. Sept. 17.

Silver in bars of the value of three hundred dents on this subject will be very acceptable; and plicable to the condition and circumstances of Ma-Portsmouth to London, having recently arrived ryland, would apply generally to the States South bly bring 825 per hundred. Another says, there

> 24th and 25th of this month. Steamboat returns red in its value. from Easton on the Sunday preceding, taking a premium at the one place, does not preclude it at

CATTLE SHOWS .- At Easton, in Talbot County, Maryland, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month, the steam of WOOD LAND, will be offered for sale, on a boat leaves Baltimore for Easton at 7 A. M. on liberal credit, on the first day of the ensuing Cat-Wednesday the 17th,—touches for half an hour at the Show, at 4, P. M. If not sold it will be leas-

The Editor presents his best respects to his unknown, but agreeable correspondent, Rusticus JUNIOR, who writes with the pen of an accomoccupy, a few columns of this journal, to be reguhave assumed a vigour and expansion to which larly appropriated to "Natural History;" at all

Messeurs Smiths .- Every body knows that the commercial records of the world scarcely af- events, we hope to hear from him as often as his convenience will permit. The oftener the better.

> Certain proceedings of the Washington Agricultural Society of Tennessee, and of the Agricultural Society of South-Carolina, have been received, and will, agreeably to their request, be inserted in the American Farmer as soon as con-

PWOOL.-We cannot but think that this is a much neglected resource, which, if improved to its practicable extent, would grow rapidly into gislation of the period, we recognize principles great importance. It is a scandal to the Legisno provision is made to protect Sheep from dogs. In an Ohio paper of the 30th ult. we find the following advertisement :-

> The subscribers will receive Wool at the annexed prices; and under a hope that the New Tariff of Duties may have some influence in promoting the sales of their Cloths, they have been induced to change their terms of payment, from what they lately proposed in their advertisement.

They will give their notes, payable in cash, at twelve months, or pay in cloths on delivery, or whenever afterwards demanded. Should the wool be washed on the sheep, they will make a reasonable addition to their stated prices.

1st q	uality,				80	cents	
2d	do.				60	do.	
3d	do				45	do.	
4th	do.				35	do.	
5th	do.	7	100		25	do.	
			B	. WI	ELL	S &	CO.
				S	tuber	wille.	Ohio.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

note has been sent to a legal friend who takes ascertain the prices of various articles—scarcely founded on actual sales this week :-

Corn, 38 a 40 cents-Rye, 38 a 40 cts.-Wheat,

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OHIO TOBACCO.- The cultivation of fine Tobacco in this State is rapidly increasing-A merchant from Belmont County brought some bundles, which were represented as fair samples of seventy hogsheads in his possession, that would probason, on the 27th of September, with Romeo and Juliet; Romeo, Mr. C. Kemble; Juliet, Miss F. H. Kelly. will be made in that county 300 hogsheads, 200 of

The Maryland Tavern,

WITH FIFTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, and well watered, together with a good proportion ed or rented.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Report of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Societydress of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society—Memorial to the citizens of the United States—Disease of Domesplished scholar and naturalist. We should be rial to the citizens of the United States—Insease of Domestic Animals, and their cure—Laws of Racing—On Partridge Shooting—Scraps from late English papers—Change of English Pap glita Commercial policy-Editor's notices-Prices Current -- Advertisement, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT No. I.

Calves, beg leave to report, that it was with much used to be sent to them, because they were much regret, they perceived but one competitor for the thought of in a remote circle. -On this occasion premiums for fat cattle. It is indeed extraordi. the bulls were very fine-and the difficulty of senary, that in this grazing State, and in a market lection was of course increased. To decide beso well supplied as that of Boston, with the choic- tween two animals of the finest proportions, is of est beef, such a case should ever occur. We course embarrassing, and it is very possible, that are persuaded, that it arose from a general but no other three persons would select precisely the very erroneous impression, which we have taken same three animals. One fine point would strike all the pains in our power to eradicate, that our one individual, and another would make an impremiums are given to heaviest animals, and pression on a second. There is however one sathat it is in vain to compete where it is known, tisfaction in such a case, that you are sure the that very extraordinary animals are to be sent. choice must fall on a good one. The experienced It was probably well known to the Western Gra-ziers, that the two fine cattle from Shrewsbury tain knowledge, anxiously examined every animal. were to be offered, and they presumed that they but just praise to say of them, that more candid carry the two first premiums.—Nothing but just praise to say of them, that more candid could be more erroneous than this opinion, and it and more upright men could not be appointed to the interests of perform such an embarrassing duty. With these is an error of great moment to the interests of perform such an embarrassing duty. agriculture .- Let it then hereafter be distinctly necessary and proper explanations, the Commitunderstood, that we have repeatedly granted pre miums for fat cattle weighing 1800 pounds to the bull, to Benjamin Harrington, of Princeton, 18 exclusion of others on the field which weighed months old, of the Holderness and native breed, 2000 and upwards. Our principles are, to give the premium for fat cattle not to weight only, but upon a combined consideration of form, apost a native breed, from Westminster, called very 2000 and upwards. Our principles are, to give titude to acquire flesh, distribution of that flesh, improperly the Yorkshire breed. There is, I bein the parts, which are most valuable for food, lieve, no colour for this appellation. It is a small and smallness of offal. We take into considera-tion also, the mode of feeding. Other things most remarkable for the delicacy of its limbs equal, we give the preference to those which the roundness of its carcase-its disposition to fathave been worked till within a short period be ten, and especially the almost unnatural size of fore they are offered. I undertake to say, that a its hind quarters. I cannot withhold my personal fine fat heifer weighing 1000 or 1100 pounds—or doubts, about the utility of propagating, too exa fine steer of equal weight, whose forms were tensively, a race so very small. It is remarkable, beautiful, whose flesh was profitable, and whose that they preserve these characters and marks in cost of fattening had been small, would have whatever quarter of the country they appear. stood a fair chance of gaining one of the premi There was a beautiful bull of Mr. Boylston's, of ums against these fine large sized cattle. The Princeton, of the same breed, and another of the real object of Agricultural Societies is, as it ought same race, of H. G. Buttrick, of Westminster, a ment of our own stock than from importation. to be, to encourage the most profitable and least town, from which the first bull of this race was expensive mode of preparing fat cattle for mar-several years since, sent to our Show.

that his oxen were of the first class, as to form, the quantity of milk she gave. It was stated by and useful flesh and tallow. They were excel-the attendant, who exhibited, that his dam had lent, and would be distinguished at any show in given from 20 to 30 quarts per day. It is well any country. To the honor of the candidate we known, that she is very much distinguished as a would remark, that they were raised by himself, milch cow. and were a fair sample of his own stock.

Although no one entered the lists with him, they were animals which fully deserved a prize. We award therefore to Seth Wyman of Shrews-

bury, the first premium of 25 dollars for his yellow ox, weighing 2452 pounds at 7 years old.

And the second premium of 20 dollars to the

same person for his brown ox of the same age, weighing 2469 pounds. In this case, it will be observed, that we preferred the smallest ox, and other as to form. we have no doubt the butchers and consumers will prefer him.

We now come to the consideration of a part of finest points of his sire. our exhibition in which it is very difficult for the Committee to say whether pleasure or pain hibited by J. W. Hubbard, Esq. of Worcester. predominates or prevails—The pleasure regards There were difficultie the hublic, the pain themselves. It was truly rassing, as to bull calves. grateful to those of us who have looked forward, as we have done, to the rapid improvement of bull calf to Nathan Nicols of Malden, from Coelebs, but I trust that the confusion of the day, and the our stock, to hear all our numerous visitorsbouring, and distant states-and others from Eu-bury-1 Coelebs-1 Fill Pail-and 1 Native.

rope, speak in terms of the highest commendation of the exhibition of our bulls, and their young progeny, male and female. Out of thirteen bulls from Bakewell. on the field, there was not one which could be tee award the premium of 30 dollars for the best

ket.

The third premium of ten dollars was awarded
Having made these remarks, we owe it to the
to the Hon. William Gray, for a beautiful bull by
excellent farmer, who obtained the prizes to say,
Cœlebs out of an imported cow, remarkable for

There were many other extraordinary bulls, a very beautiful one exhibited by the Hon, Bezaleel vet he ought not to suffer from this cause, because they were animals which fully deserved a prize. Taft, of Uxbridge. A fine and beautiful bull exhibited by Mr. Watson of Princeton, of the same Yorkshire breed, which we should prefer to call the Westminster breed, being satisfied that it is purely native.

Dr. Chaplin exhibited a fine bull (Commodore) from Holderness and Fill Pail, shewing a marked resemblance to one ancestor as to colour, and the

There was a noble bull presented by George Spurr, from Cælebs, but he did not shew the

There was an excellent bull from Denton ex-

many from our own State, others from neigh- of 10 dollars, to Nathan Peirson, of West New- are introduced to the Society, will be admitted as

The third premium to the Hon. John Wells, 5 dollars, for a bull calf from Holderness, Cœlebs,

We ought to observe that Mr. Wells exhibited called ordinary. These Shows have utterly ba- a fine pair of twins, a bull calf and heifer, from nished that race of thick necked, and lean quar- Cœlebs out of a Bakewell cow, and one or two The Committee on Fat Cattle, Bulls, and Bull tered animals, of great but bad proportions, which other fine heifers, of which, being Chairman of the Committee on that description of Stock, he could take no notice.

Mr. Prince presented a beautiful bull calf La Fayette, being almost wholly of French breed, -Alderney and Norman. This race is not remarkable for flesh, but valuable for milk.

On the whole, it must be obvious, that Cœlebs has done much towards the amelioration of our cattle -His progeny are certainly fine.-If Denton and Holderness do not exhibit as many at the Brighton Show, it may be, and probably is, owing to their location-It is too far to send them. Yet a Holderness, if will be seen carried the first preminm, and neither of the Committee who decided, knew of what breed he was. This suggests to me the propriety of concealing the breed of the animals offered, till after the decision.

The animals presented by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin were exhibited together. None of them except Admiral have yet had progeny—One of his calves, now owned by Mr. Derby of Salem, gives us a right to expect, that he will be a most valuable addition to our Stock.

The Herefordshire breed sent by Sir Isauc Coffin, is highly esteemed. It is certain that the heifer of that breed sent Admiral Coffin, is one of the most beautiful animals ever exhibited at our Shows.

Mr. Prince exhibited a North Dover Bull, probably of the same race with those which received so much praise from the Worcester County Society. On the whole, we have every reason to believe that we are in a fair way to improve our own native breed, not only by selecting the best of them, but by the propagation of those which have been most approved in Europe .- I repeat what I have often urged on this occasion, that more is to be

JOHN LOWELL, Chairman.

Note -From haste and indisposition, I omitted to notice several fine animals sent for exhibition only. If designed, this omission would have been unpardonable, since the Society and the publick are much indebted to gentlemen, who, at their own expense, send fine objects, whether of nature or art, in order to increase the interest of our Show.

Gorham Parsons, Esq. exhibited the fine Alderney Bull, given to the Society by Mr. Hubbard, and bought by Mr. Parsons, of the Society. He is much improved, and is a fine specimen of this valuable race. He exhibited also another fine bull and heifer of his own raising.

Col. Jacques, with his accustomed zeal exhibited Cœlebs, Yankee, and several other of that fine race, who are always sure to attract attention.

John Prince, Esq. exhibited a fine calf from Admiral, shewing that his stock are fully worthy of the reputation of the Teeswater race.

There was a most beautiful bull of the same race imported by George Lyman, Esq. and sent for exhibition. We could not perceive that he for exhibition. There were difficulties, though not so embarassing, as was inferior in any point to the best of the breed.

It is quite possible, that 1 may still have overlooked some which ought to have been noticed, The second premium for the next best bull calf, attention I am obliged to show to strangers who a sufficient excuse.

REPORT No. II.

The Committee on the subject of Agricultural Implements and Inventions, Report:-That six cast steel Hoes were entered by Z. and F. Bisbee, of East Bridgewater, in the county of Bristol The invention consists principally in the eye of the hoe, which passes through the plate of it, and is rivetted all round, instead of on two or three sides, as in the common hoe.—This conformation gives many advantages as from inspection is apparent. Their cost is seventy-five cents. Mr Bisbee produced certificates that they had been used and approved by practical farmers, and were considered cheap, compared with other hoes, at that price. Considering the importance of the instrument, and the apparent utility of the im provement, the committee recommend a premi-

An iron Bit Stock was entered for premium, by Eleazer Smith, of Walpole, in the county of Norfolk. The instrument exhibited was extremely well finished, and displayed great inge nuity and excellence of workmanship, Its advantages were stated to be-that, being of iron, it was less likely to be twisted off by hard ser vice-that the end of the stock, where it turns, is of tempered steel, to prevent wear by using turning on a centre and neck of hardened steel; enclosed by a sort of box of iron, screwed together, so as to contain oil and a piece of iron, called the breast piece, which is applied to the breast or hand, in using, and which contains a screw of steel, for the centre to turn upon; the other end bearing by a sort of lip, on the back of the yoke, of this centre or stem is all of steel, and let into which can only work one way-and also in a the stock by a square hole through it, with a nut countersunk, so as to fasten that part togetherthe object aimed at being durability, ease of repair, handy use, and preservation of the oil. All though the alteration is very simple, yet in the these advantages, the committee apprehend, the opinion of your committee it is very important, be afforded to be made for five dollars, and even cheaper than English steel bit stocks, it is a valuable improvement. Under all six a valuable improvement. luable improvement. Under all circumstances, therefore recommend a premium of \$5. the committee would have awarded in this case

so for premium two Straw Cutting Machines, of their invention, and which has already been By cuttings of the vine sold for invented by Charles Willis, the one with a ver- admitted with great success in several of our — Wine sold to the first of the contraction tical, the other with a horizontal wheel. The most flourishing manufactories; weaving broad wheels.

the inspection they have given of the machine award any premium in their power.
with the horizontal wheel, that it is preferable to John Bicknall, of Buckfield, presented for prethe other, and indeed to any other they have be-fore examined or seen, in point of facility of working and strength of construction, although and its character may be best understood by the it wants the power of regulating at will the length tenor of the specification of the patent, which is of feed, which is effected by Mr. Safford's mannexed, marked B, with certificates of its pracchine, to be next described. The cost of this tical application. machine is stated to be from twenty to forty dollars. The committee recommend a premium plaster thoroughly into the state of meal, yet as

ting the length of straw or hay to be cut at pleasure, by means of cogs of different diameters.

en to Willis' machine, with the horizontal wheel, it is apprehended, ultimate in a change of the was decisive with the committee, yet the circumstance stated relative to Safford's machine, they the nature of the machinery, so much less than considered as an unquestionable improvement; that used in mills of the ordinary construction.

OBSERVATIONS, &c.—This wine was made from the nature of the mills of the ordinary construction.

OBSERVATIONS, &c.—This wine was made from the produce of two acres of land; the produce of the produce of two acres of land; the produce of the mate to a very perfect instrument.

Considering the great zeal and labour Mr. Safford has exhibited in improving this instrument, and his success, the committee recommend a premium to be awarded to him of \$10.

Josiah Jaquith, of Brunswick, State of Maine, entered for premium a Corn Sheller, of a new construction,—consisting of a cylinder of cast iron, fourteen inches in height, with a perpendicular shaft passing through it and terminating in a centhe operation greatly facilitated by a horizontal balance wheel. It did its work very perfectly and the committee have no question in giving it a however, they consider useful improvements. decided preference over any other before exhibitrecommend a premium of \$10.

ficates adduced amount to such an evidence of of the Committee. use by practical farmers as their rules require. Whenever such evidence be adduced, if within six months, Mr. Jaquith will be entitled to a premium of \$20.

An improvement on the Ox Yoke was entered by John Mears, of Dorchester, County of Norfolk, with certificates of its being used and approved by practical farmers. The improvement consists in a better adaptation of the form of the duce of my Vineyard, for the year 1823. yoke to the neck of the beast, giving it a greater greater extension of the bed and tips of the voke so as to receive the bow into a bearing of six inches instead of two, as in common yokes. Al-

Messrs. Trumbull & Boynton, of Northampton, a premium, had it been an agricultural implement.

County of Hampshire, presented for examination and premium a Power Loom; an instrument principles of the alleged improvement were the cloths as fine and cheaper than any other species same, except so far as was necessary to accom- of loom. The utility of this invention is un-modate the work to the different position of the questionable. The committee however do not heels.

deem it entitled to a premium, within the scope of their authority. Were it otherwise, they should

t was necessary that it should be reduced into Mr, Noah Safford, of Springfield, Vermont, al- the size of a nutmeg in order to pass into this

premium of \$20.

Mr. Joseph R. Newel also presented a very excellest plough, constructed by Charles Howard, of Hingham. The Committee cannot doubt that it is a very fine plough; and, judging from its form and workmanship, inferior to no other. Your Committee do not conceive, however, that it can be entitled to a premium, from any particular characteristic invention.

Two species of improvements in the mode of tre point at the bottom. The cylinder is ribbed fastening window blinds were exhibited by Mr. at equal distances, set in motion by a cradle, and Charles Willis and by Mr. John M. Dearborn.— The Committee could not hesitate in giving that of Mr. Charles Willis the preference. Both,

Mr. Dearborn also presented a new constructed ed. Its price is twenty-five dollars. And they bedstead, which takes asunder with great facility, and seemed less exposed to harbour vermin than Mr. Jaquith also presented the same Threshing those of the usual construction.-Your Commit-Machine, which was approved and to which a tee, however, have not deemed either of these premium was granted the last year, on condition last inventions as entitled to more than a respectof his producing the requisite certificates. The ful notice, they not being in any sense agricultucommittee however, do not deem that the certi- ral implements. All which is submitted by order

> JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman. Brighton, Oct. 21, 1824.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

AMERICAN VINEYARDS-PRODUCE OF MR. ADLUM'S.

date of my rintgara, for the gear	TOPO.	
To 13 cwt. 3 qrs. sugar, at \$11,	8151	25
Brandy cost,	28	00
To 20 barrels, at 50 cents,	10	00
To 5 Madeira pipes to rack wine in,	- 10	00
To 18 gross of wine bottles, at \$10,	180	00
Corks cost,	16	25
To sundries for fining wax rosin, &c. sa Say one years' interest on the above cap employed, which I think a fair cha	ital	00
on \$405 50,		33
all printing sale tracely account on	\$429	83

Produce of the Vineyard principally sold this year, 1824, in Wine and Cuttings.

Wine sold to the first of this month, November, mostly in bottles, at from 5 to \$6 per dozen, the greater part at \$6, and some was sold by the gallon-total sold, 806 65 have on hand 301 doz. bottled, at \$6, 183 00 Wine ready to bottle at least 36 do-

zen, at \$6. have on hand, which will be ready to bottle between this and Christmas, 130 gallons at least, at \$1.50 per gal-

195 00 used in the family and presents, at least to the value of 100 00

> \$1805 15 Total produce, Total cost, 429 83

216 00

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Total profit, exclusive of labour, so entered an improved Straw Cutter for premi-model, the committee did not think they could With less expense of labour and trouble than the um. The principal advantage of this machine award the premium offered for the best machine same space of tobacco ground, and it is less trouover the preceding, was in the power of regula- for pulverizing plaster. They cannot doubt, how- ble to prepare the wine and have it ready for sale ever, that it is capable of being improved so as than tobacco is; and the labour on one acre of to effect that purpose on plaster in its usual state. vines is not of more value than that of attending All these machines had very satisfactory recommendations; and although the preference givutility, show many and great advantages, and may tie the vines to, excepted—and where the plan-

els, and upwards of eight hundred gallons of wine.

The cuttings of the grape vines sold, came off of dressed to them, and will thank them to answer expenses have been contracted within the narrow about four acres, two of which had not yet borne accordingly. fruit. The wine alone came to \$1072 82, which is upwards of five hundred dollars profit to the the request in yours of 27th ult. though I have venue in the years 1821 and 1822, we were obligacre-And my opinion is, that after the vines none of the Saxon Wool, except what I send you. ed to borrow 8,000,000 dollars. come fairly into bearing (which is generally the I wish you had sent a sample of your best merino. fourth year after the cuttings are planted,) the What are the legal provisions in your State to rope is a creditor of the United States for 30 to average crop, say for seven years, will be about protect sheep from dogs—are they not often kill- 35,000,000 dollars, exclusive of a large mercanfive hundred gallons of wine to the acre; -but if ed by them? Is the prospect improving with you, tile debt, and exclusive of the real estate sacrifithe vines are well attended to, there will be a for those who make wool an object ?-please fagood many grapes on the third year after they your me with your views generally on this sub. luxuries which we did not require, and which are planted.

I ever knew, and others whom I have consulted, much does it lose by that operation-and what is means she drains us of a heavy annual tribute, in and who have attended to grape vines for upwards the average weight of the fleeces of your flock the shape of interest. of twenty years, are of the same opinion. But Has the merino wool degenerated under your obsuch occasional missing of a crop, I think an ad-servation, while kept unmixed with other breeds has drained us of almost the whole of our gold, vantage to the country, as it shews and demonstrates to the planter of vines, those that will ket for the last four or five years? &c. &c. stand all the vicissitudes of climate, &c. This year my Tokay or Catawba, Bland, Madeira, and all the foreign kinds or varieties, perished; while the Schuylkill, Muscadel, Constantia, or Cape of Good Hope Grape, and Worthington, bore a fair crop-so that, from this circumstance, I would recommend to every person who may plant vines, to have a moiety of these kinds, as I believe they will never fail to produce a fair crop, for such a Whether Farmers, Planters, Mechanics, Manuyear as this may not happen again in 20 years.—I have attended to grapes ever since the year 1798, and never knew so many to perish, which I attribute to the cold and wet weather, in the last week in May and the first week in June, which caused the blossoms to drop off, without the fruit ever forming or swelling, except the three varie-

vines, where the various kinds of wine grapes are which operates to deter others from venturing to which operates to deter others from venturing to taken, at the following prices: any quantity beour shores. Thus are we probably deprived anour shores. cents each; from one to five hundred, three and a nually of accessions to our population, of 30,000 "in place of it. I nose, who, in the nope of search cents each; from one to five hundred, three and a nually of accessions to our population, of 30,000 "favourable change, still continue the manufaccents each; from one to five hundred, three and a nually of accessions to our population, and indus-half cents each; from five hundred and upwards, persons, with all their wealth, talents, and indus-ture of wool, have gloomy prospects before ture of wool, have gloomy prospects before ture of wool, have gloomy prospects before them."—Memorial from the woollen manufacthree cents each; and the Isabella, including all try, a large portion of whom would furnish a vamy foreign kinds, one dollar the dozen cuttings. luable market to the farmer for raw materials, Where any person writes for but one kind of and for the breadstuffs rejected by Europe. wine grapes, if under one hundred, five cents will 13 Pauperism has greatly increased among us, be charged, and four cents each if upwards of one In the city of New York, there are 9556 paupers,

hundred are ordered.

JOHN ADLUM.

Nov. 11th, 1824.

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J. A.

SHEEP-SAXON WOOL, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER

Sir,-In looking over your paper, No. 29, I discover that you have had sent you several samples of Wool; amongst the rest, a sample, I suppose, from some of the sheep latterly imported of the labour and industry of society—there be- rial, it is impossible that such a calamitous state from Saxony.

quality, and would be very thankful if you would merchants, too many clerks, &c. &c. send me a sample of the very best Saxon Wool that you can procure, so that I can see whether ploy their capitals to advantage, except in specumy flock would be improved by crossing with that stock or not, or whether I may content mysel. with the very best of our merino stock.

Sir, by complying as above, you will confer a particular favour upon one of our subscribers.

MARK R. COCKRILL.

Dear Sir :- It gives me pleasure to comply with e planted.

This year, 1824, was the worst year for grapes wash the wool on the sheep's back? If so, how -at what prices have you sold-and in what mar. foreign and domestic. There is scarcely a gold

Yours, very truly,

J. S. SKINNER.

Politicks of Agriculture.

TO THE

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

facturers, Merchants or Traders, without distinction of section, party, profession, or occupa-

(Concluded from our last.)

For the time to come, I will sell the cuttings of who arrive, a considerable proportion return to "MILLS IS AT PRESENT SUSPENDED!—

of whom one sixth are permanent. In Philadelphia there are 4000, of whom 1500 are permanent. In the State of New York, there are 22,111 P. S. I am of opinion that as our wines grow paupers, of whom 6890 are permanent.

P. S. I am of opinion that as our wines grow paupers, of whom 6890 are permanent.

Of society are crowding upon of society are crowding upon older no sugar will be necessary, except in very cities great numbers of persons, able and willing ruining each other.

25. We exported 1,120,184 bushels of wheat support on soup-houses and alms.

14. Parents in our cities, who have sons growing up, are straitened to find occupations or pro-

fessions for them; for,

15. In a country capable of supporting one hundred times its present population, almost every class is crowded, from the inaccurate distribution ing too many farmers, too many cotton and tobac-I have been eight or nine yearsusing every ex. co planters, too many manufacturers generally, ertion to raise Merino Wool of the very best too many lawyers, too many doctors, too many

16. Our wealthy citizens find it difficult to em-

17. Our sinking fund, on which so much dependance was placed for the extinction of the nation- struck with the wonderful contrast exhibited by al debt, has been absorbed, and is scarcely ever Great Britain and France. noticed at present.

est limits.

19. In consequence of the failure of the re-

20. In government, bank, and canal stock, Euced to pay foreign debts, principally contracted for were pernicious, or for conveniences and comforts, that we could ourselves have supplied; by which

21. The balance of trade against this country, piece in our banks-none in circulation.

22. Thousands of our citizens, brought up to manufactures, and who, at that species of employment, would afford a market to the farmer for raw materials, and add greatly to the national wealth, are employed on canals and roads, and at other labouring work.

23. The very valuable woollen manufacture, which, by proper encouragement, might be rendered the second in the nation in point of importance, and which would furnish an inestimable market for wool, and thus enable the farmers to convert their unprofitable grain lands to pasturage, is almost entirely ruined.

11. The value of property of every kind is subject to more fluctuation in the United States than "EIGN MANUFACTURED WOOLLENS, HAVE FINALLY DISCOURAGED FUR-"EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF FORties above mentioned; and where there was a few in almost any other country in the world.

12. Immigration into our country, which might is estimated that THE OPERATION OF clusters and grapes were both imperfect, and the be rendered a source of incalculable advantage, is estimated that THE OPERATION OF the immigrants is almost entirely suspended. Of the immigrants is almost entirely suspended. Of the immigrants is almost entirely suspended. turers of Providence, Feb. 1824.

24. The depression of farming has driven great numbers of our farmers to plant tobacco-and the consequent depression of tobacco planting has converted numbers of tobacco planters into cotton planters. Thus, for want of a due distribution of labour and industry, the different classes of society are crowding upon and depressing and

1,363,103 bushels of corn-26,948,115 shingles-19,451 hhds. of tobacco-48,910 barrels of tar and pitch-609,129 lbs. of indigo-and 17,725,301 feet of staves and heading more in 1790 than in 1823, although our population in the former year was only 3,929,306, and last year was about 10,500,000.

We respectfully submit, that with the advantages specified in the preceding part of this memoof things could exist, without some enormous and radical error in our policy. Were such depression inevitable here, no country could ever hope to enjoy prosperity; as no country ever had or can have the means of prosperity more completely within its grasp.

While this depression and embarrassment pervade the nation, it is impossible not to be forcibly

Both those nations carried on for about twenty 18. During six years of profound peace, with years a most desperate and sanguinary warfare, Answer to the above—which the Editor wishes great natural calamity, we have reduced our na- Britain expended 7638,000,000 dollars, of which all who pay attention to sheep, to consider as ad-tional debt only 10,000,000 dollars, although our 4653,000,000 dollars were raised by excises and

loans .- She is now encumbered with a debt of concerns are confided to your care, with full pow-3150,000,000 dollars-and raises annually the enormous sum of 230,000,000 dollars, being far beyond the state of things herein described be found to double our national debt, which her subjects pay an excise, of 8,000,000 dollars. Her excise alone, last year, was 114,000,000 dollars. One-tenth of how and by whom it may be applied. the produce of the land goes to support the clergy of the established church; and the dissenters have, in addition, to support their own clergy. Her executive costs more than four times as much as all the branches of our government, executive, legislative, and judiciary. Notwithstanding all these immense disadvantages, her wealth is most rapidly and unprecedentedly increasing. She draws silver and gold from almost all the nations of the earth. She has made large reductions of her national debt and taxes—and has lowered the interest of 697,500,000 dollars of her debt from 5 to 4 per cent.—and of 310,000,000 dollars from 4 to 3½. She has an annual surplus of above \$22,500,000, wherewith she has established an efficient sink ing fund. During the course of last year, loans were effected, or instalments paid in London to different foreign potentates and governments, no less than £50,000,000, or 225,000,000 dollars. In one word, she is making wonderful advances in national "wealth, power, and resources," while we are, in some important respects, actually retrograding-for, as we have stated above, the ex ports of wheat, Indian corn, shingles, tobacco, pitch and tar, staves and heading, and indigo, are less, some of them 20, 30, and 40 per cent. than they were in 1790! In 1796, our domestic exports were \$8 60-100 per head,—whereas in 1823, they were only \$4 50-100, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the export of cotton since 1796. In 1796, the exports of Great Britain were only \$7 75-100 per head-whereas in 1822, they were 14 dollars.

With the details of the state of France we are not so well acquainted-but we can confidently assert, without fear of contradiction, that she is her agriculture, internal trade, and manufactures are greatly increasing—and that she has effected large reductions of her national debt and taxes.
We are fully persuaded, that almost all the em-

barrassments and difficulties of our country arise from the over-proportion of our population em ployed in agriculture, whereby is produced the pernicious glut in the foreign markets, to which we have referred. But to avoid a controversy which could not answer any valuable purpose, we have forborne to enter into the discussion of bewildering theories of political economy-to defend or combat the conflicting opinions of Adam Smith and Alexander Hamilton-of John Baptiste Say and the venerable Franklin. We have sturigorous investigation. The country is arrested in the career of its high destinies, while other s rides towards wealth and prosperity. The great interests, claiming the protection of government, suffer equally. Should the pictures of distress and depression, drawn by Mr. Carter and Mr. Garnet, to pass over all the others, be but half or quarter true, the case demands the parental care of the rulers of the people. He is an unworthy shepherd, deserving to be dismissed from his trust, charged to want of skill on the subject, in my who beholds with indifference the sufferings of

his flock, when he can apply a remedy.

On a due consideration of the premises, we most respectfully request that you will appoint a committee of your honourable bodies, to institute

other taxes of various kinds, the remainder by an inquiry into the situation of the state whose ers to send for persons and papers-and, should be correct, that they will thoroughly investigate with more ease than we could pay direct taxes, or the causes, and ascertain whether any remedy can be devised; if so, what that remedy is, and

> This procedure is recommended, in the first instance, in preference to an immediate application to Congress, for two reasons. First, during all the intense suffering that this country has experienced since the close of the war, particularly in 1817, 1818, 1819, when the distress was almost universal, no class or description of citizens having wholly escaped, Congress has instituted no inquiry on the subject-and secondly, because it would be wholly impracticable to collect in one spot, even by congressional authority, all the necessary information respecting the state of a coun-pondent, T. H. Mitchell, Esquire, and consists of try so widely extended.

Philadelphia, October 16th, 1824.

Horticulture and Botany.

Receipt and distribution of SEED, GRAIN, &c

[For want of leisure we have omitted our regular notice of Seed, Grain, &c. &c. received for distribution and trial. We will endeavour hereafter in any degree conducive to science, economy, or to be more regular and systematic in this particu- ornament. Yours, &c. lar. By-the-by, we have every week occasion to regret the want of some well conducted botanical and horticultural establishment near the city, where the offerings which are made to us, might be disposed of and cultivated in a manner most advantageous to the publick.

From Midshipman Theodorick Bland, who lately returned from a three years' cruise in the Pa-cific, under Commodore STUART, we have received a variety of Seeds, with some curious contributions to our Academy of Sciences, for which the gardens of nature. we are much indebted; and the more gratified as assert, without fear of contradiction, that she is also making rapid advances in prosperity—that the happy influence of the good example of our root is so highly medicinal, as to be used in the happy influence of the good example of our same cases where the Asiatic Columba is employgiven, in a most laudable manner, every possible ed. There is no doubt in my mind that it will attention to the interests of American horticul- succeed in the vicinity of this city, and be a great ture and agriculture. With the following note ornament to our gardens; for a few weeks ago I from General Calvin Jones, we received half procured specimens from a farm in Venango counan ounce of the "Jackson Pea." They are of ty, Pennsylvania, along the state road, between singular, curious, and beautiful shape and colour Franklin and Warren, some miles to the east-mot so round, so hard, or so large as those which ward of Oil Creek. That spot is farther north the General sowed on the field of New-Orleans, than New-York, and from its elevation is consideand which yielded such a bountiful crop of national joy and glory.]—Ed. Am. Farmer.

Be obliging enough to offer these productions of

Wake Forest, Oct. 24, 1824.

I send you another small parcel of the Jackson tion. Pea. I raised three stalks only-they were large, diously confined ourselves to substantial facts, and appearances indicated that they would be exwhich we request may be submitted to the most
viewrous investigation. The country is a reacted pose of its renovation.

If you failed to receive from Mr. M'Leod the countries, less highly favoured, are making rapid Whitfield, or Black Pea, mentioned by him in a the farm of Dr. Thomas Johnson, of Baltimore communication to the American Farmer, I will county, has been left with the Editor of the Faragricultural interest, embracing 83 per cent. of in the course of the winter, send you a barrel.—mer—and, as it is of extraordinary growth, the our population, suffers most grievously. Other They are, as I have for two years experienced, a same will be exhibited, with other rare producmost important acquisition to a farmer; enduring tions, at the next Maryland Cattle Show. without injury, any degrees of wet and cold; affording an abundance of food for man and beast; requiring little culture, and improving the soil .-They lately killed a horse for me-but I was absent, and the death of the animal is rather to be overseer.—Half a pint of ley, a table spoonful of laudanum, and 100 drops of oil of peppermint, would have saved him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient, CALVIN JONES.

Horticultural Society .- At a meeting of the N. York Horticultural Society, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. William Fairbairn presented a beautiful head of Cauliflower, and another of Cape Brocoli, sown 15th of June, transplanted middle of July, in open air, without aid of glass. Each measured 2 feet 6 inches in circumference. These vegetables were raised at Hellgate, in the garden of Joseph Foulk, Esq.

The Corresponding Secretary laid before the Society the following interesting communications

from Dr. Mitchell :-

New-York, Oct. 6, 1824. N. H. CARTER, Esq.—Among the articles heaped upon my table, during the absence necessary for taking a survey of the Great Canal, and making a voyage on Lake Erie, was an interesting parcel containing vegetable seeds from Caraccas. The communication is from my intelligent corresmore than three-score species. I lose no time in offering the collection, through you, to the Horti-cultural Society; that the members may have an opportunity of knowing the productions of the southern regions of America now, on the esta-blishment of free and independent governments, open to our research; and trying whether the culture of the plants that grow sportaneously in Venezuela, in the latitude of New-York, will be

> SAMUEL L. MITCHELL. New York, Oct. 8, 1824.

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"Mr. Benjamin Harding, formerly of Connecticut, now of Illinois, discoursed to me this morning at great length on the vegetable beauty of the western Prairies, or woodless plains; and he concluded the verbal part of his communication, by placing at my disposal five kinds of seed, which he had gathered from such plants as most strongly attracted his attention, as he travelled through

One of the parcels I observe to be the elegant pyramid plant, called Frasera Carolinensis, whose

Be obliging enough to offer these productions of the west to our horticultural brethren, for cultivation; and to accept again my friendly saluta-tion. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL."

A vote of thanks was unanimously voted to Dr.

A LARGE POTATO, weighing 21 lbs. from

Baltimore, Nov. 13th, 1824.

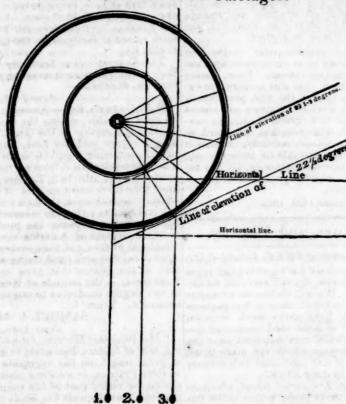
Dear Sir,-The plant sent for my inspection, is the Elumus Virginicus-3dria, 250nta-(Lime grass -wild rye.)

I deeply regret the present impossibility of continuing the Botanical Sketch-but entertain hopes of soon being able to resume that interesting and consolatory task.

With great respect and esteem, yours, L. H. GIRARDIN,

Novel Inventions.

An Improvement in Carriages.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Auburn, Fauq. Co. Va. July 17, 1824. Sir,—Being under the impression that an improvement in Carriages, will be regarded with some degree of interest by many of your patrons, I am influenced to take the liberty of giving you my views on a subject in relation to them; and should I be so fortunate as to detect an erroneous impression, which perhaps may exist, I shall esteem myself amply compensated in the reflection, that I have been an instrument in contributing a spark to that flame of science in our country, which still continues to brighten from its repeated accessions.

The above plan shows the best method of making wheels for agricultural purposes. The large circle represents a wheel of six feet diameter, the small one of three feet. The plumb line, fig. 1, represents the centre of the axle. Fig. 2, the line of pressure of the small wheel. Fig 3, represents the line of pressure of the large wheel when ascending an elevation of 221 degrees. It is a point well understood, that all large wheels when drawn horizontally, will carry a greater burden with less power than a smaller; when as-cending an elevation, you will find them the re-verse. The line of pressure of the large wheel when ascending an elevation of 221 degrees, is double as far in front of the axle, and of course the inclination to descend is double as great, besides the weight of the large wheel which hangs back from the plumb line, fig. 3.

It is also known, that a good horse can labour all day with a draught of 200 lbs., and four horses this weight is put on large wheels, it will descend and strength will be added to the wheel. wi h double the force of one of half the size .-

hinder wheel should be the same size as the one before. Many advantages would arise from this regulation. They will not cost so much in the first instance. 2dly. There will be much less danger in upsetting. 3dly. More convenient in loading-and lastly, much stronger. The calculation should be made from the horses shoulders, and so contrived that the chains may draw in a right angle from the shoulders of the animal; and to effect this plan, the double and single trees stay-chain fastened at the bottom of the axle— the power and the weight would then be in a direct line.

and a quarter. The manner in which this axle is from the age of eight years upward: but as his ironed, gives as much strength as one of five inmeans will not now enable him to incur the exches ironed in the usual way. The following is pense of their maintenance, he has concluded to the method:—No shoulder should be left to this appeal to the liberality of the publick. axle; the slope should be continued from the little end at least five inches further than the shoul der, or from the nut or hub; the top and bottom on the top part, and of good substance: a screw

in hopes, that the following explanation will ge nerally be understood: The face of this mould board was made by a machine, which shews all the properties to raise and turn the sod from its natural bed with the least possible resistance.-This plough is generally used without a sword or a lock coulter, but answers well with either-the front of the mould board is keen and made so hard that the earth makes but little impression on it-the land side as far as it sinks in the earth is perpendicular, and immediately above this a moderate inclination is made towards the nearest part of the earth; then again a considerable curve is opposite to this and towards the land side, the object of which is to place the beam from over the body of the plough, so far on the land side as to permit all vegetable matter to pass off; and to fasten the hinder end of the beam to the outside of the handle. As a further inducement to practical and observing agriculturists, the mould board adjusts itself to their convenience by turning a contractor and expander. I am in the habit of using double and single trees, differing, in many respects, from the old method. The double tree is longer than usual: near each end there are several holes, the object of which is to screw the single trees on the top of the double tree ;-by this means provision is made for the difference in the strength of horses, and for expanding and contracting the single trees to suit the convenience of the farmer, or to give or take land from the plough; and they also prevent the tangling of geer, and save at least 50 per cent. expense.

Should your Agricultural Society permit me to become a candidate at your next exhibition for the best plough, I will endeavour to prove, that Virginia has not yet been lulled by the seducing charms of indolence; nor is she deterred from entering the lists, although in opposition to the perseverance and ingenuity of the Northern States.

Very respectfully, &c. STEPHEN M'CORMICK.

Domestic Economy.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. A BENEVOLENT PROJECT,

Worthy of publick support.

HENRY BERNHARD, a native of Germany, who should be fixed under the wagon tongue, and the has been a worthy resident in this country, as a manufacturer, about thirty years, has now established in Baltimore a Manufactory of Silk Buttone, which has been for some time in successful I will now proceed to make a few remarks respecting the axle: I would advise that the largest the number of hands that he has employed, by part be four inches in diameter, and the end two the addition of twenty children of both sexes,

It is his intention, should he succeed in this appeal, not only to teach the children his trade, and maintain and clothe them decently, but also to skeen should be as long as the taper of the axle have them instructed in reading and writing.-They will be required to attend the churches of bolt should pass through the axle and the large such religious denominations, as may be pointed end of the skeens—the shoulder for the large box out by their parents, or if they are orphans, by to press against, is a band of iron 1 of an inch those who place them under his care. The adthick and upwards of two inches wide, which vantages which will attend this plan are numeshould be well put on to secure the two skeens rous; the children taken from the different States and to give a permanent shoulder for the box to will be themselves able, on their return to their press against, and which secures the axle from respective homes, to superintend similar manu-being broken; and as the axle will diminish in factures; and at the same time that they are to a good wagon will carry about 4000 lbs. When size, so in that ratio will the friction be lessened complete masters of their trade, they will, in consequence of the manner in which he professes to In addition to the above, I take this opportunity bring them up, have escaped the depravity and However, our first consideration is, to enquire to remark, that I have made an excellent imignorance usually tolerated in manufacturing eswhat is the best sized wheel for a wagon? My provement in my plough, which has been so succept the depravity and ignorance usually tolerated in manufacturing establishments, and be also mora), intelligent, and opinion is from 3½ to 4 feet in diameter. The cessfully used in this section of the country. I am useful citizens. the children will be so far advanced in their ap- work-and that the average number of miles exprenticeship, that their labour will be at least an ecuted annually in that State does not exceed 50 vicinity for a considerable time. equivalent for their maintenance and education. —being one-third less than that which has been The girls will be required to serve until they are done of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. sixteen, and the boys until they are twenty-one years of age. He has now four children employ ed in his manufactory, and he is ready to show specimens of the rapid progress which they have made in learning the trade.

Henry Bernhard engages, that the buttons manufactured in his establishment, shall not only be tions they have made for its accomplishment. much cheaper, but better made than any that are now imported. It is his intention to take them to the Agricultural Exhibition, where they will exhibit their skill in the presence of the "Nation's Guest," with specimens of their manufacture.

Those who are disposed to encourage his undertaking, will subscribe any sum towards it which amount of their subscriptions in the product of the children.

local, and that orphans, and the children of the poor and destitute, from any part of the Union, who may be enabled, with the assistance of the charitable, to reach his establishment, will be received and treated by him with equal care and

Amongst others, who have already approved and patronized his undertaking, are:— DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasurer J. Q. ADAMS,

Secretary of State. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, The Hon. HENRY CLAY, ISAAC M'KIM, PETER LITTLE, Esq'rs.

Our Representatives in Congress. SAML STEVENS, Jr.

Governor of the State of Md. & J. MONTGOMERY, Esq. Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

[We sincerely hope he will meet with attention and encouragement, commensurate with the sign.]-Ed Am. Farmer.

Internal Improvements.

readers some intelligence which will not be unin mals that drew the Chief Magistrate of Dublin one which cannot fail, we should think, to draw, teresting He took occasion to interrogate the crowd, and the toasts which were at an early period of next session, the most sericontractors and workmen, many of whom he given from the chair after dinner, evinced a de ous notice of Parliament. found to be men of considerable skill and sagaci sire to pay equal respect and attention to all par ty. Several of the contracts for the summit are ties, without giving offence to any." It was the completed, and it probably presents the most Lord Mayor's wish to avoid all manifestations of beautiful specimen of excavation and embank party spirit on the occasion. ment to be found in this country. The Tide-lock at the Delaware is a noble piece of masonry; great difficulties were encountered in obtaining a propelling boats. secure foundation, but they were finally overcome; and there is no longer any doubt of its firmness has invented a fire-engine, of a particular con-and stability. The North drain to guard the castruction, which promises to be very effective nal against floods and superfluous water, is finish ed for some distance, and presents in itself the appearance of a perfect canal from its size and a volume, that the burning mass is in a manner style of execution. The excavation and embank-deluged. ment during the last six months have amounted to the enormous quantity of 790,000 cubic yards. Russian fleet with 25,000 men, for the purpose of acres and should his lordship, at the beginning

So flattering a statement cannot fail to gratify ir citizens. They have undertaken this work, our citizens. as became it and them-in a style of magnificence proportioned to the benefit which it will afford to Philadelphia, and they must rejoice that it has advanced in a manner not unworthy of the exer-

APPOMATTOX RIVER.

We understand that Mr. Alb. Stein, Engineer, the Appomattox River below the town, has made reductions in the national expenditures. A great a report to the Common Hall altogether favoura part of the militia have been disbanded; a numble, which has been accepted by that body. The ber of the regular officers placed on half pay, and they may find convenient, and they will have the privilege at the end of a year, of claiming the survey, and enters into very minute calculations permission to return home to their work. of the attending expense—estimating at gross the cost of the contemplated improvements at 28,500 Cogliani (Italy) from Algiers. The Dey had demind, that the object of his establishment, is not dollars; for which sum all obstructions to the manded of his government 300,000 dollars. approach of the largest coasting vessels to our wharves can be entirely removed. We further ing the Consuls of foreign nations in that kingdom learn, that the Common Hall have appointed a to the payment of duties upon goods of every Committee to draw up a petition to the Legisla kind which they may introduce into the country, ture for an act of incorporation; and likewise to even for their private consumption. They are, devise and report the most ready and certain likewise, subjected to all the charges of the Spanmeans for raising the funds which may be wanted ish subjects when they exercise any branch of inover and above the Subscription of the State.

Vice President of the U. S. Scraps from Foreign Papers.

France.-Mr. Hurtado, the Colombian agent is said to have been received in Paris in a manner highly flattering to the independent cause in South America. He has returned to London.

Mr. Blaquiere, the Greek Agent, was on his way to England, with twenty one Greeks, the sons of the chief men of the country, to be educated in England.

The British army in the East Indies had triamphed over the Burmese Monarch.

Mr. Maturin, the celebrated Irish author, was dangerously iil at the latter end of September.

preparing to publish an account of the conversa to 380 bbls at 33 a 34s, but chiefly at the former benevolent and usefulness of his philanthropic de- tion and correspondence held with Lord Byron prices; 90 Pearl brought 37s 6d and a few 38s; during the last six months of his life.

The new Mayor of Dublin was sworn into of-fice on the 30th September. "In the civic procession which took place in the morning," says a London paper, "the trappings of the Lord May-CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL. or (Drury Jones) displayed none of those Orange Through the enquiries of a gentleman who has insignia, which, until of late years, scarce ever lately visited this work, we are able to afford our failed to decorate or disfigure the unconscious ani-

An inhabitant of Surat, in the East Indies, has

An Italian nobleman, the Marquess d'Ovigo, The water is sent up in a mass, and, falling in torrents upon the flames, covers them with such considered as of extraordinary value.

It is supposed, that within the space of a year, from, that this is equal to about 33 miles of that not been ceded to Russia, nor has more than one vessel under the Russian flag been seen in their

> A report that an expedition was fitting out at Ferrol, (a Spanish port, ten miles distant from Corunna,) destined first for Havanna and afterwards for Mexico, is also declared to be unfounded. The Times says, "Ferrol cannot at present boast of the possession of any vessel of war-that the whole province of Gallicia (we might say the whole kingdom of Spain) cannot furnish the troops necessary for such an expedition-and that there is not to be found in the Treasury at Madrid a single marvedi towards their pay and equipments.

The Prussian Government, taking advantage who has been for some time engaged in examining of the present state of Europe, has made large

The king of Spain has issued a decree subjectdustry or commerce whatever.

A company of French silk manufacturers are about to establish themselves in Manchester. This is one good effect of the repeal of the silk duty

A line of regular packets is established in Liverpool to run between that port and Kingston, Jamaica. They will sail on the 1st and 16th of each month.

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It is stated that during the next session of Parliament, Mr Canning will introduce a bill ren-dering it compulsory that any servant of the Crown in Ireland, shall swear that he does not belong to any political Society

Lord Charles Murray died at Gastorini in Greece, on the 11th August.

Liverpool, Oct 8 - There has been a fair inqui-Dr James Kennedy, of the British army, is ry for Montreal Pot Ashes, and the sales amount 100 bbls. old States' Pot 38s 3d, and 20 fresh 38s

> British Stocks. Oct. 8 - Consols, 95 3-4 American Stocks on 5th of Oct -Bank Shares £25. Nothing done in other Stocks.

> The returns to the House of Commons of the quantity of land belonging to the Church of Ireland, is a document of fearful importance, and

The Primate, Lord J. Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, has above 63,000 acres, of which more than 50,000 are arable. His grace is a man in middle life, and of a healthy constitution. Suppose him to run his life against the leases let by made use of the tread-mill for the purpose of his predecessor, he would have the power of ruining perhaps a hundred families, and obtaining for himself a rack rent of not less than £.70,000 or £.80,000 per annum.

The See of Dublin has upwards of 20,000 acres. Much of this being near the metroplis, must be

But every thing is eclipsed by Derry: there we have 94,000 Irish acres appropriated to my It will be found by examining the reports on the taking possession of the Balearic Isles, is contra- of his incumbency, have thought fit to run his New-York Canal, and taking an average there- dicted by the Paris Etoile. These Islands have life against the tenants, he would now at the exthis very See which begged assistance towards quantity cut short by the drought and other cau muc. difficulty by Flirtilla; the two last with repairing its own cathedral! but which by the ses, it is probable the balance between the pro-

STUDYING-AN ANECDOTE.

It is not always that Papa and Son Take the same view of business to be done: Thus Tom, being destined for a fag at law, His Father fixed long deeds to learn to draw; And in the Temple, writing much and reading, The lad, he thought, would fit for special pleading.

But Tom had notions of another sort, And of all Inns, liked least an Inn of Court; In coaching was a whip of desperate skill, And loved Team driving better far than Quill. He scattered Dad's allowance o'er the land, And had more seldom Cash than Four-in-hand.

It happened thus one day, that, elbowing down, He met Old Squaretoes jogging up to town :-"Ho! what the devil are you doing there?" The latter bellowed to his hopeful heir: "Studying (from the coach-box, replied the Sage) "Conveyancing by the fast Reading Stage!"
TEUTHA.

Domestic Intelligence.

Mobile, Oct. 12, 1824.

A sample of choice new Cotton has been sent Total from Mobile Bay, 44,924 to us from Chickasaha, which will be shortly brought to market, and if the premium offered for the best lot of Cotton should be extended so 1823, as to embrace that section of Mississippi, this parcel will be offered for the premium. A letter accompanied the sample, in which the writer have been about a dozen cargoes of Red Cedar complains of the distinction made in the offer of shipped from this port, during the last year. a premium, and thinks, that portion of Mississippi, which always sends her Cotton to Mobile, should have been included. We think there is much reason in this. A spirit of emulation now exists among the Planters who send their Cotton to this market, which should be encouraged. [Com. Regis.

Charleston, Oct. 16.

there would be made about two-thirds of the might be made. quantity originally estimated, and that the quality of the Cotton already picked out was very inferior. Our informant also states, that the Corn crop of North-Carolina as far as his observation extended, was injured full as much as that of this

Crops.-The drought that has been felt in this section of the country, appears to have extended to some of our sister states. In Georgia, we are old Colts—3 entered—Mr. Harrison's Burstall; a informed many counties will not raise corn suffi-cient to supply the wants of the people. The cotton, too, has proportionally suffered—and this important crop will not, in quantity, equal the early expectations of the planter. With us, early corn crops have been greatly injured; and the quantity made, though abundantly sufficient for our own consumption, yet falling short of what

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ing his ex-

horror into which it threw Mr. Dawson on the duce of the two years, will still be in favour of occasion, has produced, we suspect, this salutary this. From the rains now falling, farmers may exposure of an evil which must be removed. life to the cotton stalk, and prevent the bolls that are beginning to form, from arriving at maturity ere frost. Besides, the opened cotton that gets wet, and is so shaded as to prevent the sun's drying it, will inevitably sprout and rot. The wheat crops throughout the middle states, are said to have been uncommonly good.

[Alabama State Gazette.]

Commerce of Mobile .- Exports of Cotton, Sawed Lumber, and Staves, from the port of Mobile, during the year ending 30th Sept. 1824.

Foreign-Liverpool, 8778 bales Cotton; Glasgow, 352; Greenock, 463; France, 717. Total 10,310.

Coastwise—Boston, 967 bales; N. York, 14,999; Philadelphia, 352; New-Orleans, 13,094; other ports, 460. Total, 29,872.

RECAPITULATION.

II LICILI	TT C TILL T	1014.	
Foreign, Coastwise,	Bales Cotton. 10,310 29,872	790,802 127,000	Staves. 264,250 342,304
From Blakeley	40,182 4,742	917,802	606,554

Exports during the rear ending Sept. 30, 49,061 619,100 437,139

Decrease of Cotton in 1824, 4,137 bales.

Besides the articles enumerated above, there

Editorial Correspondence.

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir,-The mills in the Middle States send Kiln dried Meal to the West Indies-why do they not do so to the Southern States? The corn brought The Crops .- A gentleman recently from the to Charleston is proverbially bad, and almost uncountry, states, that he passed through Green- fit for use if it has to be re-shipped by a river naville, Union, Chester, Lancaster, and Fairfield vigation. Corn now coming in large quantities to Districts, and that the crops of both Cotton and Charleston, is scarcely worth 50 cents, and soon performing the distance. They rested one hour. Corn on the low lands in these Districts, were in | will not be worth more than 38 to 45 cents. In jured to the full extent that previous accounts Ohio it is said not to be worth more than 8 cents. mentioned; that of the Cotton, all who had the In Columbia, (S. C.) it is selling for a dollar .opportunity of observation concurred in opinion Surely a better and more profitable arrangement VIATOR. South-Carolina, 7th Nov. 1824.

Rural Sports.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES AT TREE-HILL.

account of the races :-

First Day-Two mile heats.

Second Day-Three mile heats.
Proprietor's Purse, for \$300-two entered-

piration of twenty years, possess a larger rent- obtain, we believe much more cotton was planted tilla; and Mr. Johnson's Jeanette, (now Virginia roll than any subject in the world. Yet it was this season than last; allowing, therefore, for the La Fayette.) The first heat was won without

Fourth Day.

A Match Race for \$500-mile heats-between a horse of Mr. Carter's, and a filly of Mr. Hare. Won with ease by the latter.

A Match Race for \$500—two mile heats—be-tween a horse of Mr. Archy M. Harrison's, by Sir Alfred, and a horse of Mr. Sampson's, by Shylock. Won with ease by the latter.

Fifth Day.

Handy-Cap Purse for \$200-two mile heats-Betsey Richards; Mr. Selden's filly, and Aratus started-10 pounds taken from Aratus; the filly carrying a fly. Won with ease at two heats by Aratus.

On no previous day of the Races, did there appear a greater display of interest than on the last. Betsey Richards, owned by Mr. Johnson, was almost the universal favorite previous to the first heat being run. This was sufficiently evidenced by the difficulty of obtaining bets. Three to one on Betsey Richards was early offered and taken up. In one instance, I understand a bet of seven hundred dollars to two was made. Indeed, it became difficult to obtain bets on any terms.

Never, however, did people appear more disappointed than at the result of the first heat .-Aratus came out several lengths ahead, apparently under a bearing rein. The knowing ones be-gun to hang their heads: and many of the most sanguine friends of Betsey Richards declined bets at the odds of two to one against her. A number, however, were taken at three to one-and lost!

It was remarked by the friends of Betsey Richards that she was out of trim, and apprehensions for her success were early expressed on that ground. The second heat clearly demonstrated that they were not far out in their calculations; Aratus beat her with the utmost ease. Mr. Selden's beautiful filly, made a very fine run. It was thought by many that she would beat Betsey Richards the second heat. But in this they were disappointed. Betsey Richards proved second best.

A trotting match recently took place in England, two horses to trot sixty miles for a bet of 200 sovereigns. The winning horse performed the distance in five hours, forty eight minutes and twenty-two seconds. The other horse was five hours, fifty-three minutes and twenty seconds, in

RECIPES.

Bite of a Spider .- A Correspondent informs us that he was lately bitten on the neck, by a common sized spider, while lying in his bed. The bite not being very severe, he did not apprehend any danger from it; but directly the bitten part began to inflame, and soon his whole system was affected by pains. He then became sensible that a remedy must immediately be applied; and the A friend has politely handed us the following course he pursued, and which he recommends others to adopt, as effectual, in similar cases, is as follows :- first, apply a drawing poultice to the poisoned part; after the poultice has been on a short time, take it off and bind in its place part as the patient can bear, for the space of twelve hours. If the stomach of the patient is much inflamed, give a dose of salts .- West Carolinian.

Locked Jaw .- Several years ago, during a conwas expected, will enhance the price to movers and settlers. From the best information we can Hillery's horse Marion; Mr. Wynn's mare Flirthe Locked Jaw, an intelligent master of a vesexcruciating torture—the attending physician crop, he plants about the 12th of July could afford him no relief. Providentially a lady,

A CORRESPONDATION OF THE PROPERTY OF T who heard the above conversation, recommended the warm lye bath, into which his foot was placed-within 15 minutes the anguish was taken out: he went to bed and slept quietly. The application of lye was made for 10 succeeding days; no pain, no uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the 11th day, Capt. Gordon walked abroad .- N. Mercury.

-0-FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.

Large and round Turnip .- Mr. Wm. Whitaker, of Attleborough, Mass. has this year raised and exhibited at this office, a round Turnip weighing eighteen pounds and measuring forty-two inches in circumference; and what is worthy of notice, it was only eighty days from the time the seed was put into the earth, before the turnip was gathered. "Beat this if you can."

FROM THE HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

ing 1494 pounds, and measuring six feet three in- enjoyed no peace excepting in the winter season, ches in circumference, was raised this season by when, owing to the severity of the weather, the Mr. Mitchael Mahon, on the farm of W. Grim- Indians were unable to make their excursions inshaw, Esq. situated about one mile south of this to the settlements. The onset of winter was, borough.

"BEAT THIS AND TAKE THE CORN."

Near Howel's Ferry, South-Carolina, on Broad river, on the York side, stands a Sycamore Tree, perhaps any one in the United States. It is 72 their farms, with the joyful feelings of a tenant feet in circumference—with 16 feet of a hollow in of a prison, on recovering his release from conon horseback. Tradition reports it gave shelter ring for winter, by gathering in the corn, digging and afforded protection to many families, during potatoes, fattening hogs, and repairing the cabins. the lowering days of the American Revolution. [Yorkville Pioneer.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM, OR POTATO.

This highly valuable vegetable has been raised in peculiar perfection in the neighborhood of Hay- for a considerable number of days. This was the market, Prince William County, Virginia, and as a knowledge of the mode of cultivation, and the quality and preparation of the soil, which produwith their destructive warfare. The melting of ced the largest I ever saw, may be of public utili-ty, I am induced to trouble you with this commupication.

The other day I procured five from a neighbor, Mr. Nathan Haislip, two white and three purfive is 83 ounces. He has made a large quantity during which the snow melted away. This was nearly of the same size, and the inferior sizes are denominated the "Pawwawing days," from the

St. Eustatia, he heard an eminent physician re- his stock on it with long food during each winter. mark, that he had had many cases of the Locked The soil is very stiff and loamy, was broke up ve-Jaw, and never lost a patient. On inquiry of ry deep, harrowed well, and then laid off in drills him as to the particular mode of treatment in - the method which he prefers. The drills were which he had been so successful, the physician four feet asunder, and closed upon the potatoes by replied, that he directed an application of warm running a furrow on each side of the drill with a lye made of ashes, as strong as possible; if the common shovel plough. One more ploughing, foot or hand was wounded, the same was dipped when the tops are several inches high, and a hoerepeatedly into the lye; and if a part of the body, ing, complete the process of cultivation. He diswhich could not be immersed in it, then in that approves of throwing the dirt up in high ridges case the part affected is to be bathed with flannels about the potatoes, and thinks a slight elevation wrung out of warm lye. In July last, Capt. Chas. much better, on account of the former plan re-Gordon, of Newport, unfortunately jumped upon quiring a greater quantity of rain to penetrate to a scraggy pointed spike which perforated his the roots, as the ridges, instead of absorbing, are boot and foot, and he was taken home in the most calculated to throw it off laterally. For the fall

A CORRESPONDENT.

November 6, 1824.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

From Doddridge's " Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the West."

Wars of the Western Country, it may not be amiss to give an explanation of the term "Indian ples are abundant, and cider is sold at a compara-Summer.

This expression, like many others, has continued in general use, notwithstanding its original import has deen forgotten. A backwoodsman seldom hears this expression, without feeling a chill may be bought, however, within twenty miles of horror, because it brings back to his mind the for one dollar a barrel .- Worcester Yeoman. painful recollection of its original application .-Such is the force of the faculty of association in human nature.

The reader must here be reminded, that, during the long continued Indian wars sustained by Large Pumpkins .- A sweet pumpkin, weigh- the first settlers of the Western Country, they therefore, hailed as a jubilee by the early inhabi-tants of the country, who, through the spring and the early part of the fall, had been hemmed up in their little uncomfortable forts, and subjected to all the distresses of the Indian war.

At the approach of winter, therefore, the farmwhich, for this great size and capacity, surpasses ers, excepting the owner of the fort, removed to diameter-has held within that space seven men finement. All was bustle and hilarity in prepa-To our forefathers, the gloomy months of winter were more pleasant than the zephyrs of spring

and the flowers of May.

It however sometimes happened that after the apparent onset of winter, the weather became warm; the smoky time commenced, and lasted the snow saddened every countenance, the warmth of the sun chilled every heart with horror. The fear of another visit from the Indians, and of being driven back to the detested fort, was painful in the highest degree, and this distressing appre-

sel observed, that when he was at the Island of years ago, and was improved simply by teeding experience taught us that in this conjecture we were not often mistaken.

> The Devonshire Breed of Cattle - Whoever went about the South Green on the day of the Show and Fair of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, must have observed the beauty, size, and colour of the cattle exhibited. The best of them were of the Devonshire breed. They not only obtained all the premiums, but drew the most attention from the by-standers. There were many other fine specimens of cattle, but we have been told that Farmers, almost universally preferred this breed .- Ed. Con. Mirror.

> Fine Short .- The schooner Trio, of Portsmouth, left that place a few days since, after mackerel, and returned to port in about twenty-four hours, with sixty barrels, which were taken in nine hours by seven hands.

> Upon a moderate calculation, upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds of alum are used annually by the London bakers.

Cider .- The destruction of fruit, by the severe As connected with the history of the Indian frost in May, was not so general as was at first apprehended. In many towns in this County, aptively low rate. In other towns, although there is a less product than usual, there will still be no

THE PARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1824.

Ir In the absence of the Editor, now and at all times, persons having business with him relative to the Cattle Show or otherwise, will please call on W. F. REDDING, Esq. at the Post Office.

Amongst other fine Animals for exhibition and sale, at the Maryland Cattle Show, we under-stand the celebrated imported Improved Short Horn Bull will be there, and one of the finest Jacks ever imported.

Very little change has occurred in the prices of Country Produce since our last report.-Corn, 35 to 374 cents-Rye, 374 to 40 cts.-Lawler and Red Wheat, 90 to 93-best White Wheat for family flour, to \$1 to \$1.06-Other articles same as last week.

TOBACCO-No sales the last week.

Agricultural Books.

For sale at No. 72, Market street, next to the corner of Holliday-street, East, 200 volumes of the latest and most approved English authors upon AGRICULTURE. They will be sold at the London publication prices.

THOMAS & CO.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, No 1 Mr. Nathan Haislip, two white and three purple Irish potatoes. One of the white sort weighs 32 ounces; a purple one the same weight, and another 33 ounces. The aggregate weight of the five is 83 ounces. He has made a large quantity nearly of the same size, and the inferior sizes are denominated the "Pawwawing days," from the latter part of February, with a cut—A benevolent project, worthy of public support—Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Appomattox River—Chesapeake River—Chesa nearly of the same size, and the inferior sizes are denominated the "Pawwawing days," from the comparatively fine throughout the whole crop. supposition that the Indians were then holding Mr. Haislip, who is a superior farmer and plant-their war councils for the purpose of planning their war councils for the purpose of planning campaigns into the settlements. Sad Editor's notices—Prices Current—Advertisement, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT No. III.

Swine, and imported Sheep," consisting of Messrs.

John Welles, Timothy Walker, of Charlestown, and Abner Wheeler, of Framingham, Report:

Only one flock of Merino Sheep were present

several of them fine animals, were not yet in such ment, that this species of animal, which has surnumber, nor some of them of such properties, as, mounted prejudice, and is so useful, important, in the opinion of the Committee, the country can and indispensable to our manufactures, should be exhibit. Something more seems due to the libe- so feebly and insufficiently represented, notwith ral encouragement offered by the Society, as well standing the expense and public spirit with which as to that unquestionable state of improvement, it has been introduced. There can be no doubt which has taken place in our Cattle. Our farmers that the extention of this race will follow, to must recollect, that upon their zeal and co-operation in a display of fine animals, the utility, effort our climate appears well suited. But much the taken place in our cattle. Associations of their improvement will depend on such complete and character of Agricultural Associations. fect, and character of Agricultural Associations parisons and general knowledge as is derived from must, in a great degree, depend. Their spirit an annual exhibition, and an assemblage of farmust therefore be relied on, in prospective, that mers who take an interest in this stock. It would when their aid is needed, they will not hold back, indeed be a source of regret if the liberal pre and Co. of Watertown, when their aid is needed, they will not hold back, indeed be a source of regret if the liberal pre from fear of disappointment, or any other mo- miums offered by the Agricultural Society of tive, from what is due to their own reputation, Massachusetts, with the best motives, should fail that of their friends and associates, or to the to produce stronger evidences of the multiplica-State, whose liberality and encouragement is tion and improvement of this race. generously imparted.

From the number of Milch Cows presented, your committee award the several premiums, as follows :-

To Luke Fisk, Esq. of Waltham, for a fine Na tive Cow, 8 years old,

Satisfactory evidence was offered that from this claimant. Cow was made twelve pounds of butter per week.

To Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, for his

Satisfactory evidence was given of her having not deserve them. given over 18 quarts a day; her Calf, from Den ton, at her side, in fine flesh and of good pro- Boars .- The committee award the first premi-

One half of the third premium to the Revd. Samuel Ripley, of Waltham, for his Cow, of native stock,

In the winter season, this Cow afforded an average of nearly seven pounds of butter per week It was to be regretted, that in a more favorable It was to be regretted, that in a more favorable The first premium, to S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. \$12 season, and when her milk was of much greater The second do. to Luke Fisk, Esq. 8 quantity, from its use in the family, no examination was made.

To Isaac Bemis, of Watertown, for his Native Cow, the other half of the third pre-

This animal was of good appearance, and her excellency as a Milch Cow was well supported.

MILCH HEIFERS.

To Mark Vose, of Watertown, for his Heifer,

her form very good. ToJ. A. Cunningham, of Dorchester, for his Heifer, the second premium,

half blood from Cœlebs. This was a fine animal. views.

For Heifers not having had a calf:-To Benj. Harrington, of Princeton, for his Hei-

for, 18 months old, from Holderness, weigh-

heifer, from Coelebs, the second premium, \$10 will not be appealed to in vain.

To Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, for his heifer of native stock, 18 months old, the third premium,

Vol. 6. -36.

To John Ellis, of Brighton, for his heifer, one year old, the dam of native breed, the sire, Holderness, the fourth premium,

Your committee were particularly gratified with the stock presented for exhibition only. That sent to the Society by the liberality of Sir Isaac Coffin, as well as that shewn by Mr. Heard, Mr. The Committee "On Cows, Heifers, Sheep, Parsons, Major Jaquith, Mr. Pierce and others,

Only one flock of Merino Sheen were present-That the Cows presented for premium, though ed for exhibition, and your committee have to la-

> The committee award the first premium to Joseph Barrett, Esq. of Concord,

Major Barrett produced a Saxon imported Ewe with his flock, and the latter did not suffer by comparison.

For the second premium on sheep there was no

The first premium for a Merino Ram, and the second premium for ditto, were not awarded .-Milch Cow, 6 years old, of native breed, 820 The committee thought that those exhibited did water looms.

SWINE.

um to John H. Loring, of Groton, for his boar, 51 months old. Second do, to Silas Dudley, of Sutton, for his

boar, 8 months old,

Third do. to James Lovell, of Newton, for his Boar,

The third do. to Silas Dudley,

FOR PIGS.

The first premium to A lam Morse, Half the second do. to Isaac Miles, of Brighton,

mired.

Your Committee are aware of the desire of the For Diaper-the first premium to Mrs. John o Mark Vose, of Watertown, for his Heifer, one quarter Cœlebs, the first premium.

S15

Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to promote the interests of Agriculture and Manufactures, Her properties for milk were promising, and to which they devote themselves, and not only their own funds, but those afforded by a liberal and enlightened Legislature; and they trust that the well informed Agriculturists and Manufactu-Gideon Delano, of New Braintree, \$10 the well informed Agriculturists and Manufactu-The dam of the Bakewell breed-the sire a rers of the State, will not fail to second these

On the whole, a constant improvement is yearly to be seen. But more and better evidence might be afforded, to gratify those who delight in these proofs of the increasing prosperity of the couning 1096 lbs. the first premium, \$12 try; and your Committee are persuaded, that to To David Wait, of Charlestown, for a half blood produce this desirable effect, the public attention produce this desirable effect, the public attention

JOHN WELLS, Chairman. Brighton, Oct. 21, 1824.

REPORT No. IV.

The Committee on Manufactures award-For Broadcloth-the first premium to Slater and Howard, of Dudley, he second do. to the Bellingham Cotton and Woollen Manufactory,

Two specimens of Black Cloth from the Saxon Factory at Framingham, were offered for exhibition only. It was considered a very beautiful specimen of Cloth.

For Household Cloth-the first premium to George M. Barrett, of Concord, The second to Oliver Moore, of West Boylston, 8

There were five entries of Household Cloth. some of which would not discredit a professed manufacturer.

For Cassimeres—the first premium to Slater and Howard,

The specimens offered by them were of very uncommon excellence.

For double milled Kersey-the 2d premium to Tristram Little, of Newbury,

The second to Trueman Clark & Co. of Wal-

The Satinet presented by John Sampson, of Plympton, would have been entitled to the second premium, had it been entered in season.

For Flannels of Household Manufacture-the first premium to Theodore Lyman, of Northampton, for a very beautiful specimen, The second to Elizabeth Jay, of New Braintree, 7

The coloured Flannels offered by the Ware Manufacturing Company for exhibition only, were thought very creditable to the company, and the colours uncommonly good. They were woven in

There were two pieces of White Flannel from the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company, one of them woven by water power, which is supposed to save half the expense of weaving by hand. The use of water power for the manufacture of flannel is said, on respectable authority, not to have been yet commenced in Great Britain, and is an American invention. The Amesbury Flannels rival the best imported flannels.

For Carpeting-the first premium to Mrs. Gideon Delano, of New Braintree, The second to Mrs. Levi Goodale, of West Boylston.

For Blankets-the second premium to Mrs. Cyrus Hubbard, of Concord,

Mr. John Hunter exhibited the best specimen The other half do. to Abiel Wheeler, of Concord. of Blanketing, of very superior quality. The ar-Some Pigs sent by Mr. Manners, the British ticle not being made up into blankets, as required Consul, for exhibition only, were very much ad by the rule, the committee were unable to give him a premium.

Hunter, of New Braintree, for the best wide Diaper,

The second premium for wide Diaper to Mrs. Leah Coburn, of Dracut, The second to John Tower, of Cummington, For Sewing Silk-the second premium to Emily Fitch, of Hopkinton,

There was no specimen entitled to the first remium.

The tables were covered, as in past years, with a variety of substantial fabrics and fancy articles, not objects of specific premium. The committee recommend that the following sums be given as gratuities :-

To Mary Stearns, of Waltham, for a Coverlet, \$3

To Mary B. Withington, of Dorchester, for a Counterpare,

To Jane D' Grant, of Wrentham, for an imitation Leghorn Bonnet,

To Maria Hartwell, of Shirley, for do.

To Hannah Carpenter, of Norton, for a Dunstable Straw Bonnet,

To Elizabeth Hapgood, of Marlborough, for a Straw Hat,

To Lucy Ann Howe, of Hopkinton, for Needle Work,

To the Misses Wheelers, of Worcester, for a specimen of Artificial Flowers,

To Percy Cobb, of New Braintree, for an imitation of English Cassimere Shawls-a new manufacture in this country, To a young lady at Brighton, for a specimen of

Silk Buttons and Frogs, equal to any ever imported.

To Naomi Abbot, of Boston, for a Lace Veil, To Charlotte Brown, of Wrentham, for artificial Flowers,

To Emily Francis, Harriet Josephine and Wm. Jones, and Frederick Augustus Fisk, for spe-cimens of Artificial Flowers, \$1 each,

To Miss Hannah M. Johnson, for a specimen of Silk Buttons and Frogs, and a Lace Veil, &c. 2 To Elizabeth P. Parsons, of North Yarmouth, for a Leghorn Bonnet,

To Mr. Battel, of Dover, for a specimen of Whip Lashes of a very superior quality,

To Prudence Howe Carter, of Leominster, for fine knit Socks,

To Triphena Smith, of Lincoln, for fine knit Stockings,

To Lucy Sprague, of Bridgewater, for Worsted knit Stockings,

To Miss H. Green, of Lincoln, for a specimen of Cricket Coverings, To Hannah Flint, of Lincoln, for Worsted

Stockings,

To M. B. and C. L. Scott, of Boston, pupils at the Academy of Misses M. A. & S. Clark, for a beautiful Hearth Rug,

To Mary Manning, of Charlestown, for a hearth Rug,

To Abigail Pomeroy, of Watertown, for a hearth

Rug, To Sarah Robinson, of Newton, for a patch work Carpet,

To Patty Spaulding, of Natick, for a Hearth Rug,

To Ann Dalrymple, of Marlboro', for Dunstable Straw and Imitation Leghorn Bonnets,

satisfactory reward.

exhibited by Andrew J. Allen, and manufactured Hastings, of Sterling, in the County of Worcesat Leominster, were of excellent quality

Curtis, of Pepperell, were also excellent.

The samples of Men's Hats exhibited by J. M. Peck, of Boston, were in every respect of the be used for this article; the glazing imparts a de-

and creditable to the makers.

Boston, is deserving of mention, as evidence of the first premium on this article, had it been se-

very commendable industry. Two pieces of Bed Ticking by Samuel Slater, of Oxford, were equal, if not superior to any of premiums to the same person for the same article 300,000 pounds, for the purpose of erecting baths similar fabric in use in this country, whether imported or domestic.

past years.

The various articles manufactured from the mium of twenty dollars. milk weed, the Boots and Shoes presented by Abel much to the respectability of the Show.

The committee noticed a beautiful imitation is entitled to the premium of five dollars. Leghorn Bonnet, by Miss Selina Parker, of Fitz- For the best barrel of Cider, your committee william, (N. H.) sent to enrich the Show. Also, recommend that the first premium of fifteen dol-samples of double gilt and single gilt Buttons, lars be granted to Colonel Daniel Leland, of Sher-made at Waterbury, in the State of Connecticut, burne, in the county of Middlesex—no cider suf-by A. Benedict, having every appearance of the ficiently good to be entitled to the first premium best quality of imported button

RICH. SULLIVAN, Chairman. JOHN TAPPAN E. TUCKERMAN, JOHN LEMIST.

REPORT No. V.

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments, sundry articles of Manufacture, for which premiums were offered, REPORT:-

That five parcels of Cheese, of more than one year old, and thirteen parcels of new Cheese, were offered for the Society's premiums, all of it from New Braintree, in the County of Worcester, a town for several years past, much noted for making and sending excellent Cheese to market -that offered for premium the present year, although apparently well made, yet for the most part is destitute of that rich and fine flavour necessary to constitute the best cheese for the table; -- an unpleasant taste was perceiveable in some of the cheeses, which perhaps may be atcheese, that from the dairy of Mr. Job Rainger, was considered by your Committee to be the best, and is entitled to the premium of ten dollars—that from the dairy of Mr. Elisha Matthews, the 5 next best, and is entitled to the premium of five from two to six ears are usually found on a stalk; dollars. Of the new cheese, that from the dairy it is stated to be a very great bearer, and ripens of Mr. Samuel Mixter, was adjudged to be the early. Mr Prince also exhibited some ears of best, and is entitled to the premium of ten dollars early golden Sioux Corn; it was fit for grinding -that from the dairy of Mr. John P. Nye, the next best, and is entitled to the premium of five account of its early maturity and yields well.

Seven parcels of Butter were entered for pre Many others are deserving of respectful men-lit over until the butter-milk shall be as completetisfactory reward.

Bemis, of Watertown, the next best, and is enti-The specimens of Letter Paper and Folio Post tled to the premium of ten dollars. Mr. Stephen ter, is entitled to the premium of seven dollars, Several reams of Foolscap Paper, by Edward for the next best. Your Committee take this opportunity to observe, that the common glazed pots, or jars, are by no means the best vessels to

of your committee, the best offered the present tee will make and publish an additional report.

A Knit Carpet, made by Elizabeth Prescott, of year; and Mr. Earl would have been entitled to parately offered for the premium, and had not the rules of the society interdicted the awarding two formed in London, with a capital of from 250 to

The Lead Pencils exhibited by J. Thorough & eleven cows, fed exclusively on grass—the entire Co. were superior to any specimens exhibited in quantity of Cheese being 3797 lbs.; and of Butter 143 lbs.; and said Earl is entitled to the pre-

Five samples of Currant Wine were entered Moore, of Concord, and many other small parcels for the society's premium-that offered by Mr. of fancy fabrics not before noticed, were very cre- John Heath, of Roxbury, is considered the best, ditable to those who exhibited them, and added and is entitled to the premium of ten dollars-for the next best, Mr. Emerson Fay, of Watertown,

offered for this article, having been exhibited.

Two Hives well stored with Honey, were entered for the society's premium, by Mr. Ebenezer Withington, of Dorchester, to whom your committee recommend to be paid ten dollars. His method of excluding the bee moth from the hive, will doubtless be published in the Society's Jour-A Glass Hive, containing about fifty pounds to whom was also committed the inspection of of Honey, of the very first quality, was exhibited by Brig. Gen. Dearborn, of Roxbury, accompa nied with the following communication: "The Glass Hive was placed over a wooden one, having a hole in the top, into which a swarm had been put in June, 1823. Last June the young swarm gave indications of leaving the wooden hive, but in a few days commenced filling the glass one, which they accomplished in 22 days, and then swarmed. They were put into a wooden hive, and a glass one placed over it for the young swarm to fill the next season. Only three bees were found remaining in the glass hive the next morning after the bees swarmed.'

Some large roots of the Mangel Wurtzel, white tributed to the food of the cows. Of the old Sugar Beet, and Russian Radish, were exhibited by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, who also sent to the Society's Hall a few ears of corn, from seed received from Mr. Skinner, of Baltimore, called Waugh Paugn Cornetta, of dark mixed colours;

Mr. William Ackers, also exhibited some large ears of Yellow Corn-and the Hon. Richard Sulmium, some of it of a very good quality; but livan sent from his farm in Brookline, some very much of it deficient in a most essential point in large roots of Mangel Wurtzel. Some Mustard, making good butter, that of sufficiently working in canisters and bottles, and manufactured by Mr. Bickford, of Boston, was entered for exhibition, tion for the excellence of the articles of manufac-ly, and fully as possible expressed from it—that and found on trial to be of a very excellent qualiture exhibited by them. Some of them probably from the dairy of Mr. Michael Crosby, of Bed-ty. Four parcels of Calf Skins, and three parcels Four parcels of Calf Skins, and three parcels do not expect a gratuity in money, and as respects ford, in the County of Middlesex, was considered of Sole Leather, were exhibited at the Society's all not otherwise noticed, the committee hope to be the best, and is entitled to the premium Hall; the former appeared to be extremely well that an acknowledgment of their merit will be a of fifteen dollars—that from the dairy of Luke dressed. No premiums were offered the present year for the article of leather.

THOS. L. WINTHROP, Chairman. ISRAEL THORNDIKE, BENJAMIN GUILD.

Brighton, Oct. 21, 1824.

The further claims for premiums on Agriculbest quality.

A specimen of Carpeting presented by Mary
Robinson, of Worcester, Elijah Wood, of Conspective and Cheese, both of which fording time for the competitors to exhibit the cord, and Mrs. —— Flags, were good fabrics, are of good quality—the Cheese, in the opinion evidence required. Soon thereafter the commit-

> A "Royal National Bath Company," is to be —the Butter and Cheese were made between the throughout London, to which all classes of its in-13th day of May and the 1st day of October, from habitants may have access at a small cost.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Charleston, Oct. 30, 1824, was read at the last meeting of the Agricultural

I have lately had the pleasure of hearing from prevail upon some of the farmers to give you the of the community. result of their success, through the medium of ornamental an Hedge.

I remain, very respectfully, CHARLES E. ROWAND.

REPORT.

them, addressed, at a very early period after their culture generally upon the footing on which it giving suitable rewards to those, who shall have appointment, letters to all such persons as from ought to stand. Who, in passing through this been successful in any department of agricultulikely to furnish important information, on the this state. It is with regret, that your Committionably better cultivated than formerly, and our some pecuniary reward, that we are to hope for tee have to remark, that to these various letters sea islands are still admirably managed, yet no greater efforts, from those whose situation would very few answers have been returned. This cir-other parts can furnish evidence of improvement, not otherwise enable or prompt them to make the cumstance, whilst it gives evidence of a degree Favoured as we were, for a long time by extrava-necessary exertions. of apathy, which cannot be too deeply deplored, gant prices for our productions, arising from the Our Society by offering a premium to the manage and which is unworthy of the generous spirit of introduction of an article of commerce and mager of two or more plantations, who shall be reagriculturists in this enlightened age and country, nufacture, which created a new era in our agriculturists in this enlightened age and country, nufacture, which created a new era in our agriculturists. affords but poor encouragement to your Commit- culture; and taking advantage of a state of things adopts the most judicious plan for the encouragetee in the prosecution of their future inquiries; in Europe, to which we cannot expect again to ment of that valuable, but hitherto neglected class at the same time, however, that they censure the find a parallel, and cultivating a comparatively of men; and it is to be regretted that our funds negligent, they cannot but feel gratified at the virgin soil, the agriculturist never thought of will not permit us to offer a greater reward. It interesting communications which they have re-change, nor of improvement.-Those halcyon is true, that we are mostly theorists, and from the ceived; particularly those from Messrs. Myrick, days are now however passed; those happy times inhospitable nature of our climate, we are likely and J. H. Aiston, on the subject of Rice Planting: are changed, and we must change with them The extraordinary success, which has attended Partaking in the general embarrassment, it be Mr. Myrick's plan, wherever he has pursued it, comes the duty of us all, to make every practiproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence, with facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence, with facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence, with facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence, with facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence with facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence with facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence. With facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence. With facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence. With facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence. With facilities of communication and inproves its excellence, and shows that rice planting in the general embarrassment, it be gence in the country of the remaining in the general embarrassment, it is remained in the country of the remaining in the general embarrassment, it is remained in the country of the remaining in the general embarrassment, it is remained in the country of the remaining in the general embarrassment, it is remained in the country of the remain almost to the acme of perfection, Deprived in a duction and diminished consumption. If these possess—we can collect and waft the earliest inthey conceived would most contribute to carry in not serve as harbingers, to a better and more per-nication of the latest improvements in Europe and collection for a volume. Even here, however, sources, we have hitherto either lavished or ne- of leisure during the summer months, and blessed they have been much restricted by the want of a glected them. But we forbear to trespass on the with an education that fits us for the task, in what

great degree of the resource of original commu- distresses serve to call forth our latent energies, formation of improvement to the most distant nications, your Committee felt compelled to look and to teach us frugality, industry, economy, and parts of the State. If properly encouraged and abroad for such materials in foreign works, as a better mode of employing our means, may they assisted, we may be made the organs of commuto effect the design of the Society, in forming a manent state of improvement. Abounding in re-other parts of the globe. Enjoying a great deal sufficient number of books on Agriculture, from province of the political economist, or the states- way could we employ that leisure better, than in which to make a varied selection. As utility is man-whilst our brethren of the north are mak-collecting such interesting facts, as occur in the the sole object in view, they have been guided in ing every exertion to extend the knowledge of agricultural records of other countries, and in their labours by the practical nature of the com-agriculture, by establishing societies in every perusing the works of those scientific men, whose munications which they have adopted, and by section—whilst agricultural schools are springing labours are a blessing to every country, and partheir adaptation to our climate, so far as circum-up in various parts of Europe under the patronage ticularly those intrepid travellers, who have de-stances would permit. In their extracts from of government, shall it be reserved for us alone foreign works, they have confined themselves to leave it to the guidance of ignorance, prejudice, physical resources of distant nations. We do not chiefly to such passages as illustrate the agricul- or accident? Are we not aware, that one of the pretend to deride practice; far from it, we are ture of India and Italy. As irrigation forms an most sterile counties in England, has become one convinced that it is essential to success. But pracessential part in the agricultural process in both of the most fertile, by the exertions and exam tice without just theory, is almost as bad as theoof those countries, and may be introduced into ple of a single individual, (Mr. Coke of Holk-ry without practice, it is by an union of both, that this, with considerable advantage, your Committee have thought proper to extract from Simond's striving to advance their interest—if the manutage, represent the interest of the manutage, your considerable advantage, your committee have thought proper to extract from Simond's striving to advance their interest—if the manutage, your considerable advantage, your c Picture of Tuscany, a detailed description of facturers have succeeded in imposing an increasLes Comblees, or Warping. They have made ed and odious tariff, in spite of the eloquence and extracts on draining from Sir John Sinclair's Code reasoning of our faithful statesmen and repreconceive will be useful to our fellow citizens, and our energies; and then we may call with the the profession we follow. And here we are en-

They however beg leave to refer the Society for hope of success, not upon Hercules, but upon particulars, to a table of contents, which accom-that good and gracious Being who, we trust, will panies this Report—Here, perhaps your Com-bless our exertions. If we burthen posterity with Sir,—I enclose you a copy of a report which mittee ought to stop, but they cannot omit this our debts, let us strive to put them in possession as read at the last meeting of the Agricultural opportunity to congratulate the Society on the Society, and ordered to be published in our city bright prospects which seem to open on their la-this we are prompted by every duty and every papers and American Farmer .- If you will, at bours. It must be cheering to every member to worthy motive. But we are told that we are theoyour leisure, give it an insertion, I shall esteem find, that the apathy which too long enthralled rists, and that our labours are of no importance it a favour. and suspended its usefulness, has in some meato practical men. Were these remarks made by sure been overcome, and that the Society by its ignorant persons, and not repeated by those, some of our citizens, who have returned from the anxious and unremitting endeavours to promote whose opinions ought to have weight in society, North, that the Non-Descript is flourishing in mathe great object of its institution, will deserve, we would not condescend to reply. Do we not ny parts of Maryland and Virginia—If you could and it is to be hoped, will meet, the approbation promote the cause of agriculture by associating together, to interchange opinions respecting the To extend our usefulness, however, we must state of our crops, and different modes of culture, your paper, I think it might have a beneficial efreceive more encouragement than we have hithadopted in different neighbourhoods? Do we
fect to induce others to obtain so beautiful and erto done; although we hope even with our prenot know, that by these means we may obtain sent means, to do much, yet we cannot accom-valuable information from those, who will complish all that we may reasonably desire. The municate their knowledge orally, but cannot be depressed and wretched condition of our agricul- prevailed upon to commit it to writing? Are not ture in the lower districts, with very few excep-tions, must be obvious to the least observing tra-hood kept secret for years, for want of this chan-The Communications and Foof the patriot and friend to improvement. The that the youthful agriculturist should have an reign Publications, beg leave to submit the follow-dilapidated state and condition of most of our opportunity of holding converse with those, who ing Report :- Your Committee, deeply impressed farms and plantations, furnish abundant evidence have devoted their lives to the pursuit? Above with the importance of the duties assigned to that there is something wanting to put our Agri- all, do we not effectually promote the cause, by their success in agriculture, they deemed most lower country, can fail to observe the sad contrast ral industry? It is in this point of view alone, which it presents, to what it did thirty or forty our association claims regard-it is by furnishing most practicable modes of rural improvement in years ago; although our tide lands are unques in addition to the stimulus of ambition, a hand-

ry without practice, it is by an union of both, that

of Agriculture; and on the reclamation and drain-ing of Marsh Lands, as furnished by Messrs. main as they are, and folding our arms, call like rance. This is only effectually to be done, by en-Swartwout and others. They have selected es the carter in the fable, upon Hercules for re couraging our overseers and managers, and mak-says on flax, hemp, and other articles, which they lief? No, let our difficulties double our exertions, ing ourselves acquainted with the rationale of the greatest patriots that ever lived. Not to cite the benefit of his health. the names of those who are gone to their reward The coffee tree has only a single stem, which requires nearly a month. The husk or shell is in another and better world, we could mention a rises perpendicularly, and it is well filled with then separated from the seed, in a mill, which Madison, a Pickering, a Peters, and others, who branches from within a foot of the ground uphave not only given their sanction to such associ- wards. In order that the fruit may be gathered apples are ground in a circular trough, by a huge ations as ours, but are active and zealous mem-bers. Our Agriculture cannot be improved, so than five feet and a half high. Its general form coffee is wood, though of considerable weight. long as it does not excite the attention of those is conical. who are most interested in its success.

of land, those who are fitted by their education to chosen, which usually has a red soil, and is geneform enlightened plans, and by their fortunes to rally free from stones. A square, or parallelocarry such plans into execution, it is from these, gram is then marked out, containing from 100 to defective kernels. From 12 to 15 hundred pounds that the plans of improvement must flow to the 540 acres, to be enclosed in a hedge of lime, pi may thus be cleaned in a day. In the opinion of laboring classes of the community; and in all nion, or some other suitable material. The lime the planters, the flavor of coffee is materially imclasses the benefit is mutual; for the interest of hedge is very beautiful, being from four to six proved by age. That which is four or five years the tenant must be the interest of the proprietor. feet thick, and having its top, by frequent trimold is preferred. the tenant must be the interest of the proprietor. feet thick, and having its top, by frequent trimming, a perfect level. The pinion is not so beauand he will exert himself more for improvement, tiful, but it takes less room, requires less attentions. when he is certain he cannot deceive his employ- tion, makes as good a fence, and is more durable. er, and has a conviction of the extent of his knowledge. Ignorance in the possessor of an estate, the principal avenues through it are next laid out; of the manner in which it ought to be treated and they are generally two, three, or four rods the above head. generally leads either to inattention, or injudici- wide, straight, and intersecting each other at our practices in the tenant or Bailiff—Agrum pes- right angles. In the finished estates, these are country, yet; our population may not be dense simum mulctari cujus dominus non docet, sed au- usually ornamented and shaded on each side by dit villicum. Discoveries made in the cultivation rows of the orange, citron, mango, almond, avo- it is well to become familiar with the subject by of the earth, are not merely for the time and cado, and palm trees, &c. At the termination of a timely contemplation of it, in all its bearings—country in which they are developed, but they one of these, and situated perhaps on elevated There is no knowing what this country may not may be considered as extending to future ages, ground, is the house of the planter. Smaller realise, when its resources are at the command of, and as ultimately tending to benefit the whole avenues are next made parallel with the others. and its destinies shall be wielded by such men as human race; as affording subsistence for genera- All these avenues are preserved free from weeds, our Franklin's, our Fulton's, our Evans' and our tions yet to come; as multiplying life, and not and are kept smooth and neat. only multiplying life, but likewise providing for its enjoyment.

pleased divine providence to visit us during the two feet, from seeds sown under the shade of some present year, are calculated to excite our tender- grove, are carefully transplanted, and are arrangest sympathies. Whilst in the city, the arrow ed in rows parallel with the avenues, and nearly flieth by day and pestilence walketh in darkness, six feet apart. A square contains 10, 20, or 30,000 a similar conveyance by land, with its numerous, whilst we have been frequently called to mourn trees. By the third year from this time, they but yet unforeseen advantages, must also command over the victims of ruthless and loathsome dis begin to remnuerate the planter; and at the end ease; in the country, our dwellings have been of six or seven years, may be regarded as ma- how much greater interest it would yield the comshattered by the raging tempest, and the hopes of ture. When a tree dies, a new one takes its munity in every respect. the farmer have been blasted by the destroying place; but the original plantation is expected to At the first view of such a plan, individuals are flood. Indeed, unusual distress prevails through-live fifteen years. Among the coffee, especially disposed to ridicule it as chimerical, this is, inout the land, and we may truly say, respublica est when it is new, the plantain is suffered to grow, deed, the lot of all new schemes; but let it be afflicta. Bowing with becoming submission to the for the purpose of giving bread to the negroes.— remembered that it is the peculiar privilege of divine will, let us be thankful to the God of mer-Here and there, also the orange and citron trees, the ignorant to ridicule what they do not undercy, that there is one drop, one cordial drop of lift their golden fruit above the surface; and far stand. The lighting of towns with gas was no hope, to cheer us amidst our distresses, and that above the rest, the privileged palm, in every di- doubt ridiculed by thousands who now hold shares, we have still reserved to us our intelligence and rection, waves its beautiful summit. industry. The genius of Carolina beholds with Such plantations are great, splendid gardens, project! If public attention could be roused, in pride and exultation the rapid strides with which and are justly regarded by the inhabitants as the order to examine, impartially, into the present her sister states are marching to the complete glory of their island. fulfilment of the high destinies which seem to await them—she hopes that the sun of prosperity, 100,000 to 400,000 trees in each, and are wrought ty of an entirely new system of national interwill long shine on them, and if she pauses for a moment to sigh at her present condition, knowing the gross income, the expense of conducting them which so imperatively demands particular attenher resources, she springs forward with redoubled is said to be considerably less than that of the su-energy and calls upon her sons to assist her in de-gar estates. Hence their number is more rapidly tional support, as the facility of communication veloping them-surely she will not call in vain .-Bound to her by the tie of affection and gratitude, let her misfortunes strengthen our attachment-and whilst we venenerate the last sentiments that faltered on the quivering lips of the illustrious Pitt-Oh my Country! Let us never forget the dying words of Father Paul-esto perpetua.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
WM. WASHINGTON, Chairman.

COFFEE PLANTATIONS IN CUBA.

A coffee-field is laid out with great attention to "It is, (says Sir H. Davy,) from the proprietors order and beauty. A piece of level ground is

Having defined the boundaries of the estate,

which are to be filled with coffee plants. These, The afflictive dispensations, with which it has having previously grown to the height of one or Bowing with becoming submission to the for the purpose of giving bread to the negroes.

The plantations that are finished, contain from by from 40 to 400 negroes; and in proportion to course. There is no branch of political economy augmenting.

but the blossom, on which most dependence is importance to individuals. This is proved by the beholder; but varied and enlivened by the debt, and generally bad condition, are the only taller trees just mentioned. The harvest com-characteristic features. mences in September, and ends in February or March. If, within this time, the average of half ever, already so fully proved, by its universa-a pound of coffee is gathered from each tree, the adoption in our mining districts, in our manufacharvest is esteemed good.

they are considered ripe for gathering, and the which might daily be derived from its general ap-The following account of the Coffee plantations negroes, properly equipped, are sent into the plication to our inland conveyance. in Cuba, forms a part of an article in the Mission-field. An industrious negro will gather five bush. The national importance of this

couraged by the example and advice of some of of the last winter and spring on that Island for of good coffee. It is then spread upon extensive dryers made of stone and mortar. This process exactly resembles the mills in this country, where In a few cases, a machine of a very different construction is used; but it need not be described.

The pulp being removed, the whole is exposed to the action of a fan, and then of a sieve; after which the female slaves carefully pick out the may thus be cleaned in a day. In the opinion of

Internal Improvements.

The following remarks on the advantages of RAIL-WAYS," appear to fall most naturally under

enough to undertake to construct Rail-ways, but Clintons.

Thus the whole ground is thrown into squares, Observations on a General Iron Rail-way; or Land Steam Conveyance, to supersede the necessity of Horses in all public vehicles.

> Sin,-From the particular attention which the government and the public are now bestowing upon steam navigation, it follows, of course, that but yet unforeseen advantages, must also command general notice, if we may judge by comparison

and nightly enjoy the benefit of that luminous order to examine, impartially, into the present policy of our inland conveyance, every individual would soon be persuaded of the absolute necessifrom town to town throughout the united king-The trees generally blossom in February, and dom, yet, from the very general nature of this in the early part of May, and sometimes oftener; improvement, few persons seem sensible of its placed, is the one in May. Then a vast level of perseverance in a system where want of skill in surface, white as the drifted snow, is presented to the direction of all our roads, their accumulating

The practical economy of steam-power is, howl tories, and on board our packets, as to afford de-When the berries acquire a dark red colour, monstrative evidence of the numerous advantages

The national importance of this improvement ary Herald for September. It was furnished for els in a day; and a bushel in the pulp, fresh from cannot fail, in process of time, to attract univerthat work by a gentleman, who spent some part the tree, is expected to yield at least ten pounds sal attention, both at home and abroad, the great by steam packets afford the most perfect illustra- unnecessary horses, might be divided by the hold tion of this scheme; but however excellent the ers of shares in a General Iron Rail-way Company, present system of steam-packets may appear, the and to the numerous British Companies, which half the time. superiority of land steam-conveyance will be still would be established throughout the united kingmore apparent, as it unites, in a ten fold degree, dom. every advantage which steam-packets, canals, coasting-traders, and turnpike roads now yield.

The expense attending these four different modes of conveyance, compared with that of a general iron rail-way, must eventually rouse astonishment in every thoughtful mind, how our engineers, can still waste their time and the public money in delusive canal speculations, and on ing districts, the commerce of London must de- quired to superintend a gang of wagons on the the present miserable system of roads!-Why may not the same facility and dispatch be given heavy expense which attend the exportation or conveyance of the same freight by a canal, can on land as we now find in daily practice by steampackets? Let our engineers answer this simple the north, and in order to enable the metropolis our engineers should have so particularly directed question. By direct communication of land steamkingdom, and the present facility of crossing the south, every improvement of the northern ports, subject. I beg to refer your readers to my "Obchannels by steam-packets, we may confidently promise ourselves the certainty of thus performand persons, by the sole power of steam both by land and water.

By the establishment of a General Iron Railway, in a direct line, the distance between the populous towns and villages of the north on the most improved canal or public road, now affords, capital and the manufacturing districts, and the same terms as those resident there. principal cities, might be reduced one quarter, and in many cases, one third, instead of the ridiculously winding course the stage and mailcoaches now daily run. This remark is still more ble terms, instead of the intolerable price they tic features of canals and turnpike roads, so are applicable to canals, where distance between the now pay; the many disadvantages attending the the opposite extremes of economy and skill comcapital and all places of commercial importance coal trade in London are sufficiently apparent in bined, alike descriptive of the rail-way. is egregiously lengthened by the most extraordi- the expense of vessels, seamen's wages, protracted parily serpentine direction of almost all our canals.

The permanent prosperity which would arise to commerce from this rapid communication, Liverpool, and Leeds, might be conveyed within and Edinburgh within twenty-four; the ordinary

and economical principle.

As this alteration in the conveyance of vehicles by land will tend to improve all commercial connexions, by the approximation of the various branches of commerce and manufactures with their source, so in like manner would the domestic convenience of individuals residing in the vicinity of London be much improved, the immense population spread around this great city, going to and fro every day by the numerous stages, might be conveyed with greater personal accommodation and safety in one-half the time and at one-half the expense now incurred; the circum-thousand pounds; however, to guard against sent themselves against their introduction, need jacent country is particularly well adapted for a contingent expenses, let the sum be stated at but be stated to convince every one of the improrail-way in every respect, therefore I should have ced at the capital, as soon as at Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool; between these three places a rail-way is about to be laid down for the general introduction of land steam conveyance, and I hope, that the citizens of London will be zealous in promoting an object so highly benefi cial to themselves as well as to the whole country; if a public meeting were convened by the weal-

Had a rail-way been laid down instead of the Regent's Canals, the public in general, and the pense attending the construction and repair of merchants, would soon have acknowledged its su- canal boats, with all their multifarious tackle, periority, and the proprietors would not have men's wages, horses and their keep, must render had to repent of their subscriptions. London, the transport much dearer than by an improved most particularly, requires a new system of com-munication with the commercial and manufacturcline in consequence of the tedious delay and importation of merchandize here compared with only excite the astonishment of every one, how to hold its wonted rank, as the chief commercial their attention to this latter system in preference conveyance throughout the interior of the united city, it must carefully watch, and patronize in the to the former. For further information on this which are progressively gaining strength, and servations on a General Iron Rail-way," contain-rendering themselves independent of the capital. ing plates and maps illustrative of this plan, pubing the whole conveyance, or transport, of goods In every view of the subject, the city of London lished by Messrs. Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, would reap the greatest benefit from this project; the East and West India merchants, indeed all

supplied with coal, from the inland collieries as improved rail-ways. Indeed, as wasteful expen-well as from Newcastle and Shields, on reasona-diture and want of skill are the only characterisvoyages, insurance, tonnage dues, light dues, would answer every purpose required by the in-lighterage, &c. and it should also be remembered, tercourse of the country, and clearly prove that that vessels in this trade, generally, I believe, re- the vast expenses now incurred by the employwould soon be felt in every corner of the united turn from London in ballast, whereas coal-wag- ment of horses, are totally unnecessary; it will kingdom; the mails from London to Manchester, gons coming to London on rail ways might be scarcely be credited that a stock of 100,000 horcertain of lading, on return, to all the populous ses renewed every four years, will cost, their the space of twelve hours, and those to Glasgow districts through which they would pass. One keep and interest of capital included, in the course gang of coal-wagons, carrying the full freight of of twelve years, no less than thirty-four million stage-coaches, caravans, and vehicles, for the a vessel, might be forwarded from Newcastle to seven hundred thousand pounds. conveyance of every description of merchandise, London in three days, by the simple expense of might also be transported on the same improved one steam-engine; but the manifold benefits which the employment of steam-power, will be obvious this measure would throw open to the general to every one when it is mentioned, that one steamcommerce of London, and throughout the interior of the united kingdom, can only be justly appreciated when they become universally known carrying twice the luggage and number of pasand understood.

> capital required for a rail-way, in order to show least fifty hours time for the performance of the the feasibility of this scheme, and on this head, journey. if we reckon each single rail-way at two thousand will allow to be the utmost extent; the distance

pounds capital stock.

Taking, for a calculation, the number of chaldrons of coal annually consumed in London to objection which cannot escape any person's obthy merchants and capitalists of the metropolis, amount to two millions, and reckoning the toll to servation, namely, that no steam-engine could be in order to canvass the relative properties of this be levied upon each chaldron per rail-way at five suffered on the common turnpike road, without scheme, the example would soon be followed in shillings, for the whole distance from Newcastle endangering the lives of individuals, as no horse, all parts of the kingdom, (for it is only through to London, this branch of commerce alone would generally speaking, would pass these terrific mathe most candid and most impartial examination yield a revenue of five hundred thousand pounds into the effects likely to result from the adoption of to the proprietors of the rail way, without taking likely way of success is to form our road, that it

facility and economy in our daily communication puully squandered away in purchasing and feeding tribute a three-fold toll to what is now paid on turnpike roads, and still convey goods and per sons at one-half the present charge, and in one-

> The experience already had of our canal-conveyance cannot fail to convince every impartial reader, after due observation, that the heavy exrail-way, which so peculiarly combines both eco-nomy of time and of labour; the few hands rerail-way, compared with those employed in the servations on a General Iron Rail-way," contain-London.

Every day's experience serves, more and more merchants of London, might negociate in the to convince me that no conveyance which the can be compared with this simple mode of con-The inhabitants of London might be regularly veyance; the application of mechanical power on

Steam carriages, on the plan now proposed.

The great saving which might be effected by engine would, on an improved rail-way, draw from London to Edinburgh, three stag ecoaches, (each sengers of ordinary coaches) in thirty hours, It remains only to know the exact amount of which now require three hundred horses, and at

Whatever attempts may be made to bring steampounds per mile, and allow two rail-ways for ve- carriages, or other mechanical vehicles into use hicles going down, and two rail ways for those re on the ordinary turnpike roads, few of the nuturning, the whole sum, per mile will be eight merous obstacles and inconveniences which pretwelve thousand pounds per mile, and this I think priety of such a measure; these new steam-carthought it is likely for the plan to have commen the most experienced engineers and surveysor riages on descending the steep hills of our ordinary turnpike roads, would, on the slightest accibetween Newcastle and London, in a direct line, dent happening to the machinery, be dashed to will be about two hundred miles, which, at twelve pieces; the small weight drawn by one steam. thousand pounds per mile, cost of the rail-way, engine, as well as the dilatory rate of speed, comwill amount to two million four hundred thousand pared with what the same engine might effect on an improved rail-way, is of itself sufficient to show the folly of the attempt. There is also another chines; therefore, it must be evident, the only this measure, that its vast importance to the nation, into account the numerous daily vehicles of every may be adapted for the peculiar construction of as well as to individuals, can be properly known description for the conveyance of persons, and of steam-machinery, by a perfectly even and solid and understood,) and the many millions now an merchandise of every kind, all which might condiminish the expense of conveyance. To give the necessary encouragement to the rapid improvements of mechanical power, the common turn-pike roads should be left as they now are, with-other shot. out any further waste of public money in delusive schemes, and a perfectly new system of convey ance begun, more consonant with the spirit of the times, and better adapted for the immense intercourse and increasing traffic of this great commercial nation.

I remain, Sir, Yours respectfully, THOMAS GRAY.

Atotingham, 2d August, 1824.

Rural Sports.

[Another Partridge Match was shot last week at Hampton, only 56 birds were bagged; birds were scarce, and the match closed at an early hour .-The losers paid a good oyster supper; and as we were invited to partake of it, we shall say no more about the matter, but wish them more birds and better luck. The following extracts from the 725 partridges, 701 pheasants, 49 snipes, 6 wood "Annals of Sporting," show the number of game cocks, and 3492 rabbits, making in the whole 5548 killed at celebrated shooting matches in Europe.] -ED. AM. FAR.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING EXPLOITS .- To the Editor of the Annals of Sporting.

Sir,-As much interest has been lately excited in the Sporting World by the recent performances of Lord Kennedy and Mr. Coke, I beg leave to send you the following list of the most remarkable occurrences in this way that have taken place by seven gentlemen. for some time past.

which he killed five pheasants. This is the greatest individual performance on record. Lord Kennedy, in two days, bagged 132 brace; thus losing the wager by 41 brace. The exploit of Lord Kennedy in August, 1822, will be fresh in the recollections of the readers of these Annals.

In 1809, Messrs. Austin and Foster shot upon the manor of Fobsey-Magnus, in Cornwall, and killed, in the course of the day, 43 brace of birds.

In addition to his partridges, Mr. Austin killed of game during the last week in the season of 1807. killed, in the course of the day, 43 brace of birds. In addition to his partridges, Mr. Austin killed five hares and a water-rail. Both gentlemen used spectacles.

On the 3d of September, Mr. Lacey, of Wimborne-Minster, shot upon the manor of Verwood, Dorsetshire, which contains only 2500 acres, thirty brace of partridges, ten brace of hares, and 42 couple of rabbits. He commenced his day's sport with the rising sun, and closed it at four o'clock. He was attended by six servants and four couple

Lord Kingston made a considerable bet to shoot forty brace of partridges, on the 1st of September, on the manor of Heydon. He shot forty-one days' shooting has never missed. brace and a half.

In 1811, Mr. S. Clark, of Worlington, Suffolk, engaged, for a bet of fifty pounds, to kill and bag forty-seven shots out of fifty. He killed the first forty-eight, missed the forty-ninth, killed the fif-tieth, and continued shooting until he killed the ten following, making sixty shots with the loss of lively few. only one bird. As far as the art of shooting is concerned, this will be found superior to the exploit of Mr. W. Coke, as the latter missed a great number of shots: on the second day, for instance, he discharged 327 shots, bagged 180 birds, (pheasants included,) and, consequently, missed 147 shots. Some idea may be formed of the quantity of game on the ground chosen by Mr. W. Coke, ed (commencing with stags, roebucks, boars, fox from the circumstance that in one field of Swe-es, &c.) The emperor himself had the greatest dish turnips, of twenty acres, he bagged thirty number of shots, viz: 9794, of which 978 took Country.

with a less propelling power, and consequently brace. It may be also further remarked that he place in one day. S. A. R. la Princesse Charlotte missed more shots on the first day than on the second; so that, on a moderate calculation, it may be fairly presumed that he missed almost every

> A gentleman of Sussex, on the 2d of September, 1811, went on a shooting excursion into Norfolk, and, after pursuing his diversion for eleven successive days, made the following return:-

one forenoon, 36 hares, 35 cock pheasants, 18 rab- Casarte (640 of which were partridges) in a very bits, and one woodceck

On the 28th of January, 1812, John Mosely been bagged on the same manor.

In the same year (1812) there were killed, upon the manor of Riddlesworth, in Nortolk, 574 hares,

In 1811, when Lord Moira (Marq of Hastings) and several other shots of distinction were on a visit to Mr Coke, in Nortolk, the following were bagged in six days: 264 pheasants, 314 partridges, 29 woodcocks, 46 snipes, 283 hares, 371 rabbits; total, 1307.

In December, 1808, at Gipping, near Stowmarket, the seat of Sir John Snelly, 91 hares, 64 a single stalk, in Pennsylvania, I am induced to pheasants, and 101 rabbits were killed in one day publish the wonderful fruitfulness of Rye, which

The Duke of Rutland, at Chevely Park, attend-The return of Mr. W. Coke's shooting for two ed by his gamekeeper, killed 109 head of game. 55 grains each, making in all 3905 grains. This days was 173 brace of partridges, in addition to On the following day, all the sporting gentlemen very extraordinary stalk is preserved and can be and parkkeepers went out, and killed as much produced any moment. game as filled four one horse carts? The whole was dressed on the day of the Grand Jubilee.
In October, 1807, at Up-Park, Sussex, the seat

of Sir W. Featherstonhaugh, 501 brace of game were shot, from Wednesday morning, the 7th, to Saturday night, the 10th, by a party who came on

had a shooting party at Holkham, who killed, in three days, 1457 head of game.

In 1808, Mr. Coke and seven other gentlemen killed, in fifteen successive days, (Sundays excepted,) 1131 hares, 214 pheasants, 350 partridges, 883 rabbits, 30 woodcocks, 12 woodpigeons, three nipes; total 2863.

A Mr. Jenkins, near Petworth, in Sussex, has been known to kill 20 brace of partridges in a took them fairly as they happened; and in four

The last day which the unfortunate Louis XVI enjoyed in the field, he himself shot 572 head of game; but no mention is made of the number of shots which he missed. If, however, as a marks-

man, he was equal to his brother, Louis XVIII. the number of shots missed would be compara-

The shooting exploits of an imperial party from Vienna, in the Bohemian territories, in the year for twenty days, afford a curious record of slaughnames of the twenty-three sportsmen and shorts-

was in the field every day, on one of which she fired 889 times. Total shots, 116,231. Game killed, 47,950.

In 1788, a company of ten persons, in 3ohemia, fired in two days 12,090 shots, and killed only

3,650 head of game.

In Germany, during the month of November, 1797, Prince Lichtenstein and eleven other genkilled—partridges, 121 brace; hares, 18 brace; tlemen killed, in one day, when they were out fourteen hours, 39,000 head of game; it was of all sorts, but chiefly hares and partridges.

The Duke of Newcastle, accompanied by two friends, in Manton woods, near Bawtry, killed, in the king of Naples and Sir William Hamilton killed 800 head of game in the neighbourhood of Control of the control of

short space of time.

On an average, perhaps, not half the shots fired Esq. of Tofts, Norfolk, accompanied by eight are effective. Bad marksmen keep the balance triends, within five hours, killed eight partridges, even. Finally, it may be observed that the quan-12 hares, one woodcock, 28 rabbits, 275 phea-tity of game killed is not always a proof of supe-sants, amounting in the whole to 325, notwith rior dexterity; and even in the case of Lord Kenstanding that nearly 600 pheasants had before nedy and Mr. Coke there is great reason to believe that the former is the best marksman; on a recent occasion, he missed about every fifth shot, while Mr. Coke missed nearly every other.

A SHOOTER. Your's, &cc.

From the Bond of Union, published at Belleair, Hartford County.

MORE PRODUCTIVE STILL! Mr. Coale-Having noticed in your last, a statement of the remarkable yielding of wheat from grew on a farm on Deer-Creek this year, viz:-From a single root 71 perfect brades, averaging

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1824.

THE WESTERN SHORE CATTLE SHOW.

The Editor's attention has been so much engrossed during the week by the Agricultural Ex-At the latter end of October, 1807, Mr. Coke hibition, that he has found it impossible to prepare a detailed and satisfactory account of it.

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THE FIRST DAY of this grand annual Farmer's Festival passed most happily The weather was uncommonly fine, and the display of all sorts of domestic animals-specimens of crops, butter, domestic wines and household fabrics, &c. &c. altogether far exceeded any thing hitherto witnessed. The conviction of the great utility of these public agricultural displays, seems now to day at forty shots, without selecting the shots, but have taken fast hold of the public mind, and to pervade so extensively every part of the state, that gentlemen were attracted to this one from the most distant points. Not less than fifty Horses of superior quality and of different ages and classes passed under inspection. Nearly one hundred neat Cattle; a great number of Sheep, and the pens for Swine were so filled that it became necessary to erect many more after the exhibition commenced. Unexampled improvement was observed to have taken place in this class of animals. The great satisfaction expressed by all, enables 1753, beginning the 29th of August and continued us to congratulate the state on the permanent establishment of these shows, and the number of tered game; it contains columns, specifying the sales of stock of improved blood, evinces, that to them the Farmers will look hereafter as to a women, with the number and kinds of game kill-common market, where domestic animals of the ed (commencing with stags, roebucks, boars, fox highest grade of excellence will be sold and bought, and their blood diffused throughout the

THE SECOND DAY was occupied in the exami- by the side of their Fathers, in the cause of Amerination of Household Manufactures, which were can freedom, is associated with all they know attended to inspect and encourage them.

The samples of butter were more numerous than heretofore, and the quality will be proclaimed in the Reports of the Judges. The Ploughing Matches, with oxen and horses, were well con-

THE THIRD DAY, was above all interesting and honorable to our Association, as it was distinguished by the arrival and the good offices of the "NA-TION'S GUEST" himself, who came to give by his cheering and gracious presence, a spur to these peaceful conflicts of the plough, which, beginning in a spirit of generous and patriotic emulation, invariably tend to the promotion of the publick welfare. General LA FAYETTE, accompanied by the Honourable ROBERT SMITH, President of the Society, arrived on the ground about eleven o'clock. He was escorted to the field of Exhibition by Govenor Sprigg, at the head of a detachment of his well disciplined Volunteer Cavalry, and was accompanied by his estimable and the Committee of Arrangement; by W. W. SEATON, Esq. on the part of the Corporation of of the House of Representatives, and Col. EMO- LA FAYETTE. RY, of the Executive Council; with many Members of the Legislature of Maryland, and an honorable and numerous body guard of substantial of the American Farmer, formed themselves into her smile, and rewarded by her affection. sunburnt Farmers.

On his entrance, a long avenue was formed by

In a short time General HARPER, by appointfying, practical address; when he finished, the encouragement to the views of our association.

Chairman of the several Committees came for
It was a source of regret that Col. Powel, the source of regret that Col. Powel, to receive the trophies of their industry and skill, from the hands of the gallant, the disinterested SOLDIER OF LIBERTY, the veteran compa-nion of WASHINGTON, and the unvarying friend

It would be difficult to define the impression credit to them and giving universal satisfaction. made by this part of our ceremonies, as it would Here, for once at least, AGRICULTURE saw her importance recognised, and her dignity confirmed, calculated for 250 people. more than five hundred of her hardy sons, beheld the very man, the same LA FAYETTE, whose disinterested patriotism and chivalrous sacrifices*

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* In a late Agricultural excursion to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the Editor had the happines, to make by invitation, a visit to the residence of Mrs. Tilghman, relict of Col. Tilghman, one of the favourite Aids of Washington; when this venerable matron of the Revolution. full of grace and affability, and rising in the re-spect and affection of her friends as she declines in the vale of life, shewed him the original letter of introduction, brought by Gen. La Fayette to Col. Tilghman, from Mr. Carmichæl, then Secretary to our Commissioners in Paris, wherein he commends him to his best attention, as a young nobleman of the first family and best prospects in France,

from the slumbers of half a century, through mispheres. which a benignant Providence had preserved him, 4. The President of the United States—He has to realise the vision of his immortal compatriot, done a good day's work.—The flock which he has delight, the increase of his countrymen in num-dition is his pride and his reward. ducted, though on ground rather unsuitable, but bers, and in strength; enjoying all the means of bers, and in strength; enjoying all the means of national happiness, and all the resources of national happiness. al power and safety-appearing amongst us now to tence. give his benedictions, especially to the plough, more than ever, will be proud to follow the plough. shop, and the wharf, nearer together. It was, altogether, a spectacle so fascinating, so ing emotions as we can never hope again to wit-collected and turned to account. ness; how striking was the mixture of alacrity and diffidence, of pride, and of reverence, with which every one stepped forward to receive his 9. The Cow—The best emblem of premium, with the smiles and the good wishes of which she contributes most to create. one of the noblest champions that ever drew his sword in defence of human freedom! Let then ing, while he is preparing our best food. these premiums be inscribed "By the Agricultuthese premiums be inscribed "By the Agricultu- 11. The Farmer of La Grange—Let the grati-al Society through the hands of La Fayette," and tude of the sons of his fellow labourers in the field Son, and Secretary, by the Mayor of our City, let them be handed down from generation to ge- of our revolution, secure to him a rich harvest of neration, to be cherished yet more and more, until the time shall arrive, which God forever Washington; by Governor Barbour, of Virginia, postpone, that the American Farmer shall cease light gleams through the night of Slavery, and to sing at the tail of his plough, of LIRERTY and will increase to perfect day.

LA FAYETTE.

13. Woman—Heaven's best gift here below—

two lines, between which the General passed, most graciously shaking each one by the hand, the members, through which he passed to the and then, he was invited to a seat at the head of head of the enclosure, where plain and suitable the table, on the right of the President of the arrangements had been made for his accomoda- Society, supported by the Mayor and Doctor Kent. on his right, on the left of the President, sat the Came again in the last war, a victorious sword. Orator of the day, Governor Barbour of Virginia, Governor Barbour next rose, and after a fee ment of the Society, rose and delivered a very col. Emory, and other practical farmers of disable, eloquent, and highly instructive, and grati-

It was a source of regret that Col. POWEL, the ward and read their Reports, and the fortunate competitors being called, appeared, and passed through a large circle, formed by the members, our occasions, favoured us with his company and the soil gave. ous occasions, favoured us with his company and his judgment, was compelled by other engagements to leave vacant the conspicuous seat which had been assigned him.

The dinner, provided by Messrs. Watson & Harrington, was substantial and excellent, doing

When dinner was over, the following toasts, be to anticipate and describe its salutary effects, prepared by a committee appointed for that purinfavour of the general husbandry of the State, and the particular objects of our Institution. peated by George Cook, Esq. and by Col. J. G. peated by George Cook, Esq. and by Col. J. G. DAVIES, from the center and the foot of a table

> 1. Our Country—A store-house to which the family, be neglected by their father. world may resort, for the seeds of republican institutions, national independence, and private vir-

cultivation.

3. Our Country's Friend-the Nation's Guest -Like Washington and Cincinnatus, he beat his sword into a plough-share, when it was no longer wanted for the defence of liberty—with thirteen

Whereupon, Gen. LA FAYETTE rose and said, duce its like.
-that in his double capacity of an American pa- By G. W. triot and a practical farmer, he had the most af-fectionate acknowledgments to proffer for the ho-

The Seed of American Liberty, transplanted on the other Shore, oppressed, not destroyed, by every ten times more various than at any former exhibi- of their Country's Independence-there he stood, sort of European Weed-may it rise again, vition, and were much admired by the ladies who full in years, yet fuller in virtue, as if waking up gorous, and pure, and cover the soil of both He-

Franklin! and to contemplate with benevolent tended has increased and multiplied, and its con-

6. Roads and Canals-Which increase the proand to receive the benedictions of those, who now, ducts of industry, by bringing the farm, the work-

7. Household Manufactures-The National Saimpressive, so productive of strong and interest-lyings' Bank, where all the scraps of industry are

8. The Ox-Most useful in life, at the smallest

9. The Cow-The best emblem of abundance,

10. The Sheep-Which supplies our best cloth-

renown from the seed then sown.

12. The principles of Free Government-The

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By General LA FAYETTE-The Maryland Farmers: The plough-share, into which their sword, after the revolution, had been turned, be-

Governor BARBOUR next rose, and after a few appropriate remarks, delivered in his own impressive and eloquent manner, thanking the Society for their kind attentions, and declaring the peculiar pleasure which he always finds in the

the soil, gave—
The Agricultural Society of Maryland—Mar its liberal example be an object of universal imi-

By Capt. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH-The President of the Board of Trustees of this Society; Gen. CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton: whose absence, and yet more, his indisposition, we all regret.

By THE ORATOR OF THE DAY-Brother Jonathan's three daughters, Agriculture, Manufac-tures, and Commerce: Let not the first born, who nursed her younger sisters, and feeds the whole

By THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER The Ladies who sent their beautiful manufactures to our exhibition: Of such it may be said, as 2. Our Country's Father—His first care was of the virtuous woman in holy writ, "she looketh given to his country's safety—his second to its well to the ways of her household; and eateth not the bread of idleness."

By JAMES HOWARD-Our distinguished agricultural guest: Our country has richly profited by his practical knowledge of the drill system.
By the same—GEORGE W. LA FAYETTE—The

hatriotic son of a patriotic sire-like will pro-

By G. W. LA FAYETTE-The favourite motto of American and French farmers-Liberty.

By W. C. Somerville—Our government: May she always keep the beams of our ploughs, nours and gratifications conferred this day upon May she always keep the beams of our ploughs, him.—He begged leave to propose the following the beams of our ships, and the beams of our looms in motion; never forgetting that ploughs, shipe,

and looms, are like the sun, which, when shorn of his beams, sheds "disastrous twilight" on a na-

By AN OFFICER OF THE SOCIETY-Col. J. H Powel, whose excellent knowledge, like his excellent stock, is diffused through the country for the improvement of its best interests.

By MR. CHUBB, of Richmond-Our mother earth -Like fair woman, the source of our greates joys, if treated with tenderness and attention.

By JAMES HOWARD-Mr. Le Vasseur : " Nos ritur a sociis."

By MR LE VASSEUR-Preceded by brief and pertinent remarks, in the French language, interpreted to the company by his companion and and gratification at the civilities which were here, and every where extended to him as the friend of Gen. La Fayette-The Maryland Farmers, who know how to use the sword as well as the plough

By H. V. Somerville-Agriculture: The favorite pursuit of Washington and La Fayette, who like Regulus of old, preferred the cultivation of their farms, to the command of armies.

the heart of every man its altar.

By Isaac Munroe. — The Presidential plough ing match: Let the best ploughman have the premium.

By J. S. WILLIAMS-The products of the seed which our guest assisted to sow in our Revolution, they have well repaid his labours,

By ROBERT RIDDLE—Agriculture, ancient and honourable: Productive of peace, independence and plenty-its pursuits are alike innocent, useful and happy.

By D. Janifer-The State of New York: In Internal Improvements, may the State of Maryland follow her example.

Agriculture's friend, De Wit Clinton-at whose command mountains melt away, rivers turn from their accustomed channels, and plenty, from her copious horn, poureth abundance over the land.

'76, helped our Fathers to beat and drive off the mischievous Bull, that broke into our national inclosures, to gore our people, and eat up their corn. Friends in need, are friends indeed.

By THE SOCIETY-Mr. Coke of Holkham, The friend of Farmers, the friend of Americans, and the friend of mankind.

By E. H. CUMMINS-The Maryland Agriculjoices rather in creating, than destroying, the comforts of life.

By G. W. WARFIELD.—General La Fayette, second to Washington in the hearts of our countrymen: may he live to see his beloved France as of, for extraordinary success in the production of free and as happy as he now finds his children in America.

By G. HOWARD .- Commodore Porter-ready and able, with pen or sword, to adorn the li-terature, and defend the honour of his country called now to plough the ocean, he cannot as hereland

The memory of Col. John Taylor of Virginia,

the great American "Arator?"
By J. S. SKINNER - General S. Van Ransellear; his heart leads and his means freely follow, in the ways of publick usefulness.

The following was offered as the parting toast by Dr. GRAFTON DUVAL, of Frederick-Speed the Plough.

The company then separated with a general sentiment of gratification and good wishes for the success of the society.

Early in the evening the General visited the Theatre to witness the performance of the favou-rite play of General Washington, the School for Scandal, and never was play better performed. All exerted themselves to please and all succeeded. Mr. Warren, in Sir Peter Teazle, was great in the great point in which great playing consists:
he was exactly true to nature. When the point of the play was developed in the screen scene, the General with his suite, retired to meet a a large party of Ladies and of Agricultural Gentlemen who had been brought together for the occasion, at the house of the Editor of the American Farmer, and afterwards visited at the residence of R. B. MAGRUDER, Esq. the daughter friend, G. W. La Fayette, expressive of his thanks and family of his old companion in revolutionary scenes-General STRICKER, the soldier of two wars, and the patriot of all times.

> Thus psssed the day ever memorable hereafter in the annals of Agriculture, as having been dedicated by American Farmers to the entertainment of the Farmer of La Grange.

It was not until an hour since, that we could take pen in hand to give even this hasty record of By H. Schroeder-Liberty, genuine rational its incidents, and as it was necessary to transcribe tiberty: May the universe become its temple, and all the volunteer toasts, allowance is solicited for the heart of every man its altar.

> The reports of the committees, with their awards, and the names of the fortunate competitors will be given in our next-if possible.

The Editor was last week absent when the Farmer went to press, and has been this week so much occupied in arrangements for the Cattle Show of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Western Shore, that it has been impossible. for him to attend, strictly, to his more immediate editorial duties. Of the Show at Easton, he has not had time, and he fears will not, to give, even a sketch. He much regretted that the hospitality, and kind attention, which characterise that refin-By W. F. REDDING-The Foreigners who, in ed portion of our State, was not enjoyed by a greater number of gentlemen from the Western Shore. Those who did go, will ever remember, with pleasure, the kindness with which they were welcomed, and the civilities with which they were entertained.

The tokens of skilful industry and of improvement, we must in justice say, were most witnessed in those departments of domestic economy which necessary, as persons wishing such an establish-fall, especially, under the superintendance of the tural Society, patrons of the noble art; that re-LADIES.

the domestic animals reared for labour, or con- purchaser. sumption, nor many claims put in that we heard staple crops, the display of Household Manufac tures of the most useful description, and the great number of samples of butter, pure and beautiful, to John C. Weems. in this opinion we are justified by the concurrent impression of others, who had witnessed exhibitofore, award the premiums for ploughing our tions of a similar kind in all the Eastern States. We have only time to add a particular impression that was made on our minds by this department of the exhibition at Easton; to wit: that if the young ladies have borne a part in the superintendence or hieles -Extraordinary Shooting Exploits. -Western Shore manufacture of these elegant productions, the man Cattle Show. -Editor at Remarks. -Toasts, &c. -Easton Cattle Show. -Prices Current, Advertisement, &c. ingenuity, and taste, with the fine qualities with which they are usually associated, need be at no loss where to seek and to sue for an help mate, whose good management shall cause it to be observed,-" Her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the Elders of the land!!

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

CAREFULLY COLLECTED RVERY THURSDAY FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Flour, Howard-Street, \$5 a \$5.25—do. wharf, \$4.624—Wheat, red, 90 a 95—Lawler, do. 90 a 95 cents—best white, S1 a \$1.06—Corn, white, 36 cts.—Yellow, do. 37—Rye, 37—Oats, 24—Whiskey, 27—Apple Brandy, 25—Clover Seed, white, per 1b 371 cts.-Red do. per bushel, \$4-Saplin, do. \$5.75—Timothy, \$2.50—Orchard grass, \$2.50—Herds grass, \$2—Herrings, No. 1, \$2—No. 2, \$1.75—Hay, per ton, \$10—Leather, best sole, 24 a 27 cents—Feathers, live, per lb. 32 cts.—Cotton, Louisiana, 16 a 18—Georgia, Upland, 15 a 17— Alabama, 13 a 15—New Wool, 30 a 35—Merino full blooded, 35 a 40-3 do. 30 a 35-1 do. 25 a 28 -Common, 20 a 25 cts.-25 per cent more when well washed on the sheep and free from tags-Turpentine, \$2 a 2.25-Coal, pit foreign, 40 cts. -Virginia, pit, 20 a 25 cents-Susquehannah, do. \$6.50 a \$7-Lime, bushel, 30 a 33 cents.

A Farm on Elk-Ridge,

FOR SALE.

My presence being required on my estate at West River, I will sell the Farm whereon I reside, five miles from Ellicott's Mills, four miles from Owens', one mile from Oakland, and about nine miles from Worthington's, near Elk Ridge Landing, where the Baltimore price is always given, I believe, for grain; -by the way of Ellicott's it is THE EASTERN SHORE CATTLE SHOW. fifteen miles from Baltimore, fourteen miles by Elk-Ridge Landing, and about twelve miles by a way that is to be opened in the spring to Fridge & Morris' Fictory, and twenty six miles from Washington City: the roads being turnpiked renders it very convenient for marketing. It adjoins Doctors Thomas, and Stockett; and Geo. Cook, Larken Dorsey, Samuel Brown, and John W. Dorsey, Esqs. and in sight of twelve or fifteen others, the most respectable inhabitants-In fact, for health, beauty, and society, no situation can be more desirable. The farm contains about four hundred acres, is now in good order, and with the use only of clover and plaster, capable of being made one of the best in Maryland. It can be divided into eight fields, each to have water running through it. The Dwelling is newly finished, (brick and ruffcast, 52 feet by 42, with four rooms below and five above, and good cellars under the whole) A further description is considered unevery way suitable to the times, and will make While no great improvement was discernible in the payments in every respect convenient to the

JOHN C. WEEMS.

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The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, will please to publish this in their papers for three weeks, and send their accounts

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Nos. 34 and 5.—Formation of a Royal National Bath Company.

Report of the Charleston Agricultural Society.—Coffee plantations in Cuba.—Observations on General Iron Railways; to supera-de the necessity of Horses in all public versity.

Printed every Friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Marke and Belvidere street, Baltimore; where every description or Book and Job Printing executed with nearness and despatch— Order from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with pro-per directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Ba-tumore.

AGRICULTURE.

[Our last number contained a brief, and general view, of the late CATTLE SHOWS, held by the "MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY", on the Eastern, and the Western shore of the State.

The present number contains the Reports and Awards of the Judges for the Western shore .-The proceedings of the society on the Eastern shore would have been entitled to precedence in the order of publication, as they were precedent in the order of their occurrence; but that they did not reach us until Tuesday last, and then only in part, through the Easton Gazette. They shall be recorded as soon as possible. In the mean time, we pray the forgiveness of those who have favoured us with valuable original communications; assuring them that their favours are justly valued, and will be turned to the best account. Besides these original communications, then in an entirely neglected condition; that its been his confidence in its efficacy, that he has tient to lay before our readers, fully persuaded which a long course of bad culture had productive and the farm was a state of perfection, if possible, he adopted the use of that all powerful agent lime, and such has been his confidence in its efficacy, that he has which a long course of bad culture had productive and tient to lay before our readers, fully persuaded which a long course of bad culture had producthat they will contribute to maintain for this jour- ed; that it was almost without enclosures; that nal, that character for utility, which it owes ex. every where briars and brambles presented them clusively to the ability of its correspondents, and selves; and an immense quantity of stones; all the partiality of its friends.

ums by General La Fayette, Dr. James Smith, a encounter, to bring it to a state of productiveness, member of the Society, presented him with a member of the Society, presented him with a proprietor to the appellation of a good agricultule steep, and swine; all of which are kept in giving a concise account of such improvements in the art of Vaccination made in this country, as Col. Bosley, however, have effectually overcome are said to be not yet known in Europe; accompanying his letter the Doctor also presented the bining the adventure of a farm com-General with a perfect specimen of the Vaccina, bining the advantages of permanent improve- But these are defects, which are too common and a convenient aparatus of new construction for performing the operation for the Kine Pock; all which was most kindly received.

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Dr. Smith expressed his wishes that the benefits of these improvements should be extended through General La Fayette, to the citizens of his native country; to further which benevolent design, the General expressed his entire willingness; returning his most cordial thanks for the appearance and deep ravines, returning his most cordial thanks for the advances made—the subject of Vaccination of Vaccination advances made—the subject of Vaccination of Sample of S being one in which every friend to humanity was deeply interested.

A most curious, and pleasing exhibition, and particularly worthy of notice in our Domestic Manufactures, was not, we regret, adverted to in our last. It was the four little girls under the care of Mr. Bernahrd, who has lately established a Silk Button Manufactory in this City, on the philanthropic plan described in our 35th number. These girls, the youngest of whom is only eight years of age, worked, sang, and amused themselves, not as if they were performing a labour, but as if it was a part of a Fete. The concourse assembled on the ground were delighted with instructions, to be apart from selfish consideragirls with a set of buttons, a watch chain and a proper here to remark, that he had to haul nearly highly useful at once to the tassel for his cane, which he received with the all the rails on his farm, to the amount of 60,000, ral and financial interests.

Your committee were pr suring them he would wear their present, and that they would never be forgotten by him.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

on the 13th instant; owing to the distance at this he has been careful in converting every thing which the judges reside from each other and other circumstances, two only of the judges attended: whereupon, they appointed J. M. Wise, and proceeded forthwith to make an actual and minute inspection of the existing condition of, and growing crops on the premises; and to ascertain by the best evidence within their reach, the situation and capacity of the farm in question when it came advantages of an improvement at small cost; and

into the possession of its present occupant.

For the evidence on which they ground their report, independently of their own observations and opinions, your committee refer to the documents and vouchers herewith exhibited.

Your committee have ascertained from Col. Bosley, and the corroborating statements of some have favoured us with valuable original commu- of his neighbours, that he has had the farm in of which combined, indicated to the purchaser Immediately after the delivery of the premi. the great labour and difficulties he would have to ments, judicious arrangements, and a neatness of throughout the State, and are the more remarka-culture so pleasing to the eye. Its every part in-ble on a farm recommended to the attention of dicates the closest attention to that character of the Society, by so many other proofs of indeneat and economical husbandry, so highly desira-fatigable industry and sound judgment. His ble in all agricultural establishments.

> and grain, clean and flourishing, which so completely cover them. Your committee were highly gratified with that admirable system in the management of this farm, the soul of every improvement, under which time is taken "by the appearance and excellent condition of a young or the soul of the so eight miles.

Col Bosley's views of agricultural improvement, farm in the year 1816, amounting to \$6,502 27fixing as its basis the principle of a liberal return \$2,378 4 of which was the amount of hay sold; and to the soil, which reason and experience, as well though your committee well remember, the very as late writers, have so highly approved. Instead favorable prices which contributed to nake this CULTIVATED FARMS.

of taking every thing from, it has been his object large receipt, yet an inspection of the quantity to offer it every inducement for its gratitude, by sold, indicated how greatly the soil had been improved award the premiums offered for the best culti-ed, that the usual practice of exhausting the soil, ment made in that short time, on a farm so misevated farm, report:

That, according to a request made by Col. Nichalds, in Baltimore county, they made a visit of inspection to his farm which should ensure a future fertility—to effect ago, and many of our valuable citizens were seiling Vol. 6.—37.

to manure, and instead of permitting his cattle to graze his meadows, he has allowed the vegetable matter to undergo a decomposition, favourable to its future fertility.

It is by these means, that the clover and plaster system will be an invaluable treasure to Maryland, affording to those of slender means, the it is the consolation of every well wisher of the interests of this State, to know that the greatest portion of its lands is highly susceptible of improvement by this course. Indeed, while Col, Bosley pursued the clover and plaster system, his expense of bringing the soil to a state of productiveness, was such only as to prove to your committee that it will be in the reach of almost eve-Col. Bosley, therefore, has never kept a great stock of domestic animals.

Your committee deem it their duty to notice, according to their judgment, a defect in the management of Hay-fields, by a comparative neglect of the means at once so simple, and so indispenviews now are to increase the number of his do-Your committee were also forcibly struck with mestic animals, and yet more to improve their the appearance of the high and steep accivites of quality; and for this purpose he intends to make flourishing appearance, and the crops of grass your committee hope, Col. Bosley will be enabled

forelock," and provision is made for all work, and chard, the disposition on the part of the propriesuitable work provided for all seasons; a system tor of this estate, to cultivate that valuable and which turns to advantage the very obstacles which indispensable appendage to a well cultivated originally threw such difficulties in the way of im-farm. There is no class of men who can, with so provement; the ravines which have been closed; much reason, be considered independent as the the fences which are built on such permanent American farmers; and it should be their duty, foundations, and the fine roads through his farm; therefore, as it certainly will be their pleasure, to all which the stone which had hitherto obstruct- to bring within their reach, not only the substanthem-and the Nation's Guest was greatly pleased at a view, which spoke the manner of Mr. B's. Bosley's untiring exertions to have his farm comment of the culture of all the pest kinds of fruit, The General was presented by the little lettery enclosed, and to shew how great was the and especially such as will afford the means of sublabor necessary to effect that purpose, it may be stituting fermented for ardent liquors, will be proper here to remark, that he had to haul nearly highly useful at once to the promotion of our mo-

Your committee were presented by Col. Bosley Your committee were also much pleased with with an account of sales of the products of his

which would more amply remunerate their labors necessary to arrive at a just and satisfactory re- an half bushels,—and also to a crop of potatoes culthe improvements on this farm, and on many oth- sult; and the facts and information thus obtained tivated by Mr. Jacob Councilman, of Baltimore ers in this State, establish the pleasing truth, that emergetic industry, well directed, will secure from a soil, naturally kind and susceptible of improvement, that reward which will amply satisfy the each other, and men of sound judgment, who ricultivator. Possessing a climate so mild and generally favorable to health, containing in its bosom a commercial city, which is already the great mart of trade; our State will, in a few years, protected by the mistor and information thus obtained tivated by Mr. Jacob Councilman, of Baltimore country, on 113 square perches of land, the produce of which was two hundred and fifty bushels, our studies and men of sound judgment, who will amply satisfy the each other, and men of sound judgment, who ricultivator. Possessing a climate so mild and generally favorable to health, containing in its bosom a commercial city, which is already the flection on other Maryland farmers, there being great mart of trade; our State will, in a few years, no competition, we believe that it gave very general satisfaction, from the known excellence of the disposal of the Committee there has improvements which will call into life his management, and the present high condition been no applicants. important improvements which will call into life his management, and the present high condition been no applicants, its abundant resources. And your committee be- of his once impoverished and unproductive estate. lieve, that the judicious measure adopted by the Trustees, in offering premiums for the best cultivated farms, will be the means of exciting that The Committee on Crops award the premium noble rivalship which will rescue many farms of a Silver Cream-pot, for the best 20 acres of from a barren condition, and their owners from Timothy hay, to James C. Gittings, of Baltimore ruin. Your committee cannot refrain from the County, for a field of 20 acres of Timothy, which expression and the satisfaction they feel, in com- produced three tons and 12 Cwt. to the acre. mon, they are sure, with their fellow citizens, in the flattering prospects which are appearing in their 10 acres of Indian Corn, it is recommended our exhibition, to wit:—The impropriety of commative State, through the exertions of her own should be conferred on Robt. N. Carnan, Esq. of the board of trustees; for example—the trustees native spot, with all its strong associations, when not come within the terms attached to the pre- after mature discussion adjust and settle the scale they discover every day some new and encour- mium) for a field of 7 acres 1 rood and 39 perch- of premiums; they decide that it would be a aging inducement to attend to its cultivation.

Your committee regret very much, that there should have been no competition for the premium Should have been no competition for the premium of a Silver Soup Ladle, for the in question; as, from their personal knowledge of the state of agriculture in several counties, they are warranted in saying, that there are many farms which would do great credit to their proare warranted in saying, that there are many which farms which would do great credit to their proprietors, and the details of whose agricultural plans, would no doubt be highly useful to the interests of agriculture in general. In conclusion,
your committee beg leave to state, that they consider Col. Bosley as entitled to much credit, for
Thomas B. Dorsey, Esq. of Anne Arundel County, 15 barrels the acre on 8 acres of corn, when the
having been the first in Maryland, owing as they having been the first in Maryland, owing, as they as appears by the subjoined statement shewing trustees had decided that none should be given suppose, to the novelty of the proposition, to chal the comparative merits of the five hogsheads belenge investigation of his course of cultivation longing to each, comprehending the nett weight, mean to urge any objection to the merits of the and its results. Finally, they award to Col. Bosley the premium of a Silver Tankard, value of \$50, due to his great industry, and his good example of Mr. B's 5 hogsheads . economy and sound judgment in the management Mr. D's 5 hogsheads . of his estate-evidenced alike, by its appearance and its products.

CALEB BOSLEY,

\$30, for the best cultivated farm not under fifty acres.

Note on the Report on Farms. premium offered by the Society, as well in amount potatoes, besides those that were not suitable for as in reference to the object; great caution, there market, and used in feeding pigs; it being the profit bestowment, and it should never be the reward of the control of the regulations of the society.

The premium offered by the Society, as well in amount potatoes, besides those that were not suitable for market, and used in feeding pigs; it being the profit bestowment, and it should never be the reward of the control of the regulations of the society.

The premium offered by the Society, as well in amount potatoes, besides those that were not suitable for market, and used in feeding pigs; it being the profit between the prof bestowment, and it should never be the reward of equivocal or common merit. For this object, the judges should reside near to each other, in a ceneconomy; with talents to prepare a good report, and the prudence to award the prize to him who

ments, by—yet greater expenditures.

The names of the judges should be early and land 28 yards by 140 in extent,— ess than an acre.

The premium, should be required to give notice by the first day of February, to the Corpession of the continuous states of the continuous states of the premium of a Silver Soup Ladle, for the second best station, quick draft, a Can valued to the premium, should be required to give the first day of February, to the Corpession of the continuous states of the states of the second best station, quick draft, a Can valued at \$15, to Gen. C. Ridgely, of H. for Oscar.

The premium of a Silver Soup Ladle, for the best station, quick draft, a Can valued at \$15, to Gen. C. Ridgely, of H. for Oscar.

The premium of a Silver Soup Ladle, for the best valued at \$10, to Thomas Haines, of Frederick to the acre, is awarded to Robt.

The names of the judges should be early and land 28 yards by 140 in extent,— ess than an acre.

The premium of a Silver Soup Ladle, for the best valued at \$10, to Thomas Haines, of Frederick to the acre, is awarded to Robt.

The names of the judges should be early and land 28 yards by 140 in extent,— ess than an acre.

The premium of a Silver Soup Ladle, for the best valued at \$10, to Thomas Haines, of Frederick county, for Fox Hunter.

The the best station, quick draft, a Can valued at \$15, to Gen. C. Ridgely, of H. for Oscar.

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The names of the judges should be early and the continuous states of the premium of a Silver Soup Ladle, for the second best station, quick draft, a Can valued at the judges, and they can then confer as to the of 640 bushels per acre, on a field of six acres. most convenient and proper time during the next The Committee draws the attention of the So-summer and fall, for making their tour of inspecciety to a crop of corn of Dr. Moore Falls; the blet valued at \$10, to Mr. Barthelow, of Frede-

their estates in Maryland, to go in quest of lands plan for developing the information that may be per acre of unshelled corn; of shelled, sixty and

ON CROPS.

The Committee on Crops award the premium

The premium of a Silver Goblet for the best 15 barrels to the acre.

average sales per 100, and nett proceeds.

nett proceeds. nett wt, pr 100. \$31,80. lbs. \$1257,20. 3653. 30,75. 1124,45 Difference in favour of B. 313. 1,05. 139.75.

The Committee recommend that a premium of

The premium of a Silver Butter Boat, for the

The premium of a Silver Can for the best acre of parenips, not less than 300 bushels per acre, is recommended to be conferred on John Mercer, tral position, consisting of not more than three, Esq. of Anne Arundel County, for a crop of 631 ty, for the "best Stallion over three years of age, and they should be men of sound judgment, great bushels, the produce of a piece of ground 27 adopted to the saddle," a Silver Can valued at 15 practical experience, with a habit and a love of yards by 146 in extent, rather less than an acre as required by the terms attached to the premium.

The premium of a Silver Can, for the best makes the safest and most profitable application crop of one acre of Carrots, not less than 200 Anne Arundel county, for his gray horse Grand of his labour and capital, rather than to him who bushels,—in like manner it is recommended that Bashaw. it should be conferred on John Mercer, Esq. for a For the best Stallion, quick draft, a Can valued crop of 675 bushels, the produce of a piece of at \$15, to Gen. C. Ridgely, of H. for Oscar. may make, great crops and splendid improve- it should be conferred on John Mercer, Esq. for a

tion-and can also arrange their queries and their average of a nine acre field was eleven barrels rick county, for Absolute

Signed, JOHN B. MORRIS, JAMES KENT, FRANCIS M. HALL, DAVID MURRAY.

17 Note on Crops.

Here again, we may take occasion to make some general remarks suggested by this report, and which are applicable to every department of es, which produced 111 barrels, rather more than misapplication of the funds of the society to give the premium to a crop of corn made on less than The premium of a pair of Silver Goblets for However, no argument is necessary to prove that for any crop on less than ten acres-we do not case in other respects-we dare say it is one of the least exceptionable departures that could have been taken from the rule prescribed—but it was a departure and therefore not justified, for if the committee were at liberty to give a premium for any less than ten, they might have given one to a crop on one acre, and this would lead to a scram-JOHN RIDGELY,
JNO. M. WISE.

No candidate offered for the second premium of genuine for the best cultivated farm not under fifty

The Committee recommend that a premium of Thomas B. Dorable among gardeners and owners of town lots, and livery stables, instead of promoting genuine comparticular merits of which have just been stated. The premium of a Silver Butter Boat, for the How is this to be obviated? By having a trustee best 5 acres of corn and potatoes is awarded to on each committee, or by requiring the reports David Williamson, Jun. Esq. for a crop of 301 This may be considered the most important bushels and 31 quarts of corn, and 371 bushels of morning of the third day, to be by them examin-

The committee on Horses award-

To Col. Thomas Hood, of Anne Arundel coun-

For the second best Stallion, do. do. a Goblet, valued at \$10, to Capt. Jacob Hollingsworth, of

county, for Young Lyon.

the breed of saddle horses, being of fine size and 24th Nov. 1824. very handsome; Mr. Lewis' colt, by Exile, and Mr. Joseph L. Smith's colt, by the same norse, calculated for the general use of the country, for carriage and gig; and Mr. Richardson's colt Young Corn Planter, powerful and active, calculated for slow draft. Dr. Grafton Duvall exhibited a very fine blood colt; and several other gen-

tlemen, horses that did them great credit.

CHAS. STERETT RIDGELY,

JAMES HOOD, of Jno. JACOB G. DAVIES.

Note on the Report on Horses.

We may take this case, as applicable to all the rest, to make some remarks on the appointment of judges. The difficulty consists, not in finding gentlemen who have all the talents and all the judgment necessary to inspire full confidence in their awards-it consists in getting such men to assemble punctually on the ground where the work is to be done.—Hence the practice of appointing, in each case, a much greater number than are necessary, in order to make sure of at least three to execute the business. It has occur-red to the Trustees, that this difficulty might be obviated by the appointment of persons in and near the city, every way qualified for the task; but they have been aware how apt such a course would be to subject their proceedings to the charge and the appearance of local partiality and influence; and hence they have chosen rather to run the risk of not getting a sufficient number to attend, than not to diffuse those appointments throughout the State—for they wish it to be regarded, as it is in fact, an association for the benefit of the agriculture of the whole state. To illustrate our meaning in this case, the Trustees adapted to our climate and usage; and the exselected, as judges of horses, and gave notice to them some months back, in writing, Nathan Luff-borough, Esq. of the District of Columbia, Col. J. Tayloe, ditto. C. S. Ridgely, James Hood, Frisby Tilghman, and J. G. Davies—all of them known in the State, to have owned, to have an eye for, and to be fond of good horses; of these, three only attended, and in some instances, out of eight or ten appointed, not more than one attended .- This explanation is made to vindicate both the rule of appointment, and the number appointed.

ON BROOD MARES.

The committee on Brood Mares make the

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following report, viz.—
1. Samuel H. Ridgley for his sorrel mare Virginia, is entitled to the premium offered for the best brood mare for the saddle.

2. To Henry Thompson they award the pre-mium offered for the second best brood mare for

the saddle, for his sorrel mare Mary

3. To Gen. R. G. Harper, for his bay mare Blossom, by Top Gallant, and now in foal, the premium offered for the best brood mare, for quick draft.

4. For this premium the committee is under the impression, that there was no mare offered deserving of premium, that came within the rules

and regulations of the Society.

5. John Ensor, for his bay mare (without name) and now in foal, is entitled to the first premium for the best brood mare for slow draft.

6. For this premium we award nothing, as it Stands precisely in the same way as No. 4.

There were however several other mares well in Maryland, was exhibited.

A number of other remarkably fine horses were worthy the notice of this committee, had they exhibited, particularly several two year old colts, not been excluded by certain regulations adopted for which no premium had been offered, the com-mittee can therefore only recommend them to the Mr. Howard, also a bay mare belonging to Mr attention of the breeders of fine horses. Mr. Jas. Fulton of Frederick, and a bay mare belonging to 500 dollars, and in one season he "cleared him-Hood's Young Friendship, calculated to improve Mr. Williamson.—Given under our hands this self."

> SAMUEL C. OWINGS. THOMAS HOOD.
> JOSEPH T. MITCHELL.

Note on Brood Mares.

A singular question arose in the committee, appointed on Brood Mares -- no other than this; whether a mare might be considered entitled to the premium, as a brood mare, that never had bred— It struck us, upon being appealed to, that there was about as much difference between a mare, and a brood mare, as between a salt box, and a box of salt-but as the point has been raised, and warmly contested, we suggest whether it may not be well for the Trustees hereafter, to require that the mare be exhibited, with one or more of her progeny? The excellence of a brood mare, depends on, whether she is a sure breeder; a breeder of good colts—and a good suckler upon keep not too expensive.

We should think it would be expedient hereafter, to offer premiums for the best COLTS, over a certain age, always having regard to the most judicious method of keeping them. At this Show, several very superior colts were taken away,

without premium.

ON ASSES AND MULES,

The committee appointed for the examination of Asses and Mules, regret, that notwithstanding the very liberal premiums offered for the best animals of this description, there was no competition for the honors intended to be bestowed. The committee have always entertained a high opinion of the utility and great importance of Mules to the farming interest of Maryland; the character of this truly valuable animal seems particularly periments made on their value and importance to agriculture, by the most judicious and experienced farmers, support their reputation for strength, economical keeping, and hardy longevity.

The only Ass entered for premium, is a Maltese Jack, named Knight of Malta, owned by Dr. Joseph N. Gordon, of Kent county, E. S. (Md.) This animal is represented by satisfactory certificates to be one of the most sure foal getters in the State, while his colts have the character of being generally well made, strong and docile.

The committee, therefore, recommend the which was the only Knight of Malta, as worthy the premium of a of the committee. Silver Tumbler, of the value of 10 dollars. And although no Mules were entered for premium, the committee were highly gratified in noticing several very fine ones belonging to Wm. Patterson, Esq. to which premiums were awarded last year; and they confidently indulge the hope, that the breeding of these animals is extensively increasing in the State, and that at the next exhibition the Society will be enabled to bestow on the fortunate claimants, the premiums so liberally designed for distribution.

JAMES SWAN, GEO. W. THOMAS, GEO. HOWARD,

Note on the Report on Asses and Mules. Were we required to select a proof of the ty, is entitled to the "Maryland Agricultural So-obstinacy and the improvidence of Maryland far-ciety's" premium, for his well broke young oxen, mers, without the least hesitation, we should say, of a silver can value of \$15. it is to be found in their failing to encourage and extend the use of Mules and Oxen. Here, for example, handsome premiums were offered for the best Jack and best Mules, and not one, bred

The Editor once owned one of the finest Jacke ever seen in any country, and stood him near Baltimore, and he did not cover one dozen mares.— He sold him to North-Carolina the next year for

For the Jack shewn now, equal to any in America, a gentleman offered \$300—yet who in Maryland ever raises a large jack for sale, though it would not cost \$50? Com. Jones has brought a very large Jack and Jennet from the Mediteranean, and has offered them for sale-he has, probably, not had a single offer, although every young one raised to good size, would, in the South, probably bring from 3 to \$500. What practical farmer in Maryland, ever was known to sell, voluntarily, a pair of large mules? Yet how few far-mers in Maryland will raise them, although every such pair, is worth at least two pair of horses !-What blindness! What infatuation!

ON CATTLE.

The committee appointed on neat cattle, re-

That the premium for the best bull over two years, of country or mixed breed, is awarded to Mr. Jacob Hollingsworth, of Woodly, Anne Arundel County, for his bull Boston. He is by Denton, a thorough bred, improved short horn bull from a cow of Devon blood:—That no bull

was offered for the second premium.

That no thorough bred bull of the improved short horned brees was offered to the examination of the committee, none of the Alderny breed, and that no bull worthy of distinction was offered,

of the Bakewell breed.

That of the Devon breed, there were several bulls of the required age, and that the premium is awarded to Mr. George Cooke.

The premium for the best bull of any breed between one and two years, is awarded to Mr. Charles Jessop, for a bull of mixed short horn breed, and the premium for the second best, to Mr. David Williamson, Jun. for a bull of the short horned breed.

The premium for the best heifer is awarded to Mr. Henry Thompson. for his red and white heif-er Fanny, by a Devon bull out of his dun prize cow. The premium for the second best to Mr. George

The premium for the best heifer under one year of age, is awarded to Mr. Henry Thompson, for his calf Sally, 5 months, full sister to Eliza, by a Devon bull out of an imported Devon cow, which was the only one offered to the examination

For milch cows no premium is awarded, because there were no certificates of milking, of the quantity of butter produced and of the keep for

thirty days, as required.

JNO. PATTERSON, Chairman,
JNO. H. POWEL, JNO. S. SMITH, CLOTWORTHY BIRNIE, CHRISTOPHER CARNAN.

ON OXEN.

The committee on working Oxen, after a careful examination of several fine yokes offered for premium, are united in the following report-

That Thomas P. Stabler, of Montgomery county, is entitled to the "Maryland Agricultural So-

THOMAS KELSO, ROBERT SINCLAIR, HENRY CARROLL, DANIEL KENT, PHILIP LITTIG:

ON SWINE.

The committee appointed to judge of Swine,

For the best Boar, over one year of age, a Soupladle, valued at \$10, to Charles W. Dorsey, for his Boar, about three years old, of mixed Parkinson and Genessee breed. This hog seems to com-bine superior form and constitutional hardiness, with the highest susceptibility to fatten at all

ages, and little propensity to mischief.

For the best Pig, under one year of age, a Gravy-spoon, valued at \$5, to John Sullivan, for his Pig, aged seven months, from a Peruvian Sow, and got by a Cobbett or Byefield boar, not known which. This pig combines the qualities of form and beauty, with sufficiency of size and aptitude for fatness for the use of the farmer.

For the best Breeding Sow, over one year, offspring to be shown, a Soup-ladle, valued at \$10, to F. D. McHenry, for his Sow, now carrying eleven pigs out of a litter of thirteen, of uniform size and value.

For the best Sow Pig, under one year of age, a pair of Sauce-ladles, valued at \$5, to John C. Moale, for his Sow Pig, of ten months old.

Remarks:-The committee feel very great pleasure in assuring the Society, that the exhibition of Swine greatly exceed their most sanguine expectation, when they recollect that at the last Annual Cattle Show, there were scarcely as many hogs offered for competition as there were pre-miums assigned; they cann but congratulate the Society in particular, as well as the State at large, on the beneficial effects which have resulted from our system for the promotion of agriculture and rural economy

The exhibition for this year is highly creditable. For, in addition to what has been particularized as worthy of premium, there were other stock of little less value and consideration. In making their several comparisons, the committee are conscious of their liability to misjudge, and feel the utmost diffidence in the correctness of their decisions. They are free to confess that many difficulties presented themselves in several instances in forming their judgments. A white boar, entered within the rules, by Mr. N. Hoskins, of the "Pennsylvania breed," 17 months old, the committee found to be a very fine animal, and well worthy of consideration; as was also a boar of Mr. D. Williamson, jr., and another of Mr. Underwood's; Mr. Stabler, of Montgomery, also showed some fine swine.

Mr. Underwood's pig, of the boar kind, is very worthy of notice. If not successfully competing with Mr. Sullivan's, he is but little inferior.

Judge Dorsey's sow, of fourteen months, is re-markably fine, and the committee only denied an as giving evidence of being an excellent stock .-Mr. Clap showed a fine sow, of the Byefield, Bakewell, and Duke of Bedford breed; but inas-much as this animal was the native of another

Washed wool, to be not less the um of 50 cents for each pound.

A parcel of very handsome much as this animal was the native of another State, the committee did not consider her within wool was exhibited by Mr. Patterson.

A parcel of very handsome unwashed Merino the farmer with independent comfort and luxury State, the committee did not consider her within wool was exhibited by Mr. Patterson. their pale of adjudication.

The boar and sow shown by Mr. Skinner, atpearance, and may be well calculated for a warm climate. Perhaps a cross might better fit them for this meridian. They are understood to be the nure English blood. the pure English blood.

GRAFTON DUVALL, Chairman, HUGH ELY ROBERT RIDDLE CHARLES W. DORSEY.

ON SHEEP.

The committee on SHEEP report,-

one pair salts valued at \$10.

rick County, the premium of one pair Salts va- premium cup, valued at \$10. lued at \$10.

3d. For the best pair of Merino Ewes, they award to Doctor Richard G. Stocket, of Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County, the premium of one pair of Salts valued at \$10.

4th. For the best pair of Ewes of any other breed, they award to Robert Sinclair, of Balti-miums for Fat Stock, respectfully report:more, the premium of one pair of Salts, valued at 810.

to but few in number. They were, however, the premium of a Goblet, valued at \$10, (and much gratified to find in those excellent forms which was designed for fat wethers) to Joseph

In their award for the second premium they conceived the Friesland Ram of Mr. Smith, from weight of carcass and fleece to be fairly

the premium of one pair of Sauce-ladies, for the fat hogs, exhibited as the property of Mr. A. Underwood.

Your committee cannot omit this occasion to fine form, and improving very perceptibly the fleece of the Bakewell. But no premium for lambs was at the disposal of the committee. serving of notice.

very limited. The Merino Ewes that offered for this premium presented the strongest evidences Cecil county, both presented to Mr. Gales by the of their purity. The pair, however, that carri- Editor of the American Farmer. At 11 months ed the premium, had the advantage over those old, these two hogs, kept on skimmed milk and exhibited by Mr. Patterson and Mr. Swartze, the offal of the kitchen, are believed to weigh on the score of size and fleece-but Mr. Patter. seven hundred pounds. And in every point, prove sons, it is proper to state, were unshorn lambs how much may be done by judicious mixtures of of last winter.

The committee had a second opportunity of testing the mixed Bakewell and Merino, by the exhibition of a pair of Ewes by Robert Sinclair, of Baltimore, to whom they awarded the 4th premium. The ewes, however, exhibited by Mr. Smith, of Frederick, merited and obtained the particular notice of the committee.

markably fine, and the committee only denied an by Mr. Skinner, attracted the notice of the com-have exceeded in variety and usefulness their award in her favour because she was not within mittee. They are a species with which they most anxious expectations. It is confidently bethe rule, which requires that "offspring should were not familiar. They have, however, been in lieved that no display of family manufactures in be shown." Mr Underwood's sow appeared also formed that this stock crossed on the Merino, the United States has ever surpassed that of the to great advantage, accompanied as she was by a large, as well as numerous family. Mr. Williamsfer in the Philadelphia Market. The committee to report; and the son's sow and pigs, also attracted much attention, mittee found no competitors for the 5th premium, committee are much gratified with this opportuviz: For the best fleece of one year's growth, nity of congratulating the Society on the continu-washed wool, to be not less than 8lbs. a premi-ed advancement of this department of their com-

tee (a fact not known to them at the time of assigning the premiums) that Mr. Barney brought 1st. For the best Merino Ram over one year them to this state for the purpose of disposing of old, they award to Samuel Brown, Jr. of Elk them, and has since actually made a sale of them Ridge, Anne Arundel County, the premium of to a gentleman residing in the State of Maryland one pair salts valued at \$10. 2d. For the best of any other breed over one cumstances, admitting such stock for premiums; year, they award to Joseph L. Smith of Frede- they take it upon themselves to award to him a

J. S. WILLIAMS, S. W. SMITH, REUBEN M. DORSEY.

ON FAT STOCK.

The committee appointed to award the Pre-

That, for the premium offered for the heaviest bullock, and for the best lot of fat wethers, not In their examination of the Merino Rams for less than six in number, no claimants appeared. the first premium, the committee were confined They, therefore, award for the two fattest hogs and qualities—the premium Ram exhibiting a fleece of very superior texture.

Gales, jr. Esq. of the District of Columbia; and the premium of one pair of Sauce-ladles, for the

entitled to it, over the other competitors. It acknowledge, and commend the zeal, which has would, however, be doing great injustice not to prompted Mr. Gales to contribute something on speak of the merits of some of the others. A every occasion, and at no inconsiderable expense, ram and ewe lamb exhibited by Mr. P. Chew, to the exhibitions of this Society, from a distance of Prince Georges County, and a ram lamb exhibited by Daniel Kent, Esq. of Calvert County. example as worthy of imitation to others, who Bakewell and Merino blood gave strong proof of look more exclusively to the soil for their livelithe value of the cross, preserving therein the hood, and reside much nearer to the scene of ex-

The Bakewell Ram from Hampton was well detitude to fat. They are stated to be the result of a cross between the black Cobbett sow and a boar The competition for the 3d premium was also of the large white English breed, which has been different bloods. All which is submitted.

JOHN KELSO THOMAS CURTAIN. JOHN RUSK.

ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The committee appointed to inspect and report on Domestic Manufactures were extremely The Tunisian broad tail Ram and Ewes, im-gratified with the beautiful and extensive exhiported by Capt. Jones, U. S. Navy, and exhibited bition of family industry and ingenuity, which mon profession, so admirably calculated to furnish

STAIR CARPETING .- The first articles which It now becomes the duty of the committee, and attracted the notice of the committee were seveone which they perform with great pleasure, to ral pieces of stair carpeting remarkably well gretted that the circumstance of their being rais but the piece manufactured by Mrs. Lucretia ed and owned out of this state, debarred them the Teakle was deemed most deserving their special privilege of conferring a premium upon them, notice. This carpet is a handsome well executed which they were highly deserving of. It having, imitation of the Venetian pattern, consisting enhowever, since been made known to the committed to the piece manufactured by Mrs. Lucretia or the piece or the

mittee therefore feel much pleasure in awarding of a staple article to our exhibition. to Mrs. Lucretia Teakle, for this specimen of her

designed figures, brilliant colors, and so well and tastefully manufactured, as to require much nicety of inspection to determine on their relative merits. well and permanently manufactured of wool, a submitted to the notice of the Society.

FLANNEL .- A piece of domestic flannel manufactured of merino wool and cotton appeared to ful industry. merit attention, and although no competition was made for the premium designed for this item of domestic utility, yet the committee have awarded to Mrs. Kennard, for the sample sent by her,

ed at \$10.

notice of the committee was a piece of drab cloth politely sent by Mrs. Doct. Allen Thomas, 32 inches wide, of a handsome shade, stout and well manufactured. This specimen of domestic industry deserves the approbation of the committee, and although the only piece of cloth offered, it is

KERSEY.-A piece of kersey was exhibited by offered the most liberal testimonies of its esteem the premium of a Gravy Spoon valued at \$8. for family manufactures of this description, yet STOCKINGS.—Several handsome pairs of stock tion. The committee would recommend to their brother farmers the utility of bestowing more attention on this branch of good husbandry, which if successfully or judiciously present. tention on this branch of good husbandry, which if successfully or judiciously pursued, furnishes the farmer with much comfort at a very small expense.—The committee are gratified with this opportunity of awarding to Mr. Stapler the premium designation of awarding to Mr. Stapler the premium designation of the value of \$2,—to Mrs. Copper for thread, to Mrs. Charlotte Harris and Mrs. Henry peared highly worthy of public patronage.

(Clove A pair of Lordon (12) and to Mrs. Sarah H. Hammond.

HEADLE.—A very ingenious invention used in weaving, and called Headle, made of wire was exhibited by — — — — of the Thistle Factory, and from well authenticated statements appeared highly worthy of public patronage. mium designated for domestic kersey, to wit :-

a Butter Ladle of the value of \$5.

These blankets are 3 yards long by 2½ yards wide; they were made by Mr. Edgar Patterson, at his several pieces of sail cloth which bore the minut blanket manufactory, on the Potomack, near Georgetown, for J. Mason, and of wool from his flock, of the precise fashion and texture of a pair of blankets made at the celebrated manufactory of Spanish wool blankets of Granier and fils at Montpelier, in France, brought from thence at Montpelier, in France, brought from thence are the minut several pieces of sail cloth which bore the minut several pi though in almost constant use since that time, yet the great perfection to which this department has in sufficient preservation to furnish the requisite arrived in the United States.

The committee that time, yet the great perfection to which this department has tion it was found impossible to bestow that mitten arrived in the United States.

PATENT LINT.—Mrs. Frances Jones offered terson has perfectly succeeded. The committee have never seen any thing, either foreign or do-have very highly recommended and in the united states.

They therefore recommend that have never seen any thing, either foreign or do-have very highly recommended and in the united states.

They therefore recommend that have never seen any thing, either foreign or do-have very highly recommended and in the united states. have never seen any thing, either foreign or do-have very highly recommended, and it appeared in future, measures be adopted by the Society by mestic, comparable to this specimen of family to the committee to be worthy of much praise as which each article intended for exhibition shall mestic, comparable to this specimen of family to the committee to be worthy of much praise as economy and comfort; and although the Society an article highly useful in the family of every have never contemplated a premium for this class ten days before the committee would particularly recommend the propriety of bestowing a discretionary honor on Mr. Patterson as a mark of its regard for the unparalleled perfection to which, flax most ingeniously prepared from the roughest which should not be the committee to be worthy of much praise as which each article intended for exhibition shall be lodged with the Society at least ten days before the Cattle Show, in order that they may be formed and arranged without showing the names of the manufacturers; which should not be retionary honor on Mr. Patterson as a mark of its regard for the unparalleled perfection to which, flax most ingeniously prepared from the roughest he has brought this particular art, and they are state to the finest condition for spinning, were of opinion that Gen. Mason deserves the thanks offered to the notice of the committee, and it is of the Society for the just appreciation he has formed of the objects of our association, as mani-process of this skilful preparation did not accompa-

COTTON AND WOOLEN COUNTERPANES .- Setaste and industry, a Silver Tumbler valued at \$10. veral varieties of cotton and wool counterpanes the committee, and they would respectfully invite

HEARTH RUGS.—Four different patterns of attracted the notice of the committee, and also the attention of the Society to the probable adhearth rugs were exhibited, all of handsome well many patterns of counterpanes of cotton entire vantages which might result from the immediate designed figures, brilliant colors, and so well and —Mrs. Mary Weillings' La Fayette counterpane encouragement of this ingenious preparation. of cotton and wool is deserving the approbation of the committee, and also Mr. Kelso's counter-Those politely sent by Mrs. Michel Maynard, pane of the same materials. Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Eliza C. Skinner and Miss Martha L. Reardon have done much honor to the taste and inge- counterpanes of cotton entire, and the committee don have done much nonor to the taste and inge-nuity of these ladies, and although the committee would suggest to the Society the expediency of have awarded the beautiful pattern exhibited by patronizing this useful fabric of domestic comfort were exhibited by Mrs. Stone, and —, all of have awarded the beautiful pattern exhibited by patronizing this useful fabric of domestic comfort Mrs. Ann Denny, 61 feet long and a yard wide, and neatness, no premium having heretofore been offered for their encouragement. The one exhi-Silver Ladle valued at 85, yet they feel it their bited by Mrs. Saltonstal was extremely beautiful. duty to confer much praise on all the patterns and she is considered as entitled to the thanks of the Society for the opportunity she, with other the committee were prevented from bestowing ladies, has afforded of exciting emulation by the that testimony of their admiration. display of such specimens of ingenious and taste-

DIAPER.—Mrs. Saltonstall, Mrs. Waggerman, Mrs. J. T. Mitchel and Mrs. Col. Hood offered several handsome varieties of linen diaper well show clearly to what perfection this branch of and which has been considered worthy of approbation, the premium of a Silver Tumbler valucalculated for family use, the examination of manufacture may be carried in Maryland. The specimen exhibited by Mrs. Waggerman appeared most worthy of the premium designed for the

> TABLE DAMASK .- Several very beautiful patspicuous and pleasing figures, admirably bleached and woven—The committee were much gratified and beauty.
> in noticing the samples offered by Mrs. Col. Hood,
> Mrs. Governor Stevens, Mrs. Daniel Marlin, and
> were exhibited, but the committee not feeling articles of domestic industry more tastefully manufactured. The specimens exhibited by Mrs.

N. R. for cotton.

DOMESTIC COTTON AND SAIL CLOTH .- Mr. BLANKETS.—A pair of blankets were sent for whitworth exhibited some very tasty and well from Miss Simmonds, with a polite request that exhibition by Gen. Mason, manufactured from manufactured patterns of domestic cotton of good they would present them to the Farmer of La merino wool, stout and of most excellent texture. figure and in excellent imitation of Ginghams,

well manufactured in every respect. The com-fested by his sending this excellent manufacture my the samples. The peculiar facilities which this preparation would afford when extensively adapted to manufactures, should merit the attention of

LADIES' VEILS,—Two veils, very beautifully worked by Mrs. H. V. Somerville and Miss Ann Eliza Lindenberger, were submitted, both of which were elegantly and ingeniously executed, and did infinite honor to the taste and industry of which were highly admired by the ladies who honored the Society with their presence-but no premium having been contemplated by the Society for such specimens of ornamental industry,

STRAW BONNETS .- Two samples of straw bonnets were offered, viz:-the one in imitation of Leghorn, the other of common straw-each of these articles were handsome of its kind, and Leghorn sample, exhibited by Miss Maffit of Cœcil, altho' it was manifestly deficient in whiteness.

STRAW BASKETS.—Some very handsome work-manship of Baskets and Mats were offered by terns of table damask were exhibited, of large, con- Mrs. Campbell, all constructed of variegated straw, and were much admired for their neatness

and although the only piece of cloth offered, it is considered worthy the premium of a Silver Can Mrs. Governor Stevens, Mrs. Daniel Marlin, and were exhibited, but the committee not feeling Mrs. Mary H. Moore, and have seldom seen such themselves competent to decide on the comparative merits of this truly valuable staple to good housekeeping, a committee of ladies with much Mr. Stapler of very excellent quality, and the Governor Stephens were deemed most worthy the committee regret that although the Society have honors of the Society, and for them they award of their duty; and after much examination and deliberate conference, the volunteer premium of

licately made, on which was stamped the name of La Fayette were handed to the committee Grange-the friend of universal liberty. The

which each article intended for exhibition shall

HENRY V. SOMERVILLE, D. JENIFER, RICHARD FRISBY. THOMAS ELLICOTT TOBIAS E. STANSBURY.

Note on Household Manufactures.

it not be well at an early meeting of the Trus-transportation. tees, to appoint a committee to frame a scale of premiums for this object? Let them embrace all of the most useful articles in the household way; and make the rule imperative, that the article shall be left with the Corresponding Secretary, at least one week, before the show; and let the committee arrange and examine them on the first day of the Show; and the ladies at-tend to inspect them on the next. In fact, we are sure it would be an improvement in this case, if ladies could be prevailed upon to award the premiums, as they are much better judges than gentlemen. This is, at all events, a branch of our he knows but little of the principles of human nature, who has not learned that when you interest the ladies, you touch the spring that influences, most powerfully, all the best feelings and energies of man.

ON IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

The committee appointed to judge of Implements of Husbandry, beg leave to state, that they have carefully examined the several objects presented for their consideration, and although they found many that were worthy of commendation, for their utility as well as their construction, there were few that had any claim to the merit of novelty in principle. Indeed, under the proper head of agricultural machinery, there was exhibited to them but one object that appeared to unite the double claim of originality and usefulness-the patent Cylinder Straw Cutter of Mr. Eastman, which they with confidence recommend to the patronage of the publick, as the most effisient instrument for that purpose that they have yet seen.

The same gentleman also presented for their inspection, a spinning machine, which they recommend as highly valuable, in enabling families to manufacture to advantage the products of their own estates, and award to the proprietor the first

premium, a goblet valued at \$10.

Mr. Chenoweth exhibited a Threshing Machine, which from the impossibility of testing its merits on the ground, the committee are not prepared to pass a positive opinion upon, but are disposed

to believe that it may be valuable.

Mr. Richardson presented for their examina-

tion a Refrigerator, which although especially constructed for the preservation and transportation of butter, the committee would recommend as well calculated for promoting the comfort and convenience of families.

There was also exhibited a Wheat Fan from Washington county, which although it has already been noticed with high commendation by the society, they cannot pass over without adding their testimony in its favor—it is known as Wat-

kins' Fan.

JOHN MERCER, EDWARD GRAY, W. B. BUCHANAN.

to award "a premium for the best barrel of Ci-der of the make of any preceding year, of the pure juice of the apple."

the exercise of any judgment on the matter, as gallon of juice two gallons spring or pump water; The Editor claims the credit of having been instrumental in offering a large portion of the funds of the Society for improvement in family domestic manufactures—and the effect has fully equalled the most sanguine calculation. Would

> The committee regret it was not in their power to award a premium for the best sample of domestic wine, as they had an opportunity of tasting some excellent specimens of that manufac-

Mrs. Ellicott, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Jonas McPherson, and Mrs. S. P. Walker, submitted some bottles of Currant Wine of their own manufacture; which, though varying considerably in their quality and flavour, were all excellent; -and whilst they indicate a great improvement in this branch of domestic labour, do great credit to the zeal and spirit of the ladies, who consent to become exhibition, that requires increased bounty and competitors, in this laudable attempt, to elicit attention, and more system and regularity; for he knows but little of the principles of human Mrs. Ellicott's "Strawberry Wine," was most excellent, though rather more of a cordial than the specimens of currant wine above mentioned.

The committee would respectfully suggest, the propriety at the next annual show, of giving prefermented liquors of domestic manufacture. In every point of view they are entitled to the notice and encouragement of the Society; they are cheap and wholesome-to a certain extent may George Town, D. C. running an average denth be considered as necessary in domestic economy, of 53 to 6 inches, and turning the width of 16 to every part of which they can be applied bet-feet at 17 furrows. The performance of this ter than the miserable trush imported into the plough, in the judgment of your committee, encountry and denominated, "low priced wines"; titles it to the first premium for ploughing with which is as inferior in quality and wholesomeness as it is dearer by three-fold in price. A two dollars to Jonathan Milburn as ploughman. calculation of the probable saving to the agricultural community, resulting from the manufacture we award to James Swan—the performance in by each family of a single barrel of domestic this case was with a plough made by Robert wine, would present a view of this subject, which Sinclair, of Baltimore, and running an average would surprise the most indifferent, and stimulate depth of 6 inches, and turning the width of 16 the most zealous-its political, moral, and practical influence upon society, would be more ex-tensive than at first view it would seem capable to Smith Johnson. of producing. Moreover, the attention to this description of domestic manufacture, produced by the encouragement to be held forth by the Society, would very naturally lead to the cultivation of the grape, and the manufacture of wines of a mules, and running 5½ inches deep, turned 16 higher order than those hitherto attempted in this feet in width at 19 furrows. State.

The committee forbear entering at large into this subject upon this occasion, as there are so many matters before the Society for consideration; but they trust it will not fail hereafter to the performance throughout was in their judgreceive the attention, which, in the opinion of the committee, its importance deserves, Submitted respectfully.

WM. GIBSON.

ELIAS GLENN, ALEX. NISBET, GEO. WINCHESTER, Committee on Fermented Liquors. by

Baltimore, 24th Nov. 1824.

NOTE ON FERMENTED LIQUORS .- Notwithstanding no premium had been offered, samples of Currant Wine, of various exllence, were sent by JOHN MERCER, EDWARD GRAY, W. B. BUCHANAN.

ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The committee on Fermented Liquors, report:

That the only-subject submitted to them, was of award "a premium for the best barrel of Circust Carrel of Carrel of Circust Carrel of C

and to each gallon of the mixture, add 3 pounds common refined sugar: put the whole into a clean (wine) cask—let it stand in the open air, shaded from the sun, until it has undergone a fermentation, it may then be removed into the cellar: the cask must be full to throw out any impure substance that will be in the liquor. In the parcels exhibited, no kind of spirituous liquor has been

ON PLOUGHING WITH HORSES.

The committee on Ploughing with Horses re-port, that Robert Sinclair of Baltimore, entered one three horse plough of his own make, without a competitor—the performance of his plough was excellent, the average depth being at least 7 inches, and turning, in very superior style, the width of 16 feet at 17 furrows. We therefore award him the first premium for ploughing with three horses. And to his ploughman, John Hillis, the premium of three dollars.

Your committee deem it proper to state, that when the several ploughs were ready to start, they caused it to be distinctly understood by the ploughman, that in their determination upon the merits of each, they should take into consideramiums for the best samples of all descriptions of tion the performance in general, without particular reference to the speed of the teams.

Jonathan Milburn entered and ploughed with a two horse plough made by Gideon Davis, of

The second premium for a two horse plough we award to James Swan—the performance in feet at 18 furrows.

The second premium for ploughman we award

Robert Sinclair performed excellent work with two horse plough, averaging 6 inches in depth, and turning 16 feet in width at 18 furrows.

Caleb Whitamore entered with a Chenoweth plough, which averaged 5 inches deep, and turn-

ed 16 feet in width at 19 furrows.

Your committee further state that although ment excellent, and the scene apparently highly gratifying to the spectators—yet the several competitors were subjected to inconvenience, and their operations somewhat retarded in consequence of the crowd pressing too close to the

The whole of which is submitted and signed y THOS. P. STABLER,

Chairman.

* It was expressly stated, that each acting member of every committee, should sign Reports, that it might hereafter be the better known, who

re of the make of any preceding year, of the Place any quantity of currants in a press, and managed by himself—two oxen of Mr. Stabler, we juice of the apple."

The committee have had but little chance for to keep all the seed and pumice out; add to each Underwood, managed by two servants—and two

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Mr.

oxen of Mr. Bartholomew, managed by himself.
The quantity of ground to be ploughed, one twelfth of an acre. Three of the ploughs finished the prescribed work nearly at the same time.

ON VOLUNTEER PREM The committee charged with the volunteer premiums report—the they have given all the time. Maryland.

JACOB POE, WM. FELL JOHNSON, JOHN COCKEY, of Fed'k. Co. W. W. TAYLOR, HENRY SNOWDEN.

ON BUTTER.

less than one week old, a Silver Can, valued at feel it their duty respectfully to recommend the \$10, to Mr. Robert Riddle, of Baltimore County. postponement of the award of the two first pre-

Goblet, \$8, to Mr. J. J. Donaldson, of Dor.

months old, nor less than 12lbs. a Can, \$10, to to the next annual exhibition. By this means, it Mr. Henry Nicolls, of Baltimore County.

as above, a Goblet, \$8, to Mr. Underwood.

as above, a Goblet, \$8, to Mr. Underwood.

For the third best potted butter, particulars as such gentlemen as may be disposed to follow their above, a pair of Sauce Ladles, five dollars, none laudable example will be most fully attained. offered.

An American cheese, one year old, was sub-

into this country for some years past.

ALLEN THOMAS,
DANIEL HUGHES,
HARRY D. G. CARROLL,
J. W. PATTERSON, D. MURRAY WM. LORMAN.

Note applicable to several cases.

Shall managers be allowed to exhibit and take premiums for the property of their employers? The fifth premium "for the greatest quantity No little disapprobation has been expressed, unoverseer. It is said, that though the stake may be small, the competition is highly honourable, son, Esq. on the same subject; but feeling themand that no gentleman alive to the real dignity selves bound to confine their attention to the and importance of the subject should be ashamed to enter the lists. That the higher his station, the more honourable he makes the competition, and that the more willingly he should acquiesce, if beaten, in surrendering the prize to those who if beaten, in surrendering the prize to those who will the more esteem it. That in fact he has no of rearing calves by hand, some difficulty arose will the more esteem it. That in fact he has no of rearing calves by hand, some difficulty arose right to decline the lists, and fight his equals by substitute. That on the other hand, that it may be right and even politick in any gentleman, after he has taken his chance, if he gain the prize committee believe that the description of the to relinquish it publickly to his manager, as a treatment was principally intended by the liberal token of his fidelity and good management. We only mention these things as having been the subject of much remark, and as forming a proper topick for consideration when preparations are for a description of the most economical method.

That on the dists, and fight his equals by hand, some difficulty arose from his farm to Hager's town in the afternoon, bagged in the day, 21½ brace of partridges, and shot the latter part of the day in company, consequently must have lost many chances.

But as the description of the day in company, consequently must have lost many chances.

The making to the lists, and fight his equals by in the committee from the fact, that all the calves by hand, sugged in the day, 21½ brace of partridges, and shot the latter part of the day in company, consequently must have lost many chances.

The making to the lists, and fight his equals by in the committee from the fact, that all the calves by hand, shot the latter part of the day in company, consequently must have lost many chances.

The making to the day of the day in company and the chieve that the days of the day in company and the day of the day in company and the part of the day in company and the day of the day in company and the calves by hand. making for the next exhibition.

ON VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.

The committee charged with the distribution

twelfth of an acre. Three of the ploughs hinshed the prescribed work nearly at the same time.

That they have given all the time at their disbut the committee are decidedly of the opinion
that the team owned and managed by Mr. Marsh,
did the best work in the same time—about 25

That they have given all the time at their disthe notice. There were a variety of very beauposal to the examination of the several subjects
submitted to them; and that they regret it was
did the best work in the same time—about 25 minutes—and they accordingly award him the comparative merits of all the essays presented premium. At the same time the committee can not but express their high satisfaction with the work done by Mr. Underwood's teams—and from als, who have with so much liberality and judgwhat they have seen of this performance, they ment offered these premiums, to obtain informacan not but regret that oxen are so little used in tion from any section of our country, which might be beneficial to our agriculturists; and that the public notice of the offering of these premiums has been too short to enable many who might be disposed to write essays, to do so with the requisite deliberation and research. For the two first premiums, four essays, (on the relative value best soap—from the Editor of the American Farof the mule and horse, and of the ox and horse,) of very considerable merit were offered to the ON BUTTER.

The committee on butter award:—

For the best butter, the sample exhibited to be of a churning of not less than 5lbs. and not others to enter into competition, the committee is the best interests of agriculture will be advanced by giving their authors time to revise them, and by allowing others to enter into competition, the committee

For the second best butter, particulars as above, miums until the next annual exhibition. They would also suggest the expediency of appointing For the third best butter, particulars as above, a new committee residing contiguous to each Butter Ladle, \$5, to Mr. Edward Diven.

For the best potted butter, not less than three ed with that committee at least thirty days prior appears to the committee that the objects of For the second best potted butter, particulars those liberal minded gentlemen who have aided

On the culture of the vine the committee have been favoured with one essay of considerable inmitted for examination to the committee, which was made by Mr. Amos Tolles, of Winchester, Connecticut—and which they found superior in quality to most of the English cheese imported method of cultivating so useful an article in agriculture as the grape, the committee have decided

to award the premium offered, to the author of this essay—Mr. W. H. Tiernan.

For the fourth premium, "for the greatest quantity of useful domestic fabricks made in any family in this State in proportion to the number of persons employed," no claimants appeared, in consequence, no doubt, of the shortness of the notice.

der the persuasion that in several cases, the pro-terials, in proportion to the number of hands em-perty of gentlemen who did not wish to encounter ployed and domestic animals kept," the committhe chance of defeat, or who had no desire to tee award to Thomas P. Stabler, Esq. of Monttake our premiums, allowed their property to gomery county. The committee cannot however be exhibited in the name of their manager or refrain from mentioning, that they were most

of rearing calves by hand.

For the premium for soap, by the Editor of the American Farmer, the claimants were many and respectable, considering the shortness of the notice. There were a variety of very beauin which the committee concurred, and they have consequently awarded the premium for soap to Mrs. Sarah Hammond, of Elkridge, Anne-Arundel county.*

WM. C. SOMERVILLE, E. H. CUMMINS, THOMAS ELLICOTT, GRAFTON DUVALL, GEORGE HOWARD.

mer, by the hands of La Favette.

Note on Volunteer Premiums.

The premiums not awarded in this case, are offered again for the same objects, and the Editor takes this opportunity to invite gentlemen who are able and willing to add their names to the list, by the offer of a premium of any amount for any particular object to which they would like to prompt attention. Their offers can be added from time to time to the list, and if they can themselves excel in the particular case, it will be perfectly fair to gain their own premium. It will only be exercising the privilege of patronising the society in the mode which they may themselves prefer, instead of leaving it to the

For a special instance, suppose a gentleman has a fine horse that covers—what better can he do to raise his character as a foal-getter than by offering a premium of a cup of ten or twenty dol-lars to the owner of the best colt, got by such horse? and so in any other case where a gentleman may desire to ascertain the ne plus ultra, that can be done in any particular branch of

farming.

Rural Sports.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

GREAT SHOOTING—Washington County— against Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties. November 19th, 1824.

Sir,—As you appear much pleased with the "increasing taste for rural sports, arising amongst the gentlemen of the country," permit a subscriber to give you a statement of the performance of several gentlemen in Washington County, Ma-

Col. F. TILGHMAN and Dr. WILLIAM HAM-MOND, after their usual dinner time in the fall, mounted their horses and rode two miles to the hunting grounds—they bagged 31 brace of par-tridges. The next evening they turned out, they bagged 29 brace-making 120 partridges in two evenings.

Mr. GEORGE TILGHMAN, in attending to the business of his farm in the forenoon, and in riding from his farm to Hager's town in the afternoon,

tridges-lost several.

the evening 13 brace were killed in about 1 hour. A SUBSCRIBER,

Richmond Races, Fall Meeting.

Commenced on the 26th ult, with sweepstakes for 3 years old colts and fillies, 2 mile heats, entrance \$100, and was won with great ease by Mr. Wm. R. Johnson's sorrel colt Janus, by Sir Archy, beating Mr. J. J. Harrison's bay colt Burstall, and Mr. Selden's bay filley Victoria. The day being bad, no note was made of the time of running the

Second Day.

The Proprietor's purse of \$300, 3 mile heats, was won by Mr. Wm. R. Johnson's bay mare Betsey Richards, beating Mr. J. J. Harrison's brown horse Aratus, at two heats. The time of running was as follows:—

1st heat, 6 minutes.

2d heat, 6 minutes 8 seconds.

Third Day.

The Jockey Club purse of \$1000, 4 mile heats, was won by Mr. Wm. R. Johnson's bay mare, entered as Janette, (now called Virginia La Fayette) at 3 heats, beating Mr. Wynne's bay mare Flir-tilla, and Mr. Tillory's bay horse Marion.

Virginia La Fayette by Sir Archy . 3 1 1 Flirtilla by Sir Archy 1 2 2 Marion by Sir Archy 2 3 3

1st heat, 8 minutes 11 seconds. 2d heat, 7 minutes 58 seconds. 3d heat, 8 minutes 124 seconds.

This race afforded fine sport, and was closely contested, the prize of \$1000 (all in American gold) was contained in a splendid purse of steel nett work; the course presented a very animating spectacle, which was enhanced by the presence of Gen. La Fayette and suite, together with a number of Revolutionary Officers and distinguished strangers, who by invitation attended and drew with them a larger concourse of people than had before attended. The General was conducted by a Committee of the Club, from his lodgings to the field, he continued in his barouche till a short time before the race; when he was conducted to the judges' stand, where he remained during the time of running, and expressed very great satisfaction and pleasure at the exhibition. the hay is thrown on the ground, which is a great After the conclusion of the race, the General and saving because he will spoil half of it, and the his attendants were conducted to the jockey club dining room, where they partook of a splendid and sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. James Selden, the proprietor, and given by the Jockey Club in honour of the General. Nothing occurred during the day to disturb for a single moment rushes and other matters, he refuses to eat it, the pleasures of the scene.

COMFORTS OF A HIGHLAND STABLE.

ters from the Highlands :"-

"The stable at Houna, considering that it contains nothing at all, had no positive demerits; a rare case I must admit. But if, after describing Mrs. Maclarty's kitchen, and after breakfasting, that he is turned green; and as he will become dining, and sleeping at her hotel, I were not to greener every day, since a curry-comb was never lead you into the stable of a Highland inn of this heard of in Mr. Maclarty's stable, the prudent class, I should be unjust to the fair sex; as it thing is to paint him green before you begin. A must be supposed that this department, however whisp of straw might have been substituted, you indirectly, is under the controll and management will think, for the curry-comb: but the knave of Mr Maclarty, not of the lady. If you succeed trusts that the next shower will do as well. The in reaching it, it must be through a pool of mud mane, of course, is matted by the fairies; for how and water, and other indescribables, and it will else should it have become so inextricable that be fortunate if they are some stepping-stones for the fingers of this bare-headed kilted called with

In the morning but few birds were found-in yourself: more forturate, if your horse does not not make it lie in any direction-even in a wrong dry on his legs; and to pick or examine his feet Mark-lane and the Hay-market. would be troublesome. If the thatch is water Such comforts may be realize tight, so much the better. A hayloft is a luxury: ling for them to the Highlands of Scotland.] and as there is no stable lantern, the hav hange down among the loose boards upon the candle; but, being damp, there is no danger. The boy goes up to stir it about, and you are covered with dust and chaff. So is the horse, and as he is not wiped down, and there is no horse cloth, that helps to keep him warm. Since the Scottish reformers pulled down the stalls in their churches, they have probably thought them unnecessary in their stables; but a few saddles and pikes and poles and wheelbarrows and horse collars, with a stray pig, a hen and chickens, and a calf, serve, at the same time, to wedge him up, and to prevent him from being dull. It is likely that you will object to the society of half a dozen sharp-horned stirks and stots; but what then? If you think it prudent to tie him up, under these circumstances, or because the house is filled with Highland ponies justling and squabbling and kicking in every direction, there is no halter. You may use your bridle, which he will break; or if you insist on a halter, a rope will be found before to-morrow, and made fast round his throat with a slip knot; so that it is not unlikely you will find him hanged the next morning. If there is a manger, probably the corn is put into it; but it is either full of It is hoped that gentlemen in the country will endeavour to holes, so that the oats run through, or so high that he cannot reach them. If there is a rack, then receive their Diplomas; and those only have a right to the hay is thrown on the ground, which is a great participate in the proceedings, who pay \$5 per annum. saving, because he will spoil half of it, and that will serve for his bed. That, with his own produce, is probably the only bed he will get; but, being added to the former beds of former horses, it serves to keep him moist and cool. You begin by giving him hay; but as it is made of musty bable that he will determine which is worst when he is hungry enough. A highlander ostler of this The following account of the stabling and family is a great enemy to false delicacy; theregrooming horses in that part of Great Britain fore begin your journey by bronzing your stirrups called Caithness, is from "Dr. Macculloch's Let- and bridle; it will save remonstrance. When you are about to depart in the morning, you must not be in haste; because your horse is neither fed nor watered, nor is likely to be, until you do it yourself. If he is a gray horse you will find

trip on them, and souse you with the perfumes of one? If he possessed the luxury of a comb of this moat. If he is a tall horse, not understand- either kind, it is probable he would use the one ing architecture, he will knock his head against to straighten his own locks, and the other to claw the door-way; and if you have the misfortune to his own hide. When your saddle and bridle are carry a portmanteau, as may happen to single to be put on, you will find that they have been gentlemen, he will stick in the passage, and pull lying in the dirt all night, as there is no peg to off the straps, which there is no saddler to mend. hang them on; and in a well-regulated stable, it When you get in, you find two or three holes in is held matter of policy to keep some wild colt or the wall, for the sake of ventilation; so that on filly loose, who walks about in the night, trying Mr. Coleman's system, he cannot catch cold. If to purloin the hay and corn of his neighbours, you do not keep an eye on him, you will shortly having none of his own; so that, if you sleep find him swilling water out of a bucket, or in the near it, you are regaled with quarrelling and nearest river; and the next morning he is foun. dered; and so are you When he does want wa lock the stable door; yet not till you have paid ter, as there is seldom a pail, he is dragged out the breechless lout as much for doing nothing, as, by the mane to the river; and if he breaks his in London, would have polished horse, bit, and knees among the rocks and stones, he is used to stirrups; to the lustre of the planet Venus; and it, or else his fraternity is, which is the same thing. twice as much for musty husks and mouldly rush-It is reckoned politic here to suffer the mud to es, as would have procured all the luxuries of

Such comforts may be realized without travel-

ED. AM. FARMER.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1824,

THE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We have taken the round of the wharves to ascertain if there be any change, worthy of note, in the price of the articles usually quoted in the American Farmer. The result is, that, as to To-BACCO, there is nothing doing; no sales-Wheat is dull, and flour much on hand and little doing-Red Wheat may be quoted at 90 to 95 cents-

Wharf Flour at \$4.623, 90 days credit.
The staples of North Carolina—Cotton, Turpentine, &c. remain as last quoted, and in general there is no change worth stating-Oak Wood from \$3 to \$3.50-Pine do. \$2.25. There are at the head of the Basin, we should think, not less than from 3 to 400 Bay Crafts.

The Maryland Agricultural Society will meet at Car-

A desirable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of from 300 to 500 acres of the well known FARM, on which he now resides, lying on West river, in Anne Arandel county. This portion has attached to it all the buildings necessary for the accommodation of as expecting corn. But if you begin with corn, as many servants as could be advantageously employed in its cultivation, and for the curing of 40 hogsheads of tobacco. About 250 acres of the tract is now in a highly productive state, and the whole can be enriched to almost any extent, as there are inexhaustible banks of oyster shells situated in the most convenient position to the principal fields. He would gladly also dispose of to the purchaser of the farm, at very reduced prices, a number of healthy, intelligent, and well brought up SLAVES.

Letters addressed to him at Annapolis, will be promptly attended to; and those who are desirous of communicating in person, will find him at his residence on West river.

JNO. MERCER.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Editor's notice of the late Uattle Shows and Reports of the amnittees, for the Western Shore; Great Shooting; Richmond Ruces Comforts of a Highland Stable, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL R. G. HARPER'S ADDRESS, Prepared at the instance of the Board of Trustees, AND DELIVERED BEFORE THE

Maryland Agricultural Society, At their Annual Exhibition, on the 25th November, 1824; WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY THE

Nation's Guest, Gen. La Fapette,

By whose hands the Society's PREMIUMS were presented to the fortunate competitors.

MR. PRESIDENT

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AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :-It is an axiom in political science, that in every well ordered community the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial classes ought to exist, efforts, interchange of ideas, and the mutual communication of discoveries. One of the various terials with which the others work, and the food of all:—the second prepares these materials for of all:—the second prepares the secon or all—the second prepares these materials for the use and enjoyment of man:—and the third circulates the surplus products of both; thus enabling every individual to turn his labour to the best account, by exchanging it for such products of the world, as his necessities his gratification or his converged as his necessities his gratification or his converged to the surplus products of both; thus enabling every individual to turn his labour to the best account, by exchanging it for such products to me, they have, I fear, formed much to which it is for the nourishment of those plants to favourable an estimate of my attainments, in this department of knowledge. If fondness for leave the land after a crop much less fit for it than agricultural pursuits, and a deep conviction of before. But this land may, and almost always nience, may require.

food, and working up the raw materials for his I may be able to suggest, which perhaps may land, by a careful attention to manuring, becomes clothing and other uses, machinery is employed lead to further enquiries, and point the way to again replenished with the ingredients suited to to a greater or less extent; which enables a comuseful improvements. To this I shall confine my the first and other crops in the rotation. Thus to a greater or less extent; which enables a com-paratively small number of individuals, in every community, to perform all the labour of this demuch facilitated by the mechanic arts, and may be done by a few persons. But agricultural labour must be performed by the hand of man, with the assistance of those domestic animals with the assistance of those domestic animals. This view, restricted as it is, embraces so great of crops, will be unavailing, unless we are carefully the most skill be unavailing to the most skill be unavaili

Nor is it less so, in its tendency to promote the physical and moral excellence of our species .ing, instead of the tainted atmosphere of a manufactory. His limbs are continually in free and active motion, instead of being confined to a workbench, or a loom. He has constantly before him the beautiful and magnificent spectacle of nature, ever varying yet still the same, which leads him to the contemplation and worship of Nature's the same, the situation as regards the sun and the greater or less elevation of the selection of remitted attention. In a two great agents in its accomplishment are irrigation and manuring.

But few farms are so situated as to possess, in a high degree, the advantages of irrigation.—

They are, however, much more general than is to the contemplation and worship of Nature's the same, the situation as regards the sun and the greater or less elevation of the thing to the fertility of some portion of the soil God, and cherishes every noble and generous sentiment. He derives his subsistence immediately free and happy government, Vol., 6,—38.

And yet this pursuit, noble and enobling as it But still much may be done, by careful attention is—this pursuit which is not less conducive to the to this subject. Two neighbours, who have farms dignity and happiness of man, than necessary for of different soils and exposures, may often exhis subsistence, which occupies four-fifths of this change products with each other, so as to enable and every other well constituted community, has both to cultivate to greater advantage. The same every where received less public attention, coun farm frequently contains a variety of soils and extenance and support, than any other branch of posures, a strict attention to which will enable industry. Those who are engaged in it have generally been left to grope their way in the dark; perfectly, at least to a very great and beneficial to overcome obstacles by their individual efforts; extent. To this end, it behoves him, not only to to find out errors by the experience of their in-jurious effects; and to rely for their correction, as well as for the discovery and introduction of ed by experiments, reading and observation, with improvements, on single divided and unassisted the nature of different crops, and the manner in

which he rears and feeds. Mechanic art gives it some, but very little, aid. Consequently it must be omitted, and but a few brief the nurture of her various productions, which are employ great numbers, the great mass of every community: and in this respect, also, agriculture is the most important object of human pursuit.

Notice it less to in its tendency to promote the largest of the sistence of those differences as it is, emoraces so great of crops, will be unavailing, unless we are careful to return to the earth those ingredients, fitted to belong to it must be omitted, and but a few brief the nurture of her various productions, which are remarks, little more than a bare enumeration, used up and exhausted in the act of producing.—

can be given to the rest. Hints for reflection are all that I can aspire to: happy if they should exhausted, and fields once fruitful become barren.

Notice it less to in its tendency to promote the largest and its standard to return to the earth those ingredients, fitted to return to return to return to the earth those ingredients, fitted to return to return to the ea

which each is affected by the qualities of the soil, It is the object of our Association, to correct, as and the situation of the ground. This is a funfar as possible, this state of things, and to give damental point in agricultural science, to which agriculture that aid which is derived from united the practical farmer cannot pay too much atten-

agricultural pursuits, and a deep conviction of before. But this land may, and almost always their importance to the prosperity and happiness does contain, in a greater or less degree in pro-Hence it results, that of these three pursuits agriculture is far the most important, and must employ much the greatest number of persons.—
The first necessity of man is food. Next in importance are the materials of which his clothing, and all his other accommodations are made. Both of these depend on agriculture. In preparing his first and an agriculture. In preparing his food, and working up the raw materials for his least and working up the raw materials for his least and an agricultural subjects, which alone could enable to suggest, which perhaps may lead by a careful attention to manuring, becomes endeavours, leaving to skilful and experienced it is always employed in producing that crop, with agriculturists the more important and difficult the proper ingredients of which it is most plentiscription, which its wants or its comforts require. task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting task, of guiding the practical farmer in the defully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting tasks and the defull supplied in the practical farmer in the defull supplied is the practical farmer in the defull supplied in the practical farmer in the defull supplied is the practical farmer in the defull supplied in the practical farmer in the defull supplied is the practical farmer in the defull supplied in the practical farmer in the defull supplie

prove of some use, in leading to enquiry, or point- wastes. In giving her this constant supply, in physical and moral excellence of our species.—
The agriculturist is employed in the open air, instead of being shut up in a close and crowded room. He inhales the pure breezes of the mornme first to call your attention to the selection of remitted attention. The two great agents in its

wind, and the greater or less elevation of the thing to the fertility of some portion of the soil, ground, will render one spot much less favourable. The manner in which streams may be conducted timent. He derives his subsistence immediately from his own exertions: his mind is directed to a great variety of operations, instead of being confined to one or two; and where, as in our happy country, he cultivates his own soil, reaping for himself all that he sows, and enjoying all the fruits of his own industry care and foresight, instead of toiling for a bare subsistence, to promote the wealth and supply the luxury of another, he feels a proud and lofty spirit of independence, which elevates him in the scale of being, and fits him to fulfil with dignity and effect his high duhim to fulfil with dignity and effect his high dumust embrace in his own cultivation almost every along the hill side, will in a few years convert a ties, as one of the members and supporters of our product which his consumption requires, however barren sedgey old field, into a most productive free and happy government.

done by turning currents of rain water over the fields, and especially over grass lands. They al- flesh, with the smallest quantity of food. In this ways carry with them more or less of fertilizing matter. The wash of roads is particularly valuable, in this way. I can here again speak from quently, that the largest and most showy are not Good shelter, protection from cold, and more esmy own experience, of the beneficial effects of always the most valuable. these practices. I have on my own farm a small piece of grass land, originally very barren, which has been rendered highly productive by turning for strength, can be kept in good condition with milch cows, young calves, and fatting beeves, so over it the wash of a road. The fine particles of the smallest quantity of food, requires the least constructed as to surround the barn-yard, shelter earth carried down by the rain, from such places, appear to be extremely fertilizing, especially for grasses.

To dam up small streams and gullies, so as to collect the fine earth which the rain brings down them, is also a very cheap and beneficial practice, of which I can attest the advantages. The matter thus collected is a very fertilizing manure; and they who have not witnessed it may find a difficulty in believing, how large a quantity may be collected with very little labour, in favourable situations; which are much more numerous and easily found than will readily be supposed, by those who have not attended particularly to the subject. Hardly any farm is without them.

On the benefits of manure it would be super-fluous to dilate. They are acknowledged by barn-yard is indispensable. It should always, where practicable, be formed on sloping ground,

of stock, will produce but a scanty supply of maa farmer's attention. To prosecute it successfully a selection of the best breeds, in the first place, tending to the blood, figure and size of the sire and dam. Their qualities are also acknowledged as well expect to produce fine wheat from inferior seed, or fine apples from grafts of an inferior tree, as fine cattle from a bad stock.

In selecting the stock from which we shall

properties of the different races, as well as to the mode of profit which we have in view. Is it our object to raise and fatten beef for the market? I have said that without good keeping, all other this system. This is not the place for entering We should choose a race which fattens easily, care will be in vain. This I cannot too often re-into details on the subject; but I may shortly rehas small bones, and comes soon to maturity.—

peat, or too earnestly inculcate. Animals, whatmark, that if a supply cannot be found for the
mere size: for it will generally if not universally be found, that very large animals consume a
great quantity of food, and require higher keepothers; and this is one of the excellencies of
though not as yet in general use, which will ena has small bones, and comes soon to maturity .-

point to be arrived at is the greatest quantity of kept, or they will not thrive and prosper. respect there is known to be a great difference feeding alone. It is indeed a most essential point, between different races of cattle; and, conse-but not the only one to which we ought attend.—

breed is to be preferred which, with size enough sheds for your cattle, and especially for your care, is capable of the quickest motion, and lives them from the cold winds and the rain, and keep the longest. In all these particulars a great dif- them on dry ground or floors. ference is to be found, between different breeds.

ber of them are united, in the highest degree.

stantly covered during the winter with leaves, to have been paid to these considerations, in the will not eat. which a very little labour will collect from the breeding of cattle. It seems to have been the woods, at times when hardly any thing ele can prevailing opinion, that one cow or bull was as the breeding of cattle, to its highest perfection, be done. To these should be added all the offal, good as another, and that feeding was the only and to render the barn-yard and manure system weeds and litter of the farm.

matter of importance. So far as any attention the most efficacious, I am fully convinced that the The best barn-yard, however, without plenty was paid to selection, it was wholly confined to cattle, except the milch-cows, should be kept in size: an important point indeed, but far from be-the yard as much as possible, at all seasons. For nure; and in this point of view, as well as in seve-ing the most important. Thanks to some public milk, or rather for butter, grazing seems to be ral others, the breeding of stock, and especially spirited and intelligent citizens, and to the zeal indispensable; either because there is something of cattle, is one of the most important objects of and enlightened labours of the "American Far-more favourable to the lacteal secretions, in the mer," more correct opinions begin now to prevail, grass fresh cropped by the cow herself; or be-and importations of cattle of the most approved cause her health and secretions are promoted is indispensable. In relation to some other and breeds have putit into our power, to improve our by the exercise which she takes, in collecting her mals, this is universally understood and admitted. native stock, and to form one entirely new. I food. Perhaps both causes unite. But for every No man expects to raise a fine horse, without at- cannot too earnestly entreat the farmers of Ma- other purpose, I have no doubt that it is far best ryland, to avail themselves of this opportunity.— to keep the animal always in the yard, when With a little trouble, and an expense compara green food can be procured. Much less land will to be of importance. But far the greater part of tively inconsiderable, these valuable breeds may in this way support a given number of animals.—farmers act as if they believed, that in raising be so extended and encreased, as soon to give the This I have fully proved by my own experience cattle the breed is of no moment. Like, however, State a new stock, of the best description. Let It has been proved by many others. The land too we know will produce its like, in the animal as every man who cannot procure a heifer of the is more productive when it is untrodden. But well as in the vegetable kingdom; and we might imported breeds, select the finest of his native the great advantage of the system lies in the very cows, and send them to the full blooded bulls.— superior quantity of manure, which it enables the This will soon give him half bloods, the finest of farmer to accumulate, from the same quantity of three quarters blood: and thus by a constant at the fields, scattered and lost. In the barn-yard breed, much attention is due to the qualities and tention to the selection of the finest females for it is all collected and preserved. breeding, and to their keep, he may soon have a stock very nearly equal to those imported.

And where streams do not exist, much may be jing, and more time to come to perfection. The particular races. But all, I repeat, must be well

And good keeping does not consist in sufficient pecially from wet and filth, are scarcely less If your object be to raise oxen for labour, that important. Hence the necessity of houses and

Great economy may also be practised in feeding If your attention be directed to a dairy, and to them, by a proper apparatus for preparing their the breeding of milch cows, you must look not food; which will enable every farmer to support only to the quantity but to the quality of the a much greater number, and consequently to enmilk, to the hardiness and healthiness of the ani-crease greatly the quantity of his manure, and the mal, to her appetite, and to the kindness with profits of his farm. The first process in preparwhich she feeds. Some races are remarkable for ing their food, is to cut it very fine; for which one, and some for another of these qualities; and purpose Eastman's cylindrical cutting knife is, by that is to be preferred in which the greatest num- far, the most powerful and efficacious instrument er of them are united, in the highest degree. that I have seen. There is a smaller one, made When you have chosen your race, and furnish-and sold, and I believe invented, by Robert Sined yourself with a stock to breed from, another clair, which costs much less, and will I appre-most important selection is to be made. The fi-hend be found sufficient for a small farm. By nest calves are to be singled out, annually, for means of these instruments, and especially the raising: those which give the strongest indica-first, not only hay and strawmay be cut to any deall; but all have not attended to the best methods tions, by their form, size and general appear-sirable fineness, and with great rapidity, but corn of making it. To this all important object a good ance, of the qualities which you desire. By con-blades, husks and tops, and even the lower stalks stant attention to this choice, joined to good keep of corn, if cut down and cured in the greenest ing, without which all other cares will be vain, state, which is consistent with the ripening of the with the barn, stables and cow-houses on the highest part; so that all the wash and drainings any point of perfection. All the fine races of food by steaming, with the mixture of a little may be collected and preserved. It should be surrounded, if possible, by a stone or brick wall, especially on the lowest side, where all the materials and the manual stables are substances become excellent any point of perfection. All the fine races of food by steaming, with the mixture of a little corn meal or shorts, for working oxen and milch especially on the lowest side, where all the materials consistent with the repening of the vality, state, which is consistent with the repening of the vality and the substances become excellent any point of perfection. All the fine races of food by steaming, with the mixture of a little corn meal or shorts, for working oxen and milch especially on the lowest side, where all the materials consistent with the repening of the vality and the product of the vality and the val nure may be formed into heaps, and may receive will generally produce its like, in good and in money, I am quite satisfied by my own experithe washings and drainings from the stable and bad; and the best stocks will degenerate, unless ence, that on a farm which maintains fifty head yard. Where sloping ground cannot be found, or care be constantly used in selecting the best in- of cattle, it will pay for itself in two years, if not conveniently used, it will be highly advantageous to dig out the yard, so as to create a slope from so excellent, if the individual be defective it which it produces, from the same substances ever y side towards the centre. To increase the ought to be rejected.

Quantity of manure, the yard should be kept con
Until very lately little or no attention appears in their natural state cattle, unless very hungry, Indeed it converts many into excellent food, which

To carry this important branch of husbandry, which may, in the same manner, produce calves of stock. In grazing, the far greater part is dropt in

The supply of green food, during the season when cattle require it, is the great difficulty

ble every farmer to keep his stock in the barn-farm, where tobacco or wheat are the great ob-so warm a climate as ours, and that they are so yard, during a great part of the season. Among jects of attention, to the exclusion of grass. The much slower in their movement than horses, as these lucern and millet are the most useful. The difference will be striking, but it is founded in to be far less fit for many purposes of draft. But first may be cut much earlier than clover, and nature. The products of the grass cultivation much more frequently. It grows best in dry lands, are constantly accumulated on the soil, and constoping moderately to the southward; and should stantly augment the productive capital of the ox, and on his training. Some breeds, like some broad cast in the spring. The land cultivator; while those of the other system are of the horse, sustain heat far better than others.

pared, as free as possible from weeds, and in good ers of the establishment. heart. It comes very quickly, and may consequently be cut early. By sowing a part of it late, soil and climate, the peculiar advantages of each last three years I have had occasion to make two

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and most palatable food for cattle in autumn, erful mean of promoting agricultural improvewhen all the green crops have failed, and it is still
ment and prosperity, that I wish to invite your
too early to put the stock on winter food. Turattention. nips are very useful for the same purpose, though much inferior to pumpkins. They can be kept cacious means of promoting agriculture, I would longer, however, and are a surer crop. There are other plants which are frequently and advantageously used, for feeding in the barn-yard, duful, and the most easily cultivated.

where very little that an agriculturist ought to know, will fail to be found. The industry, intelligence and knowledge of the Editor, his zeal in the pursuit, and his very extended corresponding the pursuit, and his very extended corresponding to the pursuit, and his very extended corresponding to the pursuit, and his very extended corresponding to the pursuit for agricultural labour, and northern constitutions were as well adapted to very condensed form and excellent arrangement,

agriculture.

For the winter food of cattle roots are of great importance, and especially beets, parsnips and there will be a clear saving of four hundred thou-carrots. They may all be advantageously culti-vated with the plough. They are easily kept du-ring the winter. They are well suited to our cli-farm, because there are some uses for which oxen properly cultivated is so great, that a very small

Next after the breeding of cattle, and closely connected with it, in the list of improvements in our system of husbandry, comes the cultivation of grass crops. They enter essentially into every good rotation. They improve the soil, while they supply abundance of food for domestic animals; thus introducing plenty on the farm, while they ly half as much, the annual saving by substitut-add constantly to its fertility, by the quantity of ing oxen for horses will be \$175,000. If we add manure which they enable the farmer to collect. the value of a good oeef for every ox that belook at a district of country, or even a single farm, raised t where a proper attention is paid to the culture of dollars. grasses, and compare it with another where they are neglected. In one you will find smiling plenty, with her lap full of good things: houses and enclosures in repair, stock in good condition, the family and domestics well fe, odged and cloth-dry however to keep him till he is very old: be ed. For the picture of the other, which will not cause although he will labour well till an advanced be so pleasing, I refer you to a plantation or a age, he becomes very difficult to fatten.

be sown broad cast in the spring. The land cultivator; while those of the other system are of the horse, sustain heat far better than others. should be well prepared by a cleaning crop, such almost wholly collected into his pocket, and mere- It should be our care to procure those that as potatoes or turnips, and should be as free as pos- ly supply the means of his daily expenditure.—
sible from grass and weeds. A good, but not a They disappear in the consumption, and leave litvery rich soil, is necessary. The best manure for the behind them to renovate the soil, to augment
this plant is a top dressing of spent ashes.

Sustain it best. If the training of the ox be commenced early, and skilfully conducted, he may
be accustomed to a step nearly as quick as that
or repair the buildings and other improvements, Millet also requires land well cleaned and pre- or to encrease in any manner the productive pow- superior steadiness gives him a decided advan-

a late supply of green food, when clover is gone, kind, and the proper manner of cultivating them, journies, in those parts of the United States where may be easily secured.

I beg leave again to refer to the American Farwork of every description. They would be exmend pumpkins, which may frequently be producthem, would be tedious and misplaced here. In ed in great abundance, in the fields of Indian corn, the pages of the Farmer you will find them very require a quicker gait than a walk, if every farmwithout at all interfering with the corn crop, or fully and very clearly explained. It is to the ge- er were not obliged to keep one or two horses, exhausting the land. They make an excellent neral advantages of the system, as a most pow- for purposes which do require a quicker gait.—

earnestly call your attention to the substitution have made the experiment, with the same result. of oxen for horses in every kind of agricultural Some years ago, I erected several buildings at my tageously used, for feeding in the barn-yard, during the summer and autumn; but I confine myself to these, because I am best acquainted with them, and think them on the whole the most usebecomes unfit for work, he makes excellent beef; the horse teams, consisting of five good horses For further and more particular information on his tallow, his hide, and even his horns, hoofs and each, which were employed for the same busi-this important branch of husbandry, as well as on hair, being all useful. It is known that from the ness. My four oxen went and returned as soon, almost every subject connected with agricultural steadness and quietness of his motion, he is betimprovement, permit me to refer you to that the adapted to almost every kind of agricultural most useful publication, the American Farmer; labour than the horse. All this is well known: spring and autumn, but in the middle of summer. that at the proper age for work, they cost eighty the heat of our summers, as those of cattle bred all that is most useful to American farmers, in the dollars each, to those who purchase or breed them. This is a mere conjecture; but probably our own. I cannot too earnestly recommend the it is not far from the truth. They will amount to constant and attentive perusal of his work, as one eight hundred thousand dollars. Suppose their cases will be suppose their cases and practice of the constant and attentive perusal of his work, as one eight hundred thousand dollars. Suppose their cases he found in my deep conviction of its imof the best means of promoting the interests of place to be supplied by an equal number of oxen, I hope be found in my deep conviction of its im-They will cost four hundred thousand dollars, and state.

mate, and to a great portion of our soil. Cattle are not fit, suppose that instead of ten thousand one most important particular, his utility is far eat them with avidity; and their product when farm horses in the state, there should be only greater than hers. His fleece furnishes a most esthree thousand; the places of the remaining sev

\$280,000 in the first cost.

The amount will be \$350,000 annually; and if, dependence. This most useful animal is more as I apprehend must be admitted, the ox cost on-To perceive their beneficial effect, you need only comes too old for work, the annual saving will be pork, as the chief article of food; but this habit raised to nearly or quite two hundred thousand

* Note by the Author .- It is not good husban

rs of the establishment.

For the selection of grasses best adapted to our from my own observation. In the course of the which work by their sides.

This is in the north; but in our own climate I

at forty dollars each, which is a very high price. portance, to the agricultural interests of our

The next to which I would ask your attention, sand to the agricultural interest.

But as there must be some horses on every cle of food. Of all animals, next to the cow, farm, because there are some uses for which oxen the sheep is the most useful to man; and in sential part of our clothing and furniture; and enquantity of land will supply food for a large stock, en thousand being supplied by seven thousand ters largely into our household manufactures, Next after the breeding of cattle, and closely oxen, at half price. The saving would then be which form the true basis of the manufacturing system, and stand next to good husbandry, among Suppose these horses to cost annually \$50 each the means of promoting individual virtue, public for keeping, shoeing and replacing those that die. prosperity, and national as well as individual ineasily raised and kept than the hog, is far less miswas formed when the circumstances of the country were wholly different, and we ought now to It is, I believe, a common opinion in this part labor for its correction. In the early state of the of the United States, that oxen are not adapted to country, when the population was extremely thin, country, when the population was extremely thin, and nine-tenths of the land were covered by fo-rests, in which swine found abundant subsistence, while sheep could not be fed except in very small numbers, and it was still more difficult to protect them from beasts of prey, the preference was naand habits, must be progressive and slow; but will supply an ice house, than would be readily every farmer may do something towards promot-believed without trial. ing it, and by the united and steady endeavours of the case of all other animals, are far superior to collect, and which make an excellent top dress-others, in the qualities which render them valua-ing for almost every kind of crop. ble. Some excel in the quality of their wool, Among fruits the apple is by far the most use-some in the quantity; some in their size, and some ful; and being the best adapted to our soil and carcases and the heaviest fleeces.

good management. They require shelter no less well as by its frequent cultivation in grain, potathan cattle, and perhaps even more; although it toes, or other cleaning crops.

should be calculated to keep them dry and clean, When we recollect the variety of modes in and enclosures for their protection. The details pleasant beverage which its juice supplies, we

though of less importance than these, are highly tue, to unite in promoting its general cultivation. deserving of his care. Among them I will brief The same argument pleads strongly in favor of

The labor and expense of constructing a convenient dairy and ice house, are very inconsider which every spring affords a situation, and a few

turally, and indeed necessarily, given to the hog. this manner, by my own people, and the other vine. The cuttings may be obtained in abun-Wool, too, was then of little value or importance; expensively of stone. The former is much the dance, from Georgetown and York, with instrucbecause so great a portion of the labour of the best. Filling an ice house is supposed to be, and community was directed to the cultivation of to-bacco, for exportation, and of Indian corn, that my experience may be of some use. My two tions for the proper selection for different soils and community was directed to the cultivation of to-bacco, for exportation, and of Indian corn, that my experience may be of some use. My two tions and management. Many details on these subvery little indeed was left for household manu-ice houses are filled from a very small pond, jects may be found in the American Farmer. factures; and establishments for manufacturing, made by damming up a stream of inconsiderable where wool might find a market, were wholly size. Almost any spring branch is large enough unknown. Now every thing has changed, and the habit of giving the preference to this destructive make a dam, on account of the shape of the and troublesome animal, over one of the most use-ground, a pond of sufficient dimensions is very ful which our all bountiful Creator has bestowed easily dug, into which the water may be turned upon us, ought to change too. The change, in-before the frosts commence. It freezes very readeed, like all those which affect national customs dily in this manner, and a much smaller surface

Besides the comforts of an ice house, its direct all, it may be much sooner and more easily effect- benefits in preserving fresh provisions, and keeped, than would at first view appear practicable. ing milk and butter in the best state during the In our endeavours to substitute sheep for hogs as hottest weather, will soon repay the expense in those for improving the breed of cattle, great of making and filling it; and the cost of an ice attention ought to be paid to the selection of pond will soon be re-imbursed, by the washings the best stocks. Some races of sheep, as in from the adjacent lands which it will annually

in their disposition to fatten. Some are much climate, is the most easily raised. They who more hardy, and some easier to raise and keep have leisure and means for attending to objects of than others. These different qualities fit them mere enjoyment, will cultivate other fruits, and for the different purposes, which each breeder especially the peach and the pear. But every may have in view. But as the use of them for com- farmer ought to plant a good apple orchard, as is the object which I wish most to press on your or obtained, they thrive well with moderate care, attention, I consider that breed as the best for our and if planted far enough apart, they do not impurposes, which in a given time and with a given pede the cultivation of the land. Some care they quantity of feed, is found to produce the heaviest must have, but it requires very little time or lable, without care and attention, good keeping and used as pasture, by which they are benefitted, as

for feeding them, during the season when pastures may well be surprised that so many farms should fail, I forbear to touch. For them I refer you be found without an apple orchard, or even a few again to the publication which I have already had trees to furnish fruit for the table. Its last progeneral prosperity, will be very much increased as well as our prudence and our economy, and by attention to some other objects, which, alought to induce every friend of religion and vir-

deserving of his care. Among them I will brief the same argument pleads strongly in favor of the vine, which is less known, less easily understood or managed, and consequently requires greater efforts to secure its successful introduc-

tions for the proper selection for different soils and

In speaking of the general means of improving agriculture, roads and canals must not be omitted; nor ought we to forget how great an effect might be produced, by the establishment in a suitable situation of a pattern farm, where the best animals of every breed, and for every purpose, might be brought together, for constant inspection as well as propagation; and every new improvement in tillage, husbandry and agri-cultural instruments, might be subjected to the test of experience. This is an object worthy of the munificence and patronage of the state government. Perhaps without such aid it cannot be accomplished. Yet something might be done by individual exertions, and all may unite in the endeavour to give a favourable impulse to public opinion, by which alone the assistance of the government can be secured. It is one of the advantages of our political institutions, which may sometimes be felt as an inconvenience, but in its general operation is our best security, that our governments rarely lead, but never fail to follow public opinion; and, indeed, do little more than give a legal sanction, to that which the public will has previously resolved on. Hence it is necessary, in originating any great system or measure, to mon food, and of their wool for common clothing, an object of profit. The trees are easily raised inlist public opinion in its favour. Let this be our endeavour, in relation to the establishment of a pattern farm, on a suitable scale, by the aid of the public purse; and to legislative encouragement in various modes, to agricultural improve-None of the breeds, however, will be profitaof cattle, they do not prevent the land from being agriculture, while New York, Massachusetts, and agriculture, while New York, Massachusetts, and so many other states, are reaping a rich harvest, from their liberal and enlightened measures for its encouragement. Let us hope that a new era should be calculated to keep them dry and clean, which nature than to keep them warm, for which nature which the apple is used, the length of time for unite heart and hand, each according to his means has most abundantly provided. Nor ought less which it may be preserved, after all other fruits and opportunities, in hastening its auspicious apattention to be paid to their food, both in winter have failed, the number of wholesome and palataattention to be paid to their food, both in winter have failed, the number of wholesome and palata- pearance: in hastening the time when the govand in summer. Dry pastures are indispensable, ble dishes into which it enters, and the healthy and ernment of the state shall take the lead in promoting, by the liberal application of the public means, the great public work of agricultural improvement. So of roads and canals, which conduce most powerfully, though indirectly, to the same great end. occasion to mention, and which, as a source of useful information on agricultural subjects, I cannot mention too often, or too earnestly recommend.

The comforts of the farmer, and of course his curse of the land, recommend it to our patriotism be greater or less. In this proportion, more or be greater or less. In this proportion, more or less labour and capital will be withdrawn from transportation, and applied to production. Subpose that every farm in Maryland were brought one half nearer to market-Does not every one see that its value would be greatly increased?-Yet this is the effect, or rather it is not the full effect, of good roads. That of canals is four or able; and hardly any farm is destitute of a toleration. Little has hitherto been done, in the culti-five times greater. Look at New York—In the bly good situation for both. The advantages to vation of this most valuable fruit; but that little midst of all the intrigues, cabals and party conbly good situation for both. The advantages to vation of this most valuable fruit; but that little midst of all the intrigues, cabals and party conbe derived from them are not, I apprehend, suffi is sufficient to prove, that it may be cultivated to flicts, by which her government has been so ciently considered. How large a portion of the advantage in a great many parts of the country, long and so often agitated, it has held public imfood of every family might consist of milk, and and probably in almost all. The principal experiments steadily in view. It was governed in the articles made from it! Without a dairy, for riments have been made in the neighbourhood of this by public opinion, which impelled every sucriments have been made in the neighbourhood of this by public opinion, which impelled every suc-Yorktown, Pennsylvania; near Georgetown in the ceeding faction in its turn, into this course. Great logs will furnish the materials, they can neither be made well nor preserved for use. And yet, how many farms, and large ones too, where much how many farms, and large ones too, where much the state of Indiana. All these experiments have been their consequences? An unparalleled state of Indiana. All these experiments have been their consequences? An unparalleled state of produced, and are daily producing, the most sawithout this convenience? How much food is lost its factory results. Wine of a very good quality unexampled rapidity—and, wealth flowing in on the forwand of it. Ice houses are still more rare; has been made in all these places. The product which has a fairer field to cultivate, go and do benefits hardly inferior. A hole due in the earth, profitable in proportion to the land and labour embedding the most sawing the same and the cultivation very likewise. Let each one of us, be his means as benefits hardly inferior. A hole dug in the earth, and the cultivation very blikewise. Let each one of us, be his means as a pen of logs built in it, and covered with a root ployed. No doubt many parts of this state, and humble and limited as they may, exert them to of straw, make a very good ice house, perhaps especially in this and the neighboring counties, the utmost, in this great cause. Let him enlighten the best. I have two on my farm: one built in would be found on trial equally well suited to the

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d, do 28 to agriculture and the public prosperity, are too mighty for individual strength. They belong to the arm of government, by which alone they can be effected. They are for the good of all, and the are parts of this whole, by which so much may though sad conviction, of having failed by the fault of others, and not through our own laxity of exertion, or want of patriotic feeling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Vineyard, near George Town, D. C. Nov. 20, 1824.

DEAR SIR,-Upon my receiving the enclosed from my valued correspondent, Thomas Mc. Call, Esq. of Georgia, I was satisfied that I put near double the quantity of sugar necessary into my wine, and I was obliged to put into some of my casks, a quantity of crude tartar to excite a new fermentation, so that it might decompose some of the saccharine matter that was in the wine that it might become alcohol, and take off the sweetness and to make it more dry, but I only partially succeeded, for my wine is generally yet too sweet for such persons who are in the habit of drinking Madeira and other dry wines; and my correspondents very frequently enquire of me-Why do you put sugar in your wine? And say—you will never make good wine, until you cease adding sugar to it. Notwithstanding which, my wines are generally acknowledged to be very good, except by such persons whose tastes are vitiated by drinking of strong foreign dry wines; while those persons who are clear of prejudice, inform me, that they can drink much more of my wines, with less symptoms of intoxication, than they can of foreign white wines or Port, and that they are much better after it.

And I am certain that it is folly itself, to pretend, or expect to make good wines where there is not a sufficiency of saccharine matter, either sugar, or something equivalent in the must of the grape. I have therefore endeavoured to fix upon a standard, so as to give my wine a certain strength or body, to keep after it is properly manufactured, for an indefinite length of time. And in all countries where there is not a sufficiency of saccharum wet seasons or otherwise, they boil down the nations who make wine, with the intention, either the sweet principle necessary to make wine to to inform you of the result, and I hope others will to to keep in their own vaults for an indefinite time, keep in their own vaults for an indefinite time, keep in their own vaults for an indefinite time, to trouble the reader with the result of them.

I then bruised a small quantity of grapes from those gathered to make wine, on different days, and the subject, that eight tenths of all the wines and some were more ripe than others, and by taken place, as all the saccharine matter that is

were to be had, it would be difficult for some grains in the other .- To elucidate this I say, as persons to use them; I have therefore resorted two ownces is to seventy-eight grains, the deficithe must of the grape, from which a calculation the whole quantity in a gallon deficient, viz. 4992 be done, and without which nothing can be done. may be made to ascertain its specific gravity,— Let us act each man his part, with vigour and di- and which I believe, will answer all the purpo

> I then took eight hundred and seventy-five grains ought not to be less than 1125.
>
> of rain water by weight, at the temperature of The reader will bear in mind, that there is not of rain water by weight, at the temperature of 60° of Farenheit's Thermometer, and then with a sharp file marked round the vial exactly at the but only such a proportion as where three pound one gallon of water, and carefully dissolved it in the water—I then filled the vial with this mix-ture, exactly to the mark I made when the rain water was in it, and weighed it carefully; and this quantity of the mixture weighed nine hundered and eighty-four grains—I then by the rule The writer of the enclosed, Mr. to make wine to keep for an indefinite length of Adams, but I have not had an opportunity of en-

To exemplify this experiment, I make the following statement :-

There was of rain water 875 grains. double refined sugar 328

Total weight of the mixture 1203 do.

Two ounces of the mixture by } measure weighed } 984 grains.

The sugar increased the quantity of fluid more than reached to the mark in the vial 215 grains.

Making in all 1199 do.

in the must of the grape, whether it be owing to in the operation, and I found the specific gravity they will have a beverage equal to most Chamof lump sugar, the same quantity as in the first

bute his mite towards the formation of a public sentiment, favorable to public improvement, by governmental means. Like the widow's mite, it will be blessed to him in its fruits. Still more it will be blessed to his country, and his country will bless him in return. These great works, which powerfully promote the improvement of agriculture and the public prosperity, are too agriculture and the public prosperity, are too the cost of them is also considerable and if they of seventy end if the cost of them is also considerable and if they of seventy grains of sugar, and of forty-six the cost of them is also considerable, and if they of seventy-eight grains of sugar, and of forty-six means and efforts of all ought to be united, for to another mode of arcertaining the quantity of ency of sugar to one gallon, so is one hundred and their accomplishment. Let us not forget that we saccharine matter contained in a given quantity of twenty-eight ounces, the weight of one gallon, to grains, which is equal to 11 ounces and forty one be done, and without which nothing can be done. may be made to ascertain its specific gravity,—
Let us act each man his part, with vigour and disagree. We may do much towards commanding sees of a saccharometer, and is so simple that any success, and if we fail, we shall have the proud person may comprehend and practice it.

| Additional contents of the deficiency of an ounce, or very near eleven and a half ounces, avoirdupois weight, to one gallon; and the deficiency of forty-six grains in the two Experiment 1st .- I took what is called a two ounces is equal to six and three quarter ounces, ounce vial, with a cork, and then made a small very near to a gallon of must, to be equal to bag, into which I put small shot, so as exactly to three pounds of sugar as above mentioned, to probalance the vial; the bag was made to save the duce a specific gravity of about 1125; and I betrouble of weighing the vial in every operation. lieve to make wine to keep, the specific gravity

> height where the water reached-I then took is dissolved in a gallon, as the sugar added inthree hundred and twenty-eight grains of double creases the quantity of fluid from seven to eight refined sugar, which is equal to three pounds to per cent. But I am of opinion that it will be near

The writer of the enclosed, Mr. Mc Call, sent of three say, as 875 grains of rain water is to 984 grains of the mixture, so is 1000 grains to its specific gravity, viz—1124 57-100.—This proportion of sugar I look upon to be the least quantity of saccharine matter, substance, quality or and Rhenish mixed,—part of the bottle I left sweet principle necessary in the must of the grape with our Secretary of State, the Hon. John Q. quiring of him what was his opinion of it.

JOHN ADLUM.

Note.-The weights I made use of was the avoirdupois weight, viz. seven thousand grains to a pound, four hundred and thirty-seven and one half grains to the ounce, and sixteen ounces to the pound.

As there is a good deal of cider yet to be made in our Country, I would advise gentlemen to try the weight of the must, and add sugar or honey, to give it a proper specific gravity, according to the rules above set down, and attend particularly to funigating the cask with sulphur, and rack and fine it after it has gone through its first fer-mentation, and bottle it either in March or June, Which, taken from 1203 grains, the total weight and communicate the result to the American of the sugar and water, leaves a loss of four grains Farmer next year, &c. and I have little doubt, but paign, and if it is too strong to drink in a tumbler, must to a consistency like treacle, to mix with experiment, to be 1127, and the loss in the opetheir wines, others add honey, or brandy, and ration to be ten grains, which I attributed to the this idea, was a present of a barrel of crab-cider, some add both to give it a body so as to keep, exercise of carbonic acid, and there was also a resent me by my neighbour, N. Lufborough, Esq. cept by the French and Germans; and notwith sidum of lime. The India sugar, such as is which was clearer and had less mucilage in it, standing what people may say or think on this subject, the best Champaign I ever tasted, had the same as in the operation with the double rether honey flavour, and I have no doubt it was ad-fined sugar. I found exactly the same result, viz. must I had from the grapes this year, viz.—two ded to it. And although there is no people who the specific gravity 1124 57 100, and the loss in ounces by measurement weighed nine hundred make wine, honest enough (except the Spaniards the operation four grains.—

I also tried at the rate of two and a half pounds four gallon; but as I sugar to it, which is a small fraction more than doubt but that it is more or less practised by all believe three pounds to be the least quantity of 6 3-4 ounces to the gallon; and if I live, I intend

decomposed and becomes alcohol, will cause it to be lighter, until all is decomposed, when it will be specifically lighter than rain water.

P. S. I hope when you have leisure, that you will give Mr. Mc Call's letter in toto, as I am sure that it will be very useful to the public, and I feel much indebted to him for the valuable information that it contains. *

I have not yet had leisure to try any experiments on the milk, but intend to attend to it towards the last of the week.

N. B. Some persons may object to the expense of the sugar, but if it renders the cider so much better than it would be without it, and enables you to add when you are using it, one half or nearly so, of water, or possibly an equal propor-tion, I think it will be money well laid out, as the sugar will not cost more than two dollars if the cider is good.

* This letter, if sent to the Editor, has been mislaid, and when recovered, shall be published.

As to the milk, our request to Major Adlum was to weigh the milk of different cows, that we might understand the language of the Eastern be well too to ascertain, whether a given measure of one cow's milk being heavier than another, the yield of butter is proportioned to the difference

Politicks of Agriculture.

SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.

[The subject of the following communication is one of too much importance to the farmers of Maryland and other states, to be much longer neglected .- The evil of sheep killing dogs, amounts now to a shocking, a dreadful grievance! and Legislators must apply a remedy or subject themselves to the charge of a scandalous neglect of one of the most important concerns of their constituents. There is no species of cowardice so prejudicial to the publick, and none therefore, should be held, in the publick esteem, so disreputable, as that vulgar fear of popularity, which restrains men from the enactment of laws which are indispensable for the general good-in the apprehension of losing a few votes here or there! Yet has this ignoble apprehension been the bane of enlight. ened legislation in Maryland for the last twenty years. It is impossible to suppose that those entrusted with the powers of legislation, can be ignorant of the great detriment to the agri-cultural interest which arises from the constant liability of every farmer's sheep to be killed by dogs-not only the number of sheep is diif those whose duty it is to provide a remedy, require to be spurred, let the farmers in every County get up a petition, "that your honours will provide such guards and penalties for the preservation of sheep from dogs, as may be

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SIR,-In your late numbers you have emphatically called the attention of your readers to a subject of great importance to the farmers; and considering the common wish to promote the household manufacture of woolen articles, it has become interesting to the whole community. The subject alluded to is the frequent destruction of sheep by dogs. This evil has increased so much, and is still so much increasing, as to demand the ever she chooses to lead; and the number inearly attention of the legislature; and it may be hoped that immediate efforts will be made by the members of the several Counties to ascertain the extent of this calamity, and to reflect upon the means by which it may be restrained. My mind pursue; they become excited to frenzy by the has been engaged by the various mischiefs occa- wounds they receive and the rivalry which goads sioned by dogs for many years: an attempt was them on; and they are ravenous for want of food once made in the House of Delegates to provide a remedy by the imposition of a tax; but it was flock by which they pass is in the utmost danger; opposed by certain members out of respect to the fox-hunters, and did not succeed. It too often ny sheep are captured and destroyed. It is prohappens that, though provisions in certain cases bably on such occasions that many dogs acquire are admitted by most persons to be necessary, few this destructive habit; and when once initiated, individuals are found willing to bring them for-ward; and the suggestions of any one person who Cattle Show reports, where they say a cow gave may venture to recommend a measure are treso many hounds of milk, in such a time.—It would quently disregarded. The short, but pointed tion of dogs after having followed a gipsy for semantic to the secretain, whether a given measure manner in which you have expressed yourself convention to the secretain and wounded the lankness of their bodies for cerning the destruction of these valuable animals, and wounded, the lankness of their bodies for and solicited your readers to disclose a proper want of food, and the extreme irritation to which remedy to prevent it, has roused the attention of they must have been roused, it has been long my your subscribers in this County, and probably in belief that these excitements constitute an origiother places; and by your instrumentality, the nal cause of canine madness. This belief may be time perhaps has arrived when the observations submitted to the judgment of those who can rea-of an individual may be read with patience, and son upon such a subject: but if it be even possiproduce such reflections in the minds of others ble that the sufferings of dogs in such pursuits as may lead to wholesome and efficient provisions, may produce a distemper so horrid in itself and In discussing such a question it will be necessary so deplorable in its consequences, this considerato use terms which would be offensive to delicacy tion ought to have the strongest influence upon if they could be well avoided: and to give the our endeavours to diminish their number, and recure its full effect, it will be requisite to compre-strain their power of committing injury hend the case of all persons without regard to The sportsman's dog is as prone to kill a sheep,

> many mischiefs which are suffered, but the man-ner in which they are generally occasioned. It is very generally goes abroad in search of compantherefore my purpose to present to you several ions or of mischief, and disappoints his master's facts existing in my neighbourhood relating to object: It is better to reverse the practice; for this subject; and to point out such provisions for then the dog is at home during the proper period restraining or preventing the evils which sur-round us as these statements shall appear to au-ly increased in number by the indulgence of pathorize. If similar facts exist in other Counties, rents towards their children. the inhabitants will be able to judge whether the | Castrated dogs are much more harmless than provisions proposed, or what others, are suitable others: they are as useful and capable of instruc-

to them. minished to a tenth part of that which might tations of many masters are allowed to keep the sustained with little or no additional expense, them; and their dogs follow them openly wherethe quality of those which are kept, reever they choose to go. Many wretched families of consequences, whether these be real or mains unimproved from the same cause;—and own them, who are sometimes without food for only probable, it appears to me that certain prothem, who are sometimes without food for only probable, it appears to me that certain prothemselves. A poor man, not having sometimes positions may be reasonably raised, the adoption a pint of meal in his house, has two large dogs. As such dogs can get little or no food at home, they must go abroad in search of it. The free negroes in all quarters keep them without license; not all quarters keep them without license.

in greater numbers together; and the young men and school boys take them frequently out to hunting. After acquiring this habit, the dogs go often out alone, and continue searching after game till they are weary and hungry; and it is believed that, being under no controul, they chase the sheep fleeing before them and destroy many. Gipsies in a season of pride are suffered in all neighbourhoods to run at large; in this habit of body the gipsy is followed by many dogs whercreases as she proceeds; they are out together several days and nights; the dogs are constantly fighting and tearing each other; for a long while

particular classes or descriptions of people.

It will be more practicable to provide an effectual remedy when we understand not only the dogs chained during the day and turn them loose

tion as those that are entire; they may be ren-Dogs of all kinds, useless and useful, abound dered as vigilant and even as fierce: they are in very great numbers in this County: every equally ready for the gun or the chase,—are much person, without distinction, seems to enjoy the less disposed to ramble from home,—and may liberty of keeping them. Slaves upon the plan- generally be found within the hearing of their

most effectual, and your petitioners, as in daty bound, will ever pray," &c. &c. The suggestions of Mr. Hammond are the best we have seen, and might be taken as the principles of ferred by these people; such of them as propose Levy Courts should annually in the month of a Bill that would result in a saving to the State of Maryland annually of half a million of dollars; such would be the effect of any law that would increase the number and quality of sheep in Maryland to the extent of its capacity to maryland to the extent of its capacity to the meighbourhood of towns, than at a greater should be to call upon the inhabitants therein between the first and fifteenth days of May in every 4.

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year, and to make an alphabetical list of all per- ter a certain prefixed day, so encreased as to act as County on or before the first of June, to be laid be imagined. before the Levy Court. Duplicates of these lists should be delivered to the collector, who should be required to charge and collect the taxes in the same manner as the County assessments. The constables should be subjected to a penalty for neglect of duty; and should be allowed a fee of twenty-five cents for every dog or bitch truly returned by them, to be levied and collected for their use in the assessments of the County. The cided taste for rural sports, particularly the man-master should be charged with the tax for every ly and healthful exercise of Partridge Shooting, dog or bitch which he should allow his servant (which, in fact, I regard as one of the accomplishor slave to keep, harbour or own. It should be ments of the country gentleman,) and having purthe duty of the constable on his own view, or on sued it with great zest for about thirty years, I the duty of the constable on his own view, or on the information of others, to kill and destroy, or cause to be killed and destroyed every dog or bitch which any free negro or mulatto should keep, harbour or own without the license of a magistrate regularly renewed according to the Act of November 1806, ch. 81. If so licensed, the dog or bitch to be taxable, and returned like those of other persons. The owner or keeper of any bitch, who should suffer her to go at large during a season of oride, should be subjected to a penalty; and town should elect to pass ordinances imposing the like taxes and penalties, and containing the like provisions, then the monies so raised should be applied to the benefit of such towns and cities. These regulations might be qualified by a proviso, that all castrated dogs should be exempt from that all castrated dogs should be exempt from prospects for the next are all that we could wish."

I have been perhaps too particular in stating the grievance we endure, and in suggesting the remedies which may tend to diminish it. But it is felt severely; and these observations may excite the inquiry and stir up the reflections of other farmers; and if suitable provisions can be made to preserve our flocks from these destructive animals, I trust the members of our Legislature will have the wisdom and firmness to enact them without regard to the prejudices or clamour of any class of individuals.

I am, Sir, respectfully, Your obedient servant, St. Aubin, Talbot Co. N. HAMMOND. Md. Nov. 20, 1824.

sons keeping, harbouring or owning any dog or a preventive.—Making the amount so large as bitch, and to set down the number of each kind; that few persons would encounter the expense which list he should return to the Clerk of the of keeping one. The consequence may readily Respectfully yours,

Nov. 20, 1824.

Rural Sports.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

"Sir-Having always myself entertained a deson of pride, should be subjected to a penalty; and moreover it should be lawful for any person to 11 o'clock, Mr. T. and he entered the fields todestroy her. If any dog or bitch so returned gether; at about four in the afternoon their amuupon the list should die or be destroyed before uition was exhausted, when Mr. H. had bagged the Levy should be closed, it should be lawful for sixteen brace of birds*—If Mr. H. had been stitle justices, on being satisfied of the fact by competent proof, to exonerate the party from the ax. If the party so charged should be insolvent abundance of game, there can be no doubt that or unable to pay the tax, it should be the duty of he would have killed a much larger number of the collector forthwith to cause the dog or bitch birds. Nothing can excel the brilliancy of this to be destroyed; otherwise he should be answera-ble for the tax. The taxes to be so raised should which he has brought the art of shooting; there be applied to the benefit of the respective Coun- is no doubt of the moral tendency of this elegant ties: but if the corporate bodies of any city or amusement, and its salutary influence on health-

High Short.—For a long time, the boatmen of Whitehall have perhaps with some reason believed, that in speed and dexterity, they are not surpassed by the oarsmen of any country. It seems improvement I think might be made, by making the mariners of England entertain the same opinion of the naval architecture and skill of that country; and to bring the subject to actual experiment, Capt. Harris, of the British frigate Hus-sar, now in this port, has proposed a contest, to take place on the first fair day after to-morrow. this machine was in operation, and much power A bet of \$1000 on the result has been offered and became necessary, the axle sprung considerataken. Good feeling seems to prevail on both sides, and no other sentiments will probably be indulged than those of national pride. An impassing through the centre of the axle at right

Novel Inventions.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

MACHINE FOR RAISING STUMPS.

[The valuable communication which follows, was obtained by Mr. Prince, of Massachusetts, from the writer in New-Hampshire, in consequence of a request for information, expressed through this journal. The information thus obtained from one end of the Union is printed here, in its centre, and then diffused through every State and Territory for practical use and general benefit. It is one case of a thousand, that illustrates the value of a National Agricultural Journal.]

Meredith, (N. H.) Nov. 17, 1824.

JOHN PRINCE, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I cheerfully comply with your re-quest for a description of the machine for extractng stumps, as used in this vicinity. The only one in my immediate neighbourhood, was constructed for Daniel Avery, Esq. of Gilford. It consists of three wheels; two on an axle eight feet and an half between the naves, twelve feet in diameter. The third, is framed into the axle one foot from the nave, and is eight feet in diameter. The axle is about twelve inches in diameter, and at the centre, a strong staple with a hook appending to it. To this hook one end of the chain is hung, while the other is put about the trunk or root of the stump to be raised, as its size shall determine. The chain that wraps the stump should be large and of good iron. The one here in use, weighs about one pound to an inch, and the wire is nearly, or quite, one inch in diameter. Notwithstanding this size, it has often been broken. The power of the machine is put in operation by ma-king a chain of a small size fast on the centre wheel, and to this apply your strength. One yoke of oxen is enough to work the machine, and on plain land it is usually moved by men. Four hands are necessary to its operation, and this is sufficient to take up an acre in three or four days, depending on the abundance or scarcity of stumps.

The land on which this machine has been used, is plain and rather sandy, therefore, the trees rooted downward rather than spread off broadly. On clayey ground, the roots extend much further abroad, and an axle of this length would not be long enough to work with convenience. Another the outside wheels fourteen instead of twelve feet, and the inner one ten instead of eight feet. The axle should be at least fifteen inches in di-

indulged than those of national pride. An impassing through the centre of the axle at right angles, with two inch plank framed into these the distance, from Whitehall, round the frigate Hussar at anchor in the North River, and and a half board, to keep the chain about the back to the place of starting. There is a great excitement, but no unmanly feeling. It is mutually agreed, that the winning, shall treat the losing party to an entertainment. This is as it should be, and we anticipate no debasing conducts.

Inch and a half board, to keep the chain about the wheel in its proper place. Inch and a half in diameter, or perhaps inch and a quarter cordage, would answer the purpose, probably more contoning party to an entertainment. This is as it should be, and we anticipate no debasing conducts.

Inch and the centre of the axle at right angles, with two inch plank framed into these shafts, or arms, and on each side plank, an inch and a half board, to keep the chain about the wheel in its proper place. Inch and a half in diameter, or perhaps inch and a quarter cordage, would answer the purpose, probably more constituted in the same, some the purpose and specific the naves and spokes are white oak, the fel-

A direct attack upon the dogs in our State, would almost create a civil war; it would at least cause a turn out. Suppose we attack the dogs through the sluts. Few persons like to have a slut about their houses; and therefore few would be roused by a tax on them. This tax, if thought be skilled 29 birds in succession.

On either side.

[New York paper.]

*Doctor Muse and Judge Martin of Dorchester County, in this state, are said to be two of the best shots in America, and believed to be ready to accept a challenge from any two gentlemen of best, might be moderate at first; and from and af-

only, and am not able to give any description of is £250,000. it. I think the one I have described the best, Mr. Steven however, that I have seen.

I am, Sir, as alway, Yours, &c.

STEPHEN C. LYFORD

Scraps from Foreign Papers.

Preservatian of Fish, &c .- For ensuring the sweetness of fish conveyed by land-carriage, the belly of the fish should be opened, and the internal parts sprinkled with powdered charcoal. The same material will restore impure or even putrescent water to a state of perfect freshness. The inhabitants of Cadiz, who are necessitated to keep in tanks the water for culinary uses, were first indebted to our informant, during the late phrey's superintendance, and by direction of the Peninsular war, for the foregoing simple, yet efficacious remedy of an evil which they had long chronometrical observations, the trignometrical first indebted to our informant, during the late endured.

avail themselves of the first opportunity to effect of Europe may be now said to form one system—an alteration of the Corn Laws—proposing to M. Arago and Capt. Kater having two years ago keep the ports constantly open to Foreign Grains at a high duty. The present average prices are:

Wheat, 54s. 6d. Barley, 30s. 10d. Oats, 22s.
7d. Rye, 29s. 1d.

Metropolitan Marine Company .- The follow ing is an estimate of the probable returns of each of the proposed establishments of this most necessary and useful concern :-

200 warm salt water baths, for three hundred days, 2s. 6d. 20 medicated, vapour, gaseous, &c. for 300

days, 5s. 50 fresh water warm baths, for 300 days, 1s. 6d.

300 ladies, children, and female servants, private cold sea-baths, for 156 days, 1s. 200 gentlemen, single private plunging cold sea-water baths, for 180 days, 2s.

500 gentlemen in the grand swimming bath of sea water, for 150 days, 1s. 500 ditto. in the secondary ditto. for 150 1875 days, 6d.

2000 journeymen, &c. one day, in each week, for 21 weeks, 3d.

£21,525

525

Which multiplied by 5 would give a sum in full of \$2 107,525

The plan is to commence operations at the nearest point of the coast between London and the Nore, which may afford water of sufficient purity. This will be about thirty-five miles from town. At this point it is proposed to form, be-twixt high and low water mark, one or more considerable reservoirs enclosed by flood-gates. At the rise of the tide the waters will be permitted to flow into the reservoir, the gates of which will be shut at high water. Upon these reservoirs a steam-engine of from 80 to 100 horse power will be erected, and employed to raise a continual sup-

Mr. Stevenson, the engineer, has taken a sur wever, that I have seen.

You, Sir, are at liberty to make any use of this castle, with the design of ascertaining the best that you may think proper; and, if you are in line for a branch rail-road, from Birmingham to doubt on any part of the description, point it out, and I will endeavour to remove them. the most practicable passage over the hills about Ape Dale, which, by their continuity and eleva-tion, oppose the chief obstacle to the execution of the plan. Should the projectors of this great work succeed in obtaining an Act of Parliament, they propose to convey heavy goods between Liv erpool and the Potteries, at the rate of eight miles an hour, and half the present cost of canal

Sir Humphrey Davy, in his recent voyage in the North Seas, ascertained that his principles of protecting the copper sheathing of ships by the contract of 1-200 of iron is perfectly success. ful even in the most rapid sailing and in the roughest sea; and Dr. Tiarks, under Sir Humsurveys of Denmark and Hanover with that of It is generally supposed, that Ministers will England, so that the triangulation of a great part connected the Surveys of England and France by observations between Calais and Dover. In the course of Sir Humphrey's expedition to the North Seas, the longitude of the Naze of Norway (a point of great importance in navigation) has been accurately ascertained, and some other useful data for connecting the nautical maps of from Laura. Europe, gained.

VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS-NEW LIST.

A Silver Cup valued at \$20, to be given to the owner of the best calf, reared by hand, and to be not less than ten months old, to be exhibited at the next Cattle Show for the Western Shore. The owner to furnish a written statement, for publication in the American Farmer, of the mode pursued, and the cost, including a reasonable fat. charge for attendance-economy and effect to be 3750 taken into view-By

D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1824.

F Gentlemen are invited to send contributions for the space allotted to Rural Sports and Sports of the Turf.

The Maryland Agricultural Society will meet at Barney's Inn, Light-street, To-MORRO W MORNING, at 10 o'clock. It is hoped that gentlemen in the country will endeavour to attend, and that the meeting will be full. Members may then receive their Diplomas; and those only have a right to participate in the proceedings, who pay \$5 per annum.

-0 PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

CAREFULLY COLLECTED EVERY THURSDAY FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

only machine which has been invented and used the reservoir of that establishment at Islington for the purpose of extracting stumps. There is to supply fresh water to the houses in London. These pipes it is intended should be from 24 to operates by a lever; but I saw it for a few minutes only, and am not able to give any description of is £250,000. Louisiana, 16 a 18—Georgia, Upland, 15 a 17— Alabama, 13 a 15—New Wool, 30 a 35—Merino full blooded, 35 a 40-1 do. 30 a 35-1 do. 25 a 28 -Common, 20 a 25 cts.-25 per cent. more when well washed on the sheep and free from tags-Turpentine, \$2 a 2.25—Coal, pit foreign, 40 cts.
—Virginia, pit, 20 a 25 cents—Susquehannah, do. \$6.50 a \$7-Lime, bushel, 30 a 33 cents-Pork, hog round, \$3.50 per cwt.-Hams, last years,

THE ALBION,

A paper devoted exclusively to foreign news, and literary compilation, is published weekly in New-York. Besides the ordinary record of political events abroad, the Albion republishes in full, the debates of the British Parliament on all important subjects; and the decisions of the English Courts in cases of general interest. Its literary selections are made from all the prominent magazines and journals of the London press.

The Albion is published every Saturday on fine paper, in the imperial quarto form; and is forwarded by the southern mail of the same day.

Subscriptions received in this city by Messrs. E. J. Coale & Co. opposite the Post Office. Terms,-six dollars per annum, in advance.

Improved Stock for Sale.

SUSSEX, abull two years old, begotten in England, on Laura, a singularly fine cow, remarkable as a deep milker.

FROLIC, a bull nine months old, by Bishop,

These bulls were bred by Mr. Powel, and were particularly noticed at the late Pennsylvania Cattle Show, where Sussex received the premium of

At the exhibition of 1823, the judges, who were all practical men, stated in their report :-

"Laura, an imported heifer, of two years, has all the characteristics of deep milking, and carries proof upon her carcass of tendency towards

"Sussex, of twelve months, from Laura, was begotten in England, has long frame, small bone, head, horns, and neck, and very strong points of high breeding."

(See Memoirs of Pennsylvania Agricultural So-

He is of a dark mahogany red; with no white, except a very small spot under his belly, and appears to unite great activity, and vigour for the yoke, with mellowness of handling. Frolic is of a dark roan, with very long silky hair, and fine points, and is one of the largest, and finest calves of his age, which have been shown in Pennsylvania.

Laura was selected in England, by a farmer for his own use. Bishop is equal in pedigree to any bull in Great Britain or America, as may be seen by the Herd Book; and is the sire of four bull calves, which have recently been sold at Powelton at \$200 each.

WM. F. REDDING.

C

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

ply of water from the reservoirs to a smaller reservoir or cistern placed at the height of 150 or 180 feet above the surface of the water in the large reservoir. From this higher position a line of pipes will commence to lead through the country to London, as the New River pipes pass from 180 feet. Apple Brandy, 25—Clover Seed, white, 182 feet above the surface of the water in the large reservoir. From this higher position a line of pipes will commence to lead through the country to London, as the New River pipes pass from 180 feet. Apple Brandy, 25—Clover Seed, white, 182 feet above the surface of the water in the large reservoir. From this higher position a line of pipes will commence to lead through the country to London, as the New River pipes pass from 180 feet above the surface of the water in the large reservoir. From this higher position a line of pipes will commence to lead through the country to London, as the New River pipes pass from 180 feet above the surface of the water in the large reservoir. From this higher position a line of pipes will commence to lead through the country to London, as the New River pipes pass from 180 feet above the surface of the water in the large reservoir. From this higher position a line of pipes will commence to lead through the country to London, as the New River pipes pass from 180 feet above the surface of the water in the 25th Nov. 1824—Experiments in Wine making by J. Addum—Sheep killing dogs—How to get rid of superfluous Dogs, and save our Sheep—Partridge Shooting—High sport — Machine for raising stumps—Scraps from 180 feet above the surface of the water in the 25th Nov. 1824—Experiments in Wine above the 25th

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AGRICULTURE.

MEETING OF THE

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c.

Agreeably to public notice, in the American
Farmer, and the several newspapers in Baltimore, the Maryland Agricultural Society met at the Fountain Inn, in the city of Baltimore, on attention as President of the Society, and that the A. M. for the election of officers, and for the him of the same."

almost exclusively of substantial, practical farmers, many of whom came in, from the distance
of fifteen miles, and in every way manifested an
earnestness of design, and real solicitude upon
the subjects that were brought under consideration, which gave the assurance that the farmers
now see the bearing of this society, upon the
great objects of their pursuits and labours; and
that they are now resolved to take it in hand,
that they are now resolved to take it in hand,
therish and support it, and turn it to the best that they are now resolved to take it in hand, therests of this State.

The Society met, the day in course, when the crests of this State.

A resolution was passed, instructing the Coraccount; and this is all that was necessary to ensure for it, the beneficial effects upon the landed interest of the state, for which it was originally instituted. We trust there will be no society; and the Treasurer was required by a from the President, on the subject of experiments and labours; and the state, for which it was originally instituted. We trust there will be no society; and the Treasurer was required by a from the President, on the subject of experiments and labours; and labour originally instituted. We trust there will be no relaxation of activity. Let the gentlemen, to whose management the concerns of the society have been committed for the next year, feel, and act upon that feeling, that the trust they have upon that feeling, that the trust they have ned to posterity—that it is one of great respectability, and of the more honour, as its only reward is the consciousness of promoting and doing good, in the most important concern of human life—the cultivation of the soil, to produce the very means of our subsistence, and of all our conforts. Let no trustee be satisfied with waiting for the time in the concerns of the society; to call on the President, the Treasurer, was required by a resolution of the Society, to call on the President, ments made with plaster paris and clover, was required by a resolution of the Society was red; the Collector, and each one of the Trustees of the Society, to call on the President, the Treasurer, the two Secretaries, the Collector, ments made with plaster paris and clover, was required by a resolution of the Society was read; which, together with communications submitted by O. B. Ross and D. A. Deaderick, at a former meeting was ordered to be transmitted to the editors of the American Farmer, American Economist, Knoxville Enquirer and Knoxville Register, for publication. Thomas G. Watkins, M. D. President, having declined a re-election, put in nomination the name of Thomas Emmercultivation of the soil, to produce the very means of the Board of Trustees, to letter the following officers and committees were unanimously elected to serve for one year. of his own estate, and the welfare and character of scribers. those who are to come to its enjoyment after him. When ever any thing occurs to him, that one of the by-laws of the Society: he may think would be useful in promoting the objects of association, let him commit it to paper, or treasure it up in his memory, to be proposed and discussed at the next meeting of the trustees. Let the contest be, not who shall be to keep its books and papers, and a papers. he may think would be useful in promoting the trustees. Let the contest be, not who shall suggest, or do, the least, but who shall contrive measures most conducive to the success and the fifty dollars for his services."

officers, when,

ROBERT OLIVER, Esq. was unanimously e-

lected President—and the
Hon. EDWARD LLOYD, Vice President.

JAMES COX, Treasurer.
JAMES HOWARD, Secretary.

Dr. GIRARDIN, Professor of Botany—and JULIUS T. DUCATEL, Professor of Agricul-

tural Chemistry.

The following trustees were then duly elected:

Charles Ridgely, of Hampton Robert G. Harper. N. M. Bosley.

James Carroll, Jr. David Williamson, Jr. Christopher Carnan. B. W. Hall.

H. V. Somerville. Jacob Hollingsworth. Richard Caton.

Saturday last, the 11th December, at 10 o'clook, Corresponding Secretary be instructed to notify

transaction of other business.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Gen.
The meeting was the most numerous that had ever been assembled, except on occasions of ley, Doctor A. Thomas and Jacob Hollingsworth, publick annual exhibitions; and was composed to proceed to Annapolis to request the patronage proceedings at the last meeting, which you will almost exclusively of substantial, practical far- of the Legislature to the efforts of this Society, find on the enclosed part of a newspaper.

Very respectfully,

no trustee be satisfied with waiting for the time use all convenient means to procure regular subwere unanimously elected to serve for one year.

of meeting, to think of the affairs of the society.
Let it be his pride and his pleasure, as he is in for the space of five years, and for a sum not less
Henry Marsh—second Vice President. honour bound, to make them, the subject of every than five dollars each, and that each one of the day's meditation, as connected not only with the said persons make return to the next meeting of station assigned to him by the confidence of the Trustees, and each successive meeting, of society, but connected also with the improvement the progress then made in procuring such sub-

The following resoulution was then adopted as

Society, as of the Board of Trustees, and that he be entitled to receive an annual compensation of

popularity of the society. Let the meeting of trustees be held at an early hour, and not so much
for eating and drinking, as for "doing the work!"
At eleven o'clock, Gen. Harper took the chair,
and James Howard, Esq. acted as secretary.

The society proceeded first, to the election of An election was then held, pursuant to the above sen. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Redding, for his past valuable services and attention to the interests of the society.

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be. and they are hereby requested, to prepare a list of Premiums, to be offered by the Society at their next annual exhibition, and that they cause the same to be published, if practicable, on or before the first day of February next.

On motion it was resorred, that the Cause the Society be returned to the President, and to Mr. Lundy, for their donations.

Extracts from the minutes.

" Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be instructed, if they deem it advisable, to procure a room at a rent not exceeding fifty dollars, for the use of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and that they take such steps as they may deem ex-pedient for the establishment of an Agricultural Library for the use of the Society."

George Howard—and sence, by Gen. Stansbury, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—
"Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be

A by-law having been enacted to elect an addi-tional Trustee, making thirteen in all, George Cook was duly elected.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

J. HOWARD, Sec'ry.

WASHINGTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Jonesborough, T. Oct. 27, 1824.

SIR,-I am instructed by the Washington Agricultural Society to request that you will, if convenient, insert in the American Farmer, their

J. S. SKINNER.

D. A. DEADERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jonesborough, T. Oct. 11, 1824.

Isaac Hammer—first Vice President. Henry Marsh—second Vice President. O. B. Ross—Corresponding Secretary. D. A. Deaderick-Recording Secretary. John Ryland-Treasurer. Elbridge Sevier-Librarian.

Doctor T. G. Watkins, John G. Eason, Henry Hoss, James Sevier, Esq. James P. Taylor, Esq. Elijah Embree, Montgomery Stuart, James M' Alister, Robt. Reeve.

Committee of Correspondence.

Sam'l. G. Chester, Wm. Mitchell, Esq. Committee of Accounts. Sam'l Hunt.

The President presented to the Society, two copies of an address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, by James Madison, President of the Society. Benjamin Lundy presented ten copies of his agricultural work, entitled the Monthly American Economist.

On motion it was resolved, that the thanks of

D. A. DEADERICK, Sec'ry.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Jonesborough, Oct. 11, 1824.

DEAR SIR,-The excellence of its quality, and the contiguity of the Virginia plaster, to our Gen. Harper having retired from the room for section of country, renders it an object of inte-a few minutes, the chair was taken in his ab-

VOL. 6.-39.

quainted with its general properties, and applinow to be detailed. In the spring of last year, easily attainable. (1823,) I sowed with oats, four quarts of clover seed, on a part of an exhausted field, or rather OLIVER B. Re tired by twelve or fourteen successive crops of corn, the pick of which, the same year, produced less than twenty bushels of corn to the acre. When this clover seed was sowed last year, I had not plaster to roll the seed in, nor enough to plaster any but a very small part of the clover, after it was up high enough to be benefitted by plaster. The small portion of clover, over which plaster was sown, sprung up high, and much of it went to seed the first year. The ba-lance was very much inferior to the plastered part. My neighbours were called to see the dif This was the best commentary that could be made on the use of plaster, on my farm
—and they were satisfied. This year, on the first of March, 1824, one bushel of finely ground plaster to the acre was sown over one half of the last year's sowing of clover, with the exception of a small strip, purposely left unsown. On the first of April ensuing, the balance of my last year's sowing was served in the same way, with another strip purposely left unsown with the plaster.—By the 10th of June ensuing, the crop was ripe enough to cut.—Unavoidable circum-stances caused it to be delayed nearly a fortnight longer. Before cutting, my neighbours were again requested to observe the difference between the main body of the clover, sown with the plaster, and the neglected strips. Again they were satisfied.—The difference was infinite. The unplastered strips were literally unworthy of mowing,-the balance upon a satisfactory estimate of my manager was admitted to have produced at least five thousand weight of good hay to each acre. It is necessary here to remark, that upon land as much exhausted as this of mine, two bushels of plaster to the acre, would have been the better quantity-but I had it not to spare. Six quarts of clover seed, too, would have been the better quantity to have sown per acre; but my manager had never sown clover seed before, and from bad health, I was unable to sow more than just to show him how. The subject of this communication is to prove to the Society, the safety and utility of going to the expense of pro-curing plaster for clover at least. With the rea-sonable, perhaps enough for this purpose has already been said; but it may be useful to reduce the result to figures-and prove the profit, as well as the principle. During the year of my experi-ment, I paid for hay, 3s.; for corn, 2s.; and I believe those to be the general rates.

5000 wt. of hay, at 3s. per cwt. is pr. acre 1 bushel of clover seed do. \$25.00 12.00 37,00

20 bushels of corn, at 2s, is \$6.67 Add one third for fodder, &c. 2.22

8,89

Agreeably to this estimate, the difference be-icontained less than thirty families eight years cability to our climate and soil. Under this im-tween the corn and clover part of my crop, is pression, I have turned my attention early to \$28.11, for it is fair to allow, that the improvethe subject, and through you beg leave to communicate to the Agricultural Society, the result of my own experience, enquiries and observations.

The subject are the subject, and through you beg leave to commune ment of the land by clover, is equivalent to the vated five years (except at this place); and as cost of the plaster and clover seed; and no one the far greater number have opened their farms will contend, that the culture and securing an acre in the Wild Woods, in preference to the Prai-Estimating the cost of plaster when delivered of corn, is less trouble and expense than an acre on our farms-and attentively considering its of clover. I am so well satisfied of its importance comparatively inferior good effects, upon all our to my interest, that I sowed twenty additional productions except clover, I shall confine my reacres of clover, this year; on which I intend to or no attention has been paid to small grain and marks to that article alone. If clover is the onsow two bushels of the plaster to the acre, about tobacco; the chief aim has been plenty of hog ly article of produce calculated to make it really the first of March next.—I have no doubt that profitable for us to procure plaster, so I consi- plaster sown on the young clover the first year, er plaster as the only species of manure, calcula- will benefit it-but whether the profit in the end ted to make it profitable to raise clover.—Gene- will be equal to the cost, my experiments have val information, from sources upon which I can not yet satisfied me. Let us not incur additional rely, confirms the result of my own experiments, expense upon doubtful issues, when certainty is

> TH. G. WATKINS, OLIVER B. ROSS, Corresponding Sec'ry, &c.

> > Jonesborough, April 12, 1824.

To the Agricultural Society of Washington Co.

I would suggest to the consideration of the Society, the utility of appropriating a small sum to the purchase of some valuable seed, or seeds, not generally known among us, to be distributed among the practical members of the Society. The Ruta Baga and Mangel Wurtzel are plants highly recommended as affording productive crops valuable alike both for the table and stock, and are not perhaps much known among us .- Judge Emmerson, can perhaps give some information of them.-Would it not be advisable to procure a small parcel of these seeds for trial, that the farmers may without much cost, either of money or labour, test the valuable properties of the y at large ... Respectfully, O. B. ROSS. plants, and the country at large derive their advantages if any?

To the Washington Agricultural Society.

Fully aware, as I am, of the little weight any thing I can say on the subject of agricultural implements would be likely to have, I shall nevertheless, venture to suggest the propriety of adopting some measures to procure a good plough from some approved maker; such an one as might serve as a model, by which others could be made. Every one will, I have no doubt, readily admit the imperfections of the plough in common use in this country. We want such a plough introdued, as will effectually turn over blue grass and other swards, so as to prevent their injuring the crops of small grain, which may be sown on them. If a plough could be procured from the eastward, such as the best farmers there approve, and undergo a trial before a committee appointed by our Society, who were themselves practical far mers, and have, if it deserved, the recommendation of the committee; then would there be some hope of such plough being brought into extensive use amongs us. Approbation thus given would carry with it a weight that cannot be expected to arise from the introduction of the implement, by a person who is not himself, practised in the use of it.

D. A. DEADERICK.

CULTIVATED AND NATURAL PRODUC-TIONS OF MISSOURI.

Fountain Cottage, near Fort Osage, (Mis'ri) Sept. 12th, 1824.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir-You must be aware, that in this remote section of the country, agriculture is yet in a very rude spicy, surpassing as I think any grapes I have state. A tract of country comprising four counties, and not less than two thousand square miles, very juicy and may be good wine grapes-culti-

ago; and I do not believe there is one field within the whole tract, that has been regularly cultiries, you may well suppose that there are yet innumerable huge stumps and dead trees on most of even the oldest farms. Until very lately, little or no attention has been paid to small grain and tobacco; the chief aim has been plenty of hog veyed and offered for sale, and most of us have got upon our own soil, a very different spirit prevails; and I am happy to say, that there now exists, generally, a very strong disposition to introduce the culture of tobacco, all kinds of small grain, fruit trees, &c. &c.; and it is very desirable that in the offset, we should obtain the best seed that we can. It is probable that tobacco and hemp will be the staple productions of the soil of Missouri; and I am of opinion that the fine vellow tobacco, (now almost exclusively raised in Maryland) may be produced here to some advantage; and if I can procure some genuine fresh seed in time, I will try the experiment, and prevail on some of our experienced tobacco planters to try it also next season. Our fields are yet too new and fresh, to expect even tolerable crops of wheat from them-very few of them, however, have been seeded, and scarcely any of them properly prepared for wheat. An opinion seems to be gaining ground, that fall wheat will not answer here, and that we must sooner or later adopt spring wheat-I am a little apprehensive myself, that such may be the final result, but will not yet give over the hope, that when our fields are a litthe more worn and better prepared, fall crops will succeed extremely well. Meanwhile, I am desirous of trying the white flint wheat, which from the account given of it by your correspondent, appears to me to be extremely well calculated for this soil and climate, and I have no doubt will be a very valuable acquisition to our farmers; and I have not the least doubt but you will, after this explanation, send me, as requested, some of that, and the yellow tobacco seed.

I observed some time ago in the Farmer, an enquiry for a grape that ripens in July, and request-ing information of such an one if known. We have a grape of that description here; indeed, it is quite common along the shores of the Missouri-It is known by the name of slue grape, which it obtained from its being chiefly found along the banks of the narrow channels, or as they are commonly called, slues of the Missouri, behind the islands and large sand-bars. It is a small grape about the size of a large buck shot, grows in rich clusters or bunches, rather too acid for the table though pretty good for the season. It ripens from the 10th to the 20th of July generally.—The vine runs and spreads immensely, co-vering the trees with its rich foliage, and exhibits a beautiful sight when its fruit is ripe and ripen-

I have no doubt but this grape may be much improved by cultivation; with this view, I have removed about a dozen young roots (from layers) into my garden, where they are growing very luxuriantly, and will probably bear fruit summer after next. If this grape is thought desirable in your quarter, it will afford me much pleasure to send some slips and young roots to Baltimore, if the means of conveyance can be had.

This district of country abounds with wild grapes in very great variety; some as large as musket balls, others of the size of poke berries: some of them are extremely sweet and rich and .

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mer le in e to e, if wild ge as ries: have . are ulti-

vation will doubtless ameliorate and improve any of them. I have several kinds already transferred from the woods to my garden, and shall con-tinue to make other transfers, as I discover new and valuable varieties. It is very difficult, I find, to propagate these native vines from cuttings; I have probably tried five hundred, and have succeeded with two only; I lost much time by these attempts, and regret that I persevered so long, and neglected the mode by layers, which I now find invariably succeeds.

The great usefulness of the "American Farmer" is conspicuous in this—that it affords the medium for an interchange of the valuable productions of the most remote, and relatively, distant parts of the union. Thus we may obtain in Missouri, the seeds of such plants as are found by the experience of the farmers in New York, to be most valuable; and it may happen, that some of the valuable native productions of our Missouri forests will be translated to the gardens and vine-yards of Maryland, New York, &c. These facilities would hardly exist, but for your spirited and lities would hardly exist, but for your spirited and truly benevolent exertions, and the excellent no one asks me the prices of wool (that responding Secretary; but, as I am really in want of information, and am doomed to till a poor truly benevolent exertions, and the excellent no truly benevolent exertions, and the excellent paper you publish, the subscription cost of which is repaid an hundred fold, in my estimation, by these very facilities, independent of the great mass of valuable matter it contains.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, Your ob't servant, G. C. SIBLEY.

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FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENCE. On the efficacy of certain Steeps, to preserve Wheat from the Fly and Smut.

TANEY Town, Frederick County, Md. 3 5th July, 1824.

MR. SKINNER,

Sir,—Some time previous to last fall seeding time, I read in a newspaper (I think it was not in the American Farmer) an account, stating with great confidence, that the eggs of the Hessian fly, were deposited in the grains of wheat, with great confidence, that the eggs of the Hessian fly, were deposited in the grains of wheat, whilst in the ear—that they could be there diswhilst in the ear—that they could be there distinguished by a microscope, &c. and that the application of quick lime to the seed wheat, would lime were omitted, I have never suffered by a microscope, &c. and that the application of quick lime to the seed wheat, would lime were omitted, I have never suffered by a gentlemen from Germany, who assured me that the practice was common there, and that it had the desired effect. The thing seemed reasonable, and I set about the work of the other instance, the crop Henry Thompson's, and Mr. Morris's cattle of the process of the seed with the company of the pens, occupied was pleased to find so many there, and that it had the desired effect. The head; while from the dry seed, about one-tenth by Mr. Caton's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr. Oliver's, Mr. brown the grain on the seed shout one-tenth by Mr. Caton's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr. Oliver's, Mr. Bratterson's, Mr. Datterson's, Mr. Bratterson's, Mr. Oliver's, Mr. Bratterson's, Mr. Datterson's, Mr. Alterson's, Mr. Alterson's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr. Alterson's, Mr. Alterso I thought it looked well, but shortly after, I perceived a change for the worse; this led to an investigation, when it appeared, that the enemy had made an attack, and was fast prevailing—in fact, not one of the 7 lots escaped, though in different fields, and I never experienced, or witness ed so much damage from the depredations of the fly. You are to observe, that in the most of those different lots, I sowed a small portion of the seed without liming, but could not discover, that in any instance they had respected my prohibinion by lime.

greatly from its ravages—and who got rid of the committee state, that no thorough bred bull, of the short horned breed was offered to their extending, tended to get a mination; that of the Devon breed, there were amination; that of the Devon breed, there were several bulls of the required age, and that the Whether the hog manure employed by Mr.

Whether the hog manure employed by Mr.
Birnie in his steep, rendered the lime inopera tive: whether salt is the real antidote; or whe there is no one other, than a different lots, I sowed a small portion of the seed without liming, but could not discover, that in any instance they had respected my prohibinion by lime.

tion, and I believe I should have been so far remiss in my duty to the publick, as to have withheld this information, had I not seen in your cy; and its importance to wheat growers induces paper, No. 11, of the current volume, a statement, dated at Albany, May 15th, signed J. Buel, who seems satisfied, that liming wheat has the effect of completely protecting the crop from the

Do not conceive, Mr. Skinner, that I question REMARKS ON THE MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW Mr. Buel's veracity; my object is, to shew, that in all cases, the same cause will not produce the same effect, and I truly regret, that the result of TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. my experiment, was not as favourable as those made by Mr. Buel and his friends; perhaps they had a better method of applying the lime to the

sell, and no one asks me the price!!

dently of his connexion with the case in question, ficulty, which have arisen in my mind, in conse-

of Mr. Birnie, in liming wheat as a preventive of en, are as well fitted to ramble in our woods-to the ravages of the Hessian fly, whose communi-shift for themselves-to give as good hams for cation to you I have attentively read, seems to our tables, and wholesome nutritious food for our render questionable a fact which I thought well slaves, as the old fashioned Parkinson hogs, or established, and from which I anticipated great the various crosses which may be found at Hamp-

I feel a reluctance in writing for public inspec- of lime, or salt, until the weight of testimony preponderates the other way. At all events, re-

>0 -on the Sheep, Hogs, and Cattle, and award of Premiums.

Baltimore County, Dec. 16, 1824. SIR,-I have attended all the exhibitions of our wheat. I have stated my practice, if it was injudicious, I shall be thankful for such information as will put me in the right way.

C. BIRNIE.

society, and have tound much to interest and instruct me. It would be in vain to add any thing, to the able account, which has already appeared in the Farmer of our late proceedings, doing improvement of stock, and furtherance of your [The above letter was placed by the Editor, views, without asking your decision, or that of in the hands of Mr. Buel himself, and indepension of your correspondents, upon points of difit could not be in better hands—it has been quence of the awards of the judges for cattle, returned by him, with the following remarks:] sheep, and swine. Do you really think, that the sheep, and swine. Do you really think, that the Mr. Skinner,—The result of the experiment of pigs, to which the highest honours were givpublic benefit.

My conclusions were formed, not so much has any man found, that the large, soap making from critical and personal observation, as from sheep, on which extraordinary plaudits were bethe corroborative testimony of gentlemen of more stowed, and for which, the premium was finally practical knowledge; and their opinions appear

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The premium for the best heifer, was awarded for "a red and white heifer, Fancy. out of a Dun prize cow," which cow, was of Gen. Ridgley's stock of mixed short horned blood:—the premium for the second best, was given for Mr. Cook's heifer, bred in Washington County, from Mr. Sprigg's short horned stock, imported by Par-kinson. Thus the two best heifers, although so many full bred Devon heiters were upon the to effect the object; beside, the kiln was one ground, proved to be of short horned blood. The of the ordinary kind, used in burning lime with premium for the best heifer, under one year of age, was awarded to Sally, a calf five months constructed kiln for the use of coal-it may be old, by a Devon bull, out of an imported cow, built much higher than for wood, without being without a pedigree, which was the only one offered to the examination of the committee, of consequence, they had no choice.—The judges state, that for milch cows, no premium is awarded, because there were no certificates of milking—of the quantity of butter produced, and of the keep part of the kiln, will have a beneficial effect in indictable as a public nuisance. Salk, 460, and for thirty days, as required;" yet there were many full grown, imported, and native Devonshire cows exhibited by men of wealth, trustees of the Society, and active members of the committee, who not only assist in forming the bills, but generously by their purses, contribute to the funds, and by volunteer premiums decidedly prove their approbation, as well of the objects, as of the means which are taken to bring them about. How can you account for the inattention of these gentle men, in not bringing their certificates in their pockets; or not allowing their cows to bring their milk in their bags, to show their regard for the premium offered for milch cowe? - heir convic tion, that in this part of the State we must have cattle which can give milk in due proportion, however anxious we may be, to have those, which can afford labour and beef. I am now in doubt whether I shall purchase half blooded, or full blooded Devons, at the moderate prices at which they can be had; or buy short horned stock, at the extravagant prices, which they command, to enable me to take the silver cups at our next Show. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Yours, &cc. IGNORAMUS.

For the American Farmer.

BURNING LIME WITH SUSQUEHANNA COAL. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

"I am fully satisfied, from the result of the experiment I have made, that lime may be burn-ed with Susquehanna coal, purchased at Columbia, at the rate of \$4.50 or \$5 per ton; cheaper than with wood delivered at the kiln at \$2.50, and I do not know but on better terms than at \$2 per cord. My experiment was made in one of the new kilns, with two tons of coal to 700 bushels of lime. The method adopted was, to turn a small or low arch, and break all the ballance of the stone so small, that none should exceed the size of an half gallon jug; the kiln was then filled, by first putting heaps of coal of about one peck and an half, about twenty inches apart; then a covering of lime stone; then coal; and so on, alternately, to the top of the kiln-I then burned one and an half cords of wood, just sufficient to warm the kiln and ignite the coal, which is all the attention it requires. -You may then go to meeting, mill or market, or any other pursuit you please; the coal will make the most intense and melting heat, that it is possible to conceive. My kiln was red hot for five days, and the lime burnt to perfection, surpassing any I ever saw.

I consider the hard Susquehanna coal, as a great acquisition to our country; and, in my opinion, has lowered the value of wood land, where the object is wood, for the purpose of burning lime.

I propose making another experiment this winter, as it is evident that I used much more coal in the first experiment than was necessary wood. Much fuel may be saved by a proper subject to the same inconvenience that wood kilns are, from that cause; as the fuel will be its ascent.

When my second experiment is made, I will shall not go unringed in the woods. report the result."

LAW OF TRESPASS IN MARYLAND-SHEEP, Dogs, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Annapolis, Nov. 24, 1824.

Dear Sir,-When your's reached this, I was attending Montgomery County Court, where my professional engagements necessarily detained have found a very sick family, which, with an accumulation of business during my absence, required immediate attention. These concurring circumstances prevented my attending earlier to now, by stealth.

The case of Lloyd and Tilghman, mentioned in the American Farmer, vol. 5, No. 33, fol. 264, would be found, if examined, to be only declaratory of the common law relating to cattle damage feasant, and which I will endeavour to explain and illustrate, concisely, and yet as fully, as my time will permit.

Damage feasant, is when the beasts of another, no way privy to the estate, are found in a man's close, without the leave of the owner of the land, and without the fault of the possessor of the close, (which may happen from his not repairing his fences) and their doing damage, which may be by feeding, or trampling, or otherwise, to the Agriculture and Internal Improvements in Penn-

grass, corn, young timber, woods, &c.

If the beasts (which is the law phrase) are damage feasant, the person whom they damage, may distrain and impound them, as well by night

the cattle being there, damage feasant. al messages, the parage. If the party injured, does not wish to impound, lative to these topicks. he may resort to his action of trespass.

pound, but there may be open and close pounds. dual, and the power of the nation. An open pound (not common but private) is any secure, uncovered place, in which the cattle are nia, to the Legislature now in session, the follow-placed. A close pound is, for instance, a part ing are the passages which treat of Internal Imof the distrainer's house, stable, &c. and he is provement and of Agriculture. bound to feed them in either.

have done it by immemorial custom. It is the have been diligently engaged in the performance duty of the steward in the sect to attend to this, of those duties, a detailed statement of which will before whom any default is punishable.

Hogs running at large, has been a complaint in this state for many years. No legislative provision has been made, and it is a very difficult subject to legislate on. The population of our country is very sparse, the plantations and farms large, the lines of division fences very long, and above all, the labouring part composed of slaves, who are constitutionally indolent, and whose interest is at variance with the master's. It being the interest of the master to obtain industrious labour, and of the slave, to perform no more than will screen him from chastisement. In consequence of this, there is a constant hurry on the irm, and the fences are miserably neglected.

The legislative provisions respecting hogs, are by the Statute 35, Hen. 8. Ch. 17, Sec. 17, swine

In most farms, the owners, with proper atten-tion, may keep the division fences in order. I have no doubt, that if A. and B. have two adjoining farms, and if A. give notice to B. to repair, and he will not in a reasonable time, that A. may repair and recover from B. the value of the labour and materials found, provided the fence has not been foolishly expensive. One decision of this kind, would have a good tendency, as it would make the law known to the community.

professional engagements necessarily detained me for nearly a fortnight, and on my return, tected from dogs. The law upon this subject is very simple. The owner of a dog is bound to muzzle him, if mischievous, but not otherwise and if a man doth keep a dog that useth to bite cattle, &c. if, after notice given to him of it, or your request. In truth, I may be said to do it his knowing the dog to be mischievous, the creature shall do any hurt, the master shall answer for it. Cro. Car. 254, 487. Stra. 1264. It is indictable at common law, to keep a dog unmuzis unknown to me. It has not been reported, and zled near a highway, accustomed to bite, when I expect contains no new principle of law, but the owner knows of the mischievous propensity of his dog. Crown. Cir. Com. 311, 2 Chitty's Crim. Law, English edition, 643 American edition by Richard Peters, Jr., 410.

I would go farther, and make the owner of a dog that had attacked sheep, after notice, or knowledge, punishable by fine, to be recovered by indictment. JAMES BOYLE.

AGRICULTURE AND

Internal Improvements.

sylvania.

As the Governors of the several states may be supposed to represent, as nearly as may be, the state of Agriculture and Internal Improvements, as by day; and he may keep them in the pound, and the public sentiment and capabilities of the until satisfied of the damages, and the law pre-sumes the owner of the cattle, always to know of shall from time to time extract from their annual messages, the paragraphs and expositions re-

They will at least give us a birds-eye view, It may be necessary here, to define the meaning of a pound. Pounds are of three kinds—common, open and close. In this state there is no common concern the wealth and comfort of every indivi-

In the message of the Governor of Pennsylva-

"The commissioners appointed under the act of In England, a common pound belongs to the the last session, providing for the appointment of township, lordship, or village; and in every a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of proparish ought to be kept in repair by those who moting the internal improvement of the state, be presented to you, during your session. The

[·] Columbia is about 30 miles from the kiln in which the experiment was made.

session may be considered as the continuation of a system, destined at no distant day, to mingle the waters of the west, with the Atlantic-Wheneance may be securely placed upon the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens. From the in-formation we have already obtained, there is but est and best route, for the connexion of the western waters with the Atlantic, in which event, we rock—then a deep blue rock mixed with claymay confidently expect the aid of the general gowide extended, and extending confederacy.

lower section, and forty-two locks, on the upper without touching a new vein of water, a thing new well must be commenced—\$2,50 seems at section of the River Schuylkill, and whether the that has not yet occurred to us; we generally get first sight to be a great sum; but it dwindles to manship like manner. The warm terms of praise, vance. in which the Commissioners speak of this work, is highly gratifying, and whilst its completion is evidence of the individual enterprise of our citizens, it shows that Pennsylvania has not been inattentive to this essential branch of internal im-

tiful and thriving metropolis.

"In the distribution of power under our compliplicated system, commerce and manufactures seem to have been placed more immediately un-der the superintendance of the general Government; whilst the interests of agriculture have been left in a great measure to the protection of the respective State Legislatures. Hence it results, that these important interests demand our of pressure and difficulty for the farmer, it is necessary for him to make up in quantity, for the depressed price of his agricultural products .-Experience has demonstrated the great advanta ges of Agricultural Societies, and it is besieved that a further extension of the system, by the establishment of a State Institution, with a small annual appropriation, would greatly assist the labours of that valuable portion of our citizens."

Speaking of the importance of promoting education, Mr. Schultze pays the following just com-pliment to General T. J. Rogers' Biographical

Dictionary.

"Connected with education, permit me to call your attention to the American Biographical Dictionary, compiled by one of our citizens, and intended for the use of schools. This work, which is well executed, illustrates the principles of our Government, and holds up for imitation to the rising generation, some of the highest examples in the page of history, of heroism and devotion to country. As an incentive to virtue, and love of country, it may be well worthy of Legislative patronage."

Domestic Economy.

BORING FOR WATER.

November 18th, 1824.

"Dear Sir-I will answer your questions respecting boring, in the order in which you ask ver the necessary information has been collected, them. I hope that I may make myself intelligi-and the practicability of canals, in the western ble—I am always ready to explain. First, dehth. and the practicability of canals, in the western ble—I am always ready to explain. First, depth. section of our state, fully as ertained, it will be This depends on the nature of the substance the part of a well regulated and wise policy, to through which the chissel goes. In some cases, I extend with a liberal hand, the fostering aid of have no doubt but that water could be obtained the Government. The resources of the state, at the depth of 30 or 40 feet; I mean a perpetuare fully equal to the enterprise, and every religious tream that shall discharge itself voluntarily. al stream that shall discharge itself voluntarily.

As it respects my well, we had first to go through soft red shell—then hard red shell—then granite-then a blue rock mixed with calcareous little doubt, that Pennsylvania presents the cheap- earth-then a blue hard rock with a sharp gritthen a rock as hard as adamant-then a grey soft then a hard black rock-then a light blue rockvernment in this national work, so incalculable then the original hard red shell-am now at the in its advantages to the different states of our distance of 145 feet-we are boring on a hard ide extended, and extending confederacy. dark brown rock. The water is this day within "I have the pleasure to transmit herewith, to five feet of the surface. We expect to get you the report of the Commissioners, appointed enough for our purpose in the course of a week, to view and examine, twenty-two locks, of the perhaps to-morrow, as we have bored 12 feet navigation is so far executed in a masterly, work- a foot or two of water in every 4 or 5 feet ad-

It will be inferred from what I have said, that a deep well. In order to obtain a supply, the the chissel will advance according to the resis-rocks must often be blown—lives are very often tance it meets with. Through the soft red shell lost in wells-they are very often out of repairwe went 10 feet a day-hard red shell from 5 to want cleaning once in a year or two-new curbs provement. This canal, will hereafter prove an important link in the chain of connexion to be important link in the chain of connexion to be rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a stall a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old, in as ricketty a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard although only two years old a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum of blue hard a rock from 4 to 5—second stratum rock from 1 to 2—adamantine rock, and it was as possible; and after all, what is a common well; about 4 feet thick, we only went from 2 to 3 if deep, what a labour to raise the water—what and at most 6 inches a day—grey rock 4 feet—deep blue rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought, and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought, and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we suffer with drought and how the rock 3 feet—the black rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how often we have a low of the rock 14 to 16 inches low of the rock 14 to 16 inches low one, how of t

to loadstone. The poles were so powerfully im-pregnated with this extraordinary mineral, that most serious and anxious care; for at this time they would suspend a heavy pruning knife; and all water works will be abandoned, and water will our penknives, by merely touching the poles, be procured in this way. It will cost less to behave abstracted so much of the effluvia, as that they can attach large needles. The particles of pense of the old water works. One of these rock at all times brought up, are incalculably small. When we were in the loadstone rock, I examined the particles. By merely holding the of the subject. edge of a knife over them they flew; that is, the magnetic particles flew and hung suspended from vicinity. I infer from this question, that you are tion, but it disappeared after going a few feet deeper, and although the poles still impart the power to steel, there are no more of the loadstone particles in the well.

Third-As to the quality of the water thus obtained. When Mr. Disbrow had bored to the depth of 135 feet in the first well that he attempted, he obtained delicious soft water, which dis charged about two gallons a minute. But this was not thought sufficient for a distillery, and al. pound to his readers.] though the water run over the hole very freely, they continued to go deeper. It is now 175 feet a particular place?-Has drought ever diminishdeep, and the water is very good, but not soft ed them, and destroyed them? In such springs is enough for washing. It discharges four gallons the hulse, or short ebb and flow visible .- Have a minute, and is so cold in summer, that ice would they been analysed, if so, what minerals do they be superfluous.

importance of a water communication in a politi-cal, conmercial, and agricultural point of view, is now so well understood that it may be deemed unnecessary to advert to it. The Act of the last grounds, to derive advantage from this resource.] like a flute, with a thin band of iron over the joints. These are to be put on as the joints are lowered in the well, which is 24 inches diameter.

Fifth-What time does boring occupy. This I have answered in the first page-It varies from 10 feet to 2 inches, according to the quality of the rock.

Sixth—What fixtures are necessary when the well is finished. Nothing is wanted but a pent stock or hydrant stock, with a stop cock. This stock must be grafted on the tube, about 3 feet below the surface, and then steadied by means of clay, well pounded around. You need not shelter it as the temperature of the water is not affected by atmospherical influence. I shall build an arbour over mine, and cover it with sweet-briars-cattle will not meddle with sweet-briarsmine is in the farm-yard near to my stables.

Seventh-Expense. I give two dollars and a half a foot, and am at no risk. If the borer fail in getting water at a depth agreed upon, (I have given him 200 feet for a trial) I pay him nothing. There are no other casualties for the borer than the loss of a tool or chissel in the well. If it cannot nothing when you take all the blessed effects into consideration; besides, one is often obliged to Second—The length of time to complete a well. give even three and four dollars a foot for digging, and we have bored 3 feet to-day in a hard red impure it often is. Every calculation is in favour of this new mode of obtaining water—new, how-When we were about 110 feet deep, we came ever, only in America. Can any one fail in esti-

the edge, and in looking through a magnifier, they trying to form an opinion as to the probable source appeared to be of the form of shrubs and trees. I forget at this moment, whether we discovered the loadstone before or after the adamantine rock; my farm, the opinion that the water came from a lighter think after we got the country in the loadstone before or after the adamantine rock; I rather think after we got through it; at first we higher source than our level, was so fixed in my thought the phenomena proceeded from fric-mind, that it did not admit of dispute. As the work advanced, the subject occupied much of my thoughts-new circumstances occurred-appearances altered-I began to wave my opinion-I applied myself to such data as were within my reach-and, I am now as fully impressed with the belief that the water does not come from a higher source, as I was before to the contrary.

[On perusal of the above, the following questions occur, which the Editor begs leave to pro-

How long have springs been known to exist in pass over? Rather, we beg that the pulse, or ebb [The following is the reply of a person who we knew had employed Mr. Disbrow to bore for wa- to a certain depth, that the soakings of noxious the same manner as the human pulse is counted. To do this properly, a trough of about 6 or 7 will have fine peaches; if your trees are very feet should be placed close by the spring, and so small and young, I would not recommend the ley near the apperture, as that the water should be to be poured on them very hot, for fear of injuring on a line with the trough, otherwise if the water the trees; but if the trees are of any size, it will fall from even an inch height, the attraction of gra- not hurt them; for I have used it many years vitation will overcome the impulse, which is very feeble. The attention of our observing paries.]

Horticulture.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

TO ALL LOVERS OF FINE PEACHES.

It is common in this country, especially where the soil is very good and rich, for the peach trees to be much injured by an insect commonly called fine. Where you have it in your power, thin slugs or wood worm. This insect is deposited in them when small as a nut-meg, and in common, the bark of the tree near the ground, sometimes higher than a foot, but commonly within a few inches of the earth, by a small fly; and the first appearance of it is a stuff much like saw dust, will run out of their holes with the gum of the tree, and in a few days will get between the bark and the wood of the tree, and if not stopped or destroyed, will not only injure the fruit, but some times destroy the tree altogether. In summer, after a rain, when they have their growth, they will run out with the gum and be connected in it until they form a thin shell round them, and come out another fly; when they come out they are about 3-4 of an inch long, with red or brown heads; while they are preying on the tree, they work higher up or lower down, according to the weather; in cold weather they go down to the roots from the frost, and in moderate weather they work higher up the trunk of the tree; and, when they eat quite round the tree, the tree will die ciety and leave a lump of gum round the trunk on the ground, which will appear to be mixt with saw dust or something like it. If the soil is rich from the ground soon becomes rough, and there are its smoothness much longer, and there will be no harbour for those vermin, and the trees appear to bear better than in rich soil, and that is the cause why many gentlemen say, poor, sandy soil, suits peaches best; but the fact is, rich, light, or even a little stiff soil, will bring finer peaches than poor, if proper attention is paid to those insects and the muck-worm—the muckworm is an insect more under the roots. I have tried a great number of experiments to destroy those insects, and beg leave to mention a few of canal round the trunk of the trees, say 3 inches broad and several inches deep, until you can see the top of the roots; then, if the insect is in it, pour hot ley 18 or 20 inches from the ground on the trunk of the tree, and let it run in the little canal, which will destroy all the insects that are young and not yet quite through the bark, and is a good manure for peach trees; and let the canal as the track will in winter get full of water, snow and ice, and the insects cannot in so short a time get down so far but the frost will destroy them.

If pigs could be penned often in the peach orof the trees round with straw-sedge, &c. during summer, you will find the fly cannot get to the of freight or transportation. bark to deposite its eggs, and by that means, you

with great success, for it is sure to destroy all that is not through the bark, and concealed between trons is earnestly requested to the above inqui-the bark and wood. Some gentlemen use tar ries.] on thin or mixt with grease; ashes and soot are also good for peach trees, and flower of sulphur; and do not let your trees hold too much fruit on them, as by being over loaded with fruit, the can husbandmen, trees are often injured, and the fruit not half so 1-10th is enough to leave on the tree of what it would sometimes hold by being left to nature. JOHN WILLIS

Oxford, Nov. 30, 1824.

Literary.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOK,

Adapted to Farmers of all classes and conditions-For sale by the Editor of the American Farmer, at \$1 50.

adapted to the use of the practical Farmers of they involve abstruse scientific disquisitions, are the United States, published by John S. Skinner, not fitted to the peculiar views of our institution. Editor of the American Farmer, by order of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural So- we are farmers not writers.

The following letter will show how these Memoirs came into the hands of the Editor of the American Farmer; and though it estimates too the spontaneous growth of the tree, the bark near highly his services in the cause of Agriculture, we must insert it to show the history and the naspots or crevices where the fly can deposite its ture of the publication, and as far as we can be erudite Editor of the National Gazette, sayseggs; if the soil is quite poor, the tree will keep relied on to form a correct judgment, we can recommend it to our subscribers and other friends, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society," just pubpractical application to their every day business, and conveys to young Farmers the experience and the system pursued by the best perience and the system pursued by the best perience and the system pursued by the best public spirit of the Directors of the Society, and to the activity and intelligence of the gentlemen who furnished its contents. Among them, John Hare Powel, Esq., who resides in the immediate neighborhood of Philadelphia, is the most concan pronounce it the cheapest, as well as the spicuous. The engravings of animals and implementation of American Among them, I do a most contents. The constitution of American Proceedings of the Society, and to the activity and intelligence of the gentlementation of the period of the spicuous. The engravings of animals and implementation of the system of the spicuous of the spicuous. The engravings of animals and implementation of the system of the spicuous of the s the most successful, for the use of our friends and most valuable, ever offered to American Ag ments with which it is enriched, serve both for fellow citizens. Now is the time to dig or cut a riculturists. The concern of others, in the ornament and information. work, forbids the transfer of it to the American Farmer. But the following table of its contents, with the names of the writers who have contributed to it, will, better than any thing we List of Officers and Members. can say, satisfy every one, that these Memoirs Act of Incorporation. would be a valuable addition to his stock of Agricultural Books, as their contents would be to his stock of agricultural knowledge.—The Edi-litor will feel himself particularly indebted to on Improved Durham Short Horns—their Dostand open all winter, and all the insects that the itor will feel himself particularly indebted to ley does not kill will be destroyed by the frost, any of his friends who will aid in the sale of the work, at least until he is indemnified the cost of printing. In the next paper, no-tice will be given of the persons in the different cities of whom the book may be had; but in the Cline on the Forms of Animals. chard, they will destroy them, and often the mean time, if any gentleman send \$3 or more to muck-worm too. After your trees are clear of slugs, muck-worm, &c., if you will wrap the trunk or more copies of the work in good condition, Featherstonhaugh, G. W Esq. Corresponding according to the amount sent, free of all expense

Any one sending \$5, shall have four copes.

Powelton, August 1st, 1824.

TO JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQUIRE, Editor of the American Farmer. -I have presented to the Pennsylvania Ag-

icultural Society, the copy of the "Farmer, which you had sent for them.

I am directed to convey their thanks, and their high sense of your excellent work, as a faithful record of the most interesting facts, and the best agricultural papers, which appear, either in Europe or America: and in proof of their respect and in a fresh country, salt is fine to put round for your exemplary fairness, indefatigable zeal, the roots; be sure and prune out all the small and singular ability, as an Editor, I am authorized twigs that crowd in amongst the bearing wood, to offer for your use, the Memoirs of our Society, with selections, adapted to the purposes of Ame-

You are aware, that our Association is principally composed of practical farmers-that by the act of incorporation, all others are excluded from our offices—that, although we have endeavoured to collect facts, and promulgate opinions, in the shape best fitted for our purposes, we have no pre-tension as writers, and must claim for our communications great indulgence, as they are neither enlivened by the elaborate deductions of specious theory, nor embellished by the exquisite efforts of fanciful and untiring quackery.

You will perceive, that various extracts have been made, without regard to the arrangement of the authors, from whom they are taken, as it was necessary, occasionally, to omit passages This work is entitled "Memoirs of the Penn-inapplicable to the circumstances and condition Itvania Agricultural Society, with selections of this country, and to pass by others which, as

If we have violated the etiquette established Directors"-and is a different work from the among authors, we trust we shall be forgiven, as

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HARE POWEL,
Penn. Agri. Corresponding Secretary, Penn. Agri. Soc.

Speaking of this volume, the accomplished and

"The handsome octavo volume of "Memoirs of as a work of greater value than any which has lished, is one of the neatest and most useful con-yet been published of its size, because it has a tributions which have ever been made in this counpractical application to their every day busi- try, for the amusement and instruction of Ame-

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> >ne DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Spavin .- A disease of the horse's hock, which enerally causes lameness. Spavins are of two kinds, the bone, and the bog or blood spavin. The former consists of a bony enlargement of the inside of the hock-joint, towards the lower part; the latter of a soft but elastic tumour, a little higher and more on the inside, or towards the bend of the joint. The most effectual remedy for bone spavin is firing, and if it be done at an early period of the disease, it often cures it. In Answers to Inquiries on Millet, and obstinate cases, I have known the bony swelling punctured in several places, and some blistering ointment mixed with a small proportion of corroon Mangel Wurtzel. sive sublimate rubbed in. This produces a high on Reclaimed Marsh and its Crops. degree of inflammation, and is sure to leave a permanent blemish; but, in some instances, has effected a cure. Another mode of treating bone Robeson, Peter, of Philadelphia County, on Smut spavin is to make an incision in the skin with a -their Excellence not to be ascribed to De-on Blood—Herefords better than Devons—

Mangle Wurtzel.

In W neat.

Thomas, J. G. Esq., of Philadelphia County, on make an incision in the skin with a knife, or bore a small opening in the bony swelling with a hot iron, and introduce some sublimate or arsenic and confine it with generally occasions more violent inflammation than the former, and often excites symptomatic fever; in one instance, however, though for a time the horse's life was in danger by the symptomatic Worth, James, Esq., of Buck's County, on the fever that was excited, the result was a conside-Failure of Wheat Crops, and the Insects by rable diminution of the lameness, so that the horse became in some degree useful again. These, however, are remedies I should be loath to have-Kirk, Caleb, Esq. of Delaware, on Thorn Hedges. recourse to; but firing, if seasonably employed, Montgomery County Farmer—on Hedges—Col-lecting and Sowing Seeds—Planting and Ma-blood spavin does not often cause lameness, except when the horse's work is severe, as in hunt-Phillips, William, Esq., of Philadelphia County, ing. This complaint, I believe, is seldom removen the Preservation of Posts by means of Salt. ed; and though it may, when large, render a horse unfit for severe exertion, it is rarely an impediment to moderate work. If any thing be done, repeated blistering is perhaps most likely to be beneficial. Horses most disposed to spavin are those that are cat-hammed, or have their hocks inclining inward; and this tendency is promoted by making the outer heel of the shoe higher than the inner heel, a practice that is too common. Another cause of spavin is working a horse at too early an age, particularly when he is employbest modes of American Husbandry, as fitted ed in work that requires considerable exertion of to our Climate and the Circumstances of the the hock-joints, such as leaping, or drawing heavy burthens.

Splents .- These are bony excrescences, which grow on the inside of the shank bone. They seldom occasion lameness, unless situate so as to in-Sir Humphrey Davy's Elements of Agricultural terrupt the motion of the knee-joint, or interfere Chemistry, in a Course of Lectures for the Bri- with the back sinew or suspensory ligament of tish Agricultural Board- Extracts on Manures, the leg. Should a splent occasion lameness, which Animal, Vegetable, Calcarious-their Manage- is sometimes the case, merely from the ossific inment, Application, and Effects—exposing erflammation, let it be bathed with camphorated
roneous Opinions and Practices, connected
with the use of Lime, Gypsum, Ashes and Roten be moistened with these and bound on it, keeping it constantly moist. This, in a few days, will generally remove the lameness, but the splent will remain. Whenever it is thought necessary ble, Animal and Calcareous Manures, in Ame- to attempt the removal of a splent, repeated blistering is, I believe, preferable to the more severe measures recommended in books of farriery.

Rural Sports.

On Monday last, a party of gentlemen, consisting of the Hon. E. Lloyd-Col. J. Hindman-John Ridgely-John Donnell, Jr. and Murray Lloyd, hunted the ground of the first named gentleman, at Wye, Talbot County; and, notwith. standing the day was by no means propitious.

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they returned in five hours, having bagged forty- and put in a form and train of accomplishment, to make such memoranda as will save him fruitone brace of partridges, and six rabbits.

SHOTS OF EACH. 23 partridges-2 rabbits. Col. Lloyd, M. Lloyd, J. Donnell, 18 2 17 J. Ridgely, 13 Col. Hindman, 11 0

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1824.

Accessity and importance of a Room and Libra-ry, for the Maryland Agricultural Society.

Amongst other resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, there was one, instructing the Trustees, if they should deem it expedient, to rent a room as a place of meeting, and for the use of the Maryland Agri-

cultural Society.

The society has now taken such root, as to insure, with good management, its vigorous growth and continued existence—Its prospects and its means are such, as to justify and call for, some permament arrangements, of the character contemplated in the above resolution-In truth, who ever before heard of a society, without some fixed place of meeting? and who does not see the utility of having some common, established place of resort, where those who have agreed to associate for the common benefit of their profession, may come together at stated times, and talk over their affairs, and devise measures to enlighten themselves as to their true interests, and to have those interests rightfully protected by the publick authorities?

Furthermore, the Society at their Agricultural Room, should have an Agricultural Library-This might be commenced by the voluntary do nations of persons liberally disposed to further the views of the association; and when the funds of the society will justify it, a small appropriation might be made, to be expended in annual additions of books on agriculture, botany, and their kindred sciences; to this library the members should have free access. For example, a farmer wishes to build a barn, a cart, or a plough, he would have only to go to the society's room, and there he would find books containing drawings of these objects in every form, with explanations of the true principles of their construction. Sup-pose he wants to know all about the use of lime as a manure; he has only to go and turn to some agricultural work where the subject is fully treated, and he learns its chemical properties, and the best state and mode of applying it to agricultural purposes; in short, such an establishment would encourage a habit of reading, and of enquiry, that could not fail in improving the minds, as well as the practices, of agricultural gentlemen. It seems to grow up naturally, as one of the most valuable fruits of the seed we have been sowing for the last five years. As a proof of the opinion he en-tertains of the utility that would result from the adoption of the resolution above mentioned, we know an individual who would at once contribute for the use of the society, books which have cost 4 or \$500. But the advantage which seems to be indispensable, is the provision of a place where the society may hold stated meetings, once in every month, or at least quarter yearly. To shew the necessity of such meetings, let us review the proceedings of the society on Saturday last; not one of the several important propositions adopted in reference to applications to the legislature for pecuniary aid, for alterations in our act of in-corporation, for the enactment of laws more ef-first volume of "LAWRENCE ON THE HORSE."

at least one month before the session of the le- less search after them. gislature; instead, whereof, the society met in a hurry at a tavern, and adjourned in a hurry to meet again, they know not when, or where .- It is granted, that every thing cannot be done in a day; there must be a beginning to all things; we must crawl before we can walk, and

"Vessels large, may venture more, "But little boats, should keep near shore."

Dame Prudence always stands ready, with good batch of those truisms, to stop the mouth of enterprise, and check the progress of improvement—but let her ladyship remember another saying of Poor Richard, that "Industry need not wish-and he that lives upon hope, will die fasting." Our society has been five years now in comparatively active, and growing existence; and if it cannot venture now to provide a decent room to meet in, and the nucleus of a library, by the use of which, the young farmers who are coming on, may learn the morals, the politics, the statistics, &c. of their profession-whereby, in a word, they may learn not only what is to be done, but the why and the wherefore, it should be done. Why then, indeed, have we been toiling, as we humbly think, to little purpose. If we understand the true, and the higher objects of the "Maryland Agricultural Society," it aims, not only to augment the of that honourable and virtuous class of citizens, en to the public. The author is Captain Medwin, who make their living by tilling the soil.

P. S. In a room provided as above suggested, any gentleman might deposite specimens of grassor plants, or soils, or substances, to be handed over to, and examined, and analysed by, the professor of Botany, or Agricultural Chemistry, as the case might require. From this room, valuable and remarkable seeds, fruits, grains, &c. might be distributed amongst the membersmonthly reports might be made, for publication in the American Farmer, of the state of the crops in the different counties. The Farmer would here learn what he ought to expect for his produce, as well as the current prices of it-in short, it would be a sort of Farmer's Exchangesuch, at least, are our impressions, crudely ex-

pressed, yet we hope intelligible.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, are hereby notified that the next meeting will be held at the residence of Gen. R. G. Harper, on Monday next the 20th inst. at eleven, A. M.

Important propositions will be under consideration, and it is desirable that the meeting should be full and punctual.

The Editor will be indebted to any Gentleman who will send him about a tea cup full of Tobacco seed, of what is usually called Maryland yellow.—The object is to divide it amongst gentlemen who have written for it, and who are always ready to reciprocate civilities of this kind.

The Editor is much indebted to Mr. Leonard Matthews for seed of the genuine high flavoured smoking tobacco of Cuba-and will give about a dessert spoonful to any planter who may desire it .- The tobacco retains its high flavour for two successive years in this country.

fectually to the farming interest: there is not one the Editor will thank gentlemen who have his of these, which ought not to have been discussed, books, to grant him the loan of them long enough

>0 PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

COLLECTED AND ACCURATELY STATED BY THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Wood, Hickory, per cord, \$5-Oak, do \$3 75 to \$4-Pine, \$2 50-best white Wheat, 100 a 105—Lawler, 38 a 92—Red, 85 a 90—Rye, 35 a 37½—Old Corn, 35 a 36—New, do 32 a 33—Wharf Flour, \$4 50 to 4 62½—Pork from the wagons in the market, \$4 to 4 75—Turkeys, 62½ to 75 cents-Geese 50 cents-Beef, best pieces, 8 cts.—Mutton, best pieces, 8 cts.—Live cattle, \$4 50 per hundred.—We saw in the market on Wednesday, some of a lot of very elegant, from the farm of Judge Buchanan, who supplies our market with from 80 to 100 per annum of very superior quality.

MARYLAND TOBACCO.—The market continues dull. There has been some sales of inferior qualities, at rather better prices, but there is no shipping at this time, nor much change expected before February, though the last accounts from

Holland are said to be favourable.

It appears that the Conversations of Lord Byron for a considerable period during his residence at pile of manure; to have more corn made on an Pisa, have been faithfully recorded by one of his acre, or more fat laid on a hog, but it aims at the most intimate friends, and that this curious promore elevated design of meliorating and exalting duction, which will no doubt rival the Journals of the moral and intellectual condition and power Boswell and Las Cases, is immediately to be givof the 24th Light Dragoons, a poet himself, and a cousin of the late Percy Bysshe Shelly. The communications are stated to have been made without any injunction to secrecy, and committed to paper for the sake of reference only; and but for the fate of Lord Byron's Memoirs, would never have appeared before the public.

The Memoirs of Dr. Antommarchi relative to the last moments of Napoleon, which have so long been announced, are now in the press. This publication seems necessary to complete the History of the Emperor, of whom we understand it

records many new and curious facts.

For Sale.

An uncommonly fine bull calf, aged 21 months, half Bakewell and half Holstein.—He is black and white, has never been forced by high keep when 7 months and 22 days old, weighed 764 lbs. having had nothing but the milk of the cow; at 20 months and 9 days, weighed 1204 lbs.-his girth 6 feet 11 inches, his length 7 feet 34 inches. He is very gentle. Apply to

> WM. F. REDDING. Office of the Farmer.

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Printed every Friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Joh Printing executed with nearness and despatch— Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with pro-per directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Bal-timore.

AGRICULTURE.

The following are the documents which accomthe Premium of a Silver Tankard, valued at fifty dollars, was awarded to Col. N. M. Bosley, and presented by the hands of General LAFAY-ETTE at the late Cattle Show. It will be recollected, that at the instance of Col. Bosley, the committee also made to his farm a visit of personal inspection.]-ED. AM. FARM.

Questions proposed by the Committee acting as Judges, on the best cultivated Farm, in the case of Col. A ICHOLAS M. BOSLET :-

1st. How long have you had this farm in pos-session—and under cultivation?

Answer. I have had the farm in possession since 1811-and in cultivation since 1812.

2d. In what state was the farm when you took

it in possession?

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Answer. It was in a neglected state, almost uninclosed—the briers and brambles gave striking evidence that the former cultivators had very much neglected their interest. A great part of about thirty in wood land. the land is naturally hilly, and was much broken: it was marked by deep ravines and thickets of briers. For the better guidance of the Judges, I submit the statements of some of my neighbours, to whom the situation of the farm when I first occupied it was known.

3d. What course did you adopt in the first instance for the improvement of the soil?

Answer. My first object was to clear the land of the filth by a course of cropping, followed by clover and plaster.

4th. What manures did you find the most effectual-and in what manner were they employed?

Answer. When I first took up the farm in its impoverished state, I employed every particle of stable manure, compost, and occasionally penning tility; having been compelled to buy hay, it was an object of great importance that I should set immediately some portion of my land in grass .per acre on clear ground, such as corn ground; but I did not find the effect answer expectations; I afterwards tried it on a sod turned down, applying the lime on the surface after being harrowed, and then harrowed the lime in. This was generally followed by a corn crop in which I discovered good effects, even on the crop of corn; after taking off my corn crop and stalks, which I generally have hauled to my barn yard, I have it expedient they can make use of the above. ploughed up in the spring and occasionally stirred during the summer, which has also the advantage of clearing the land of all filth, and at the same time incorporating the lime with the soil. I sowed it in wheat, with clover, and timothy; but afterwards I found on an application of one hundred bushels to the acre, the effects were much greater, and it has since been my constant habit to apspring in the weakest portions of my corn ground of the year previous, when it is in a state of fermentation, and have invariably found its application in that state more beneficial than any other. The corn stalks, after being trampled by cattle

5th. What depth do you plough your land? Answer. From six to eight inches

6th. What is the quantity of products from your soil—and of what particular kind?

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7th. What number of hands do you employ?

Answer. Generally seven.

8th. What number of horses and oxen do you

Answer. Ten working oxen and nine horses. 9th. What is your stock of hogs, sheepyour views of the different kinds of stock?

Answer. Forty-two sheep-thirty-four fatting hogs, supposed to average from 180 to 200 lbs. each, about eighteen months old-four breeding sows; thirty four pigs and shoats; thirty two head of horned cattle, including working oxen. So far as this question refers to stock, I must decline an ninety cocks of hay, made on Col. Bosley's farm, that deliberation which I would wish before I age cock, after it was well cured, fit for the stack, formed an opinion.

farm?

Answer. About four-hundred and sixty acres seventy of which I have recently purchased-

NICHOLAS M. BOSLEY.

Locast Grove, Nov. 15th, 1824. at such times as those when industry, frugality, and economy, combined with agricultural imbourhood, I am induced to give the following:-

I certify, that to the best of my recollection, Colonel Nicholas M. Bosley settled on the place In eighteen hundred and seventeen he sold the he now lives on, known at this time by the name products of eighteen hundred and sixteen, for my cattle up for the purpose of bringing immediately some portion of my land to a state of ferbriers; the fields full of gullies; the whole farm remarkably stony; the fences so much out of repair, they might comparatively be called none I afterwards applied lime at the rate of 50 bushels per acre on clear ground, such as corn ground; such has been his industry in reclaiming the soil, that when he came on it, it would not yield more than five barrels of corn per acre, or ten or twelve bushels of wheat, when at this time it will turn off from ten to twelve barrels of corn, and from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre:his fences at this time are rather superior to any

ABRAHAM H. PRICE.

Baltimore, 16th Nov. 1824. To the Committee for the inspection of Farms on the Western Shore of Maryland.

Gentlemen,-I resided in the neighbourhood of Col. Bosley's farm at the time he took possession of it, some time in the year 1811. It was at that ply that quantity. My long manure from the time, I think I may safely say, waste, and not culbarn yard and stables, I generally put out in the tivated. The fences good for nothing; the fields sedgy, stony, and washed in large gullies. A considerable part of what was Nailer's farm, had donationbeen for a long time abandoned by Nailer as use. less and not worth cultivation, I mean particularly that very high hill which now looks so flourishduring the winter, and laying in the barn yard ing and fertile. There were no buildings on the field,

15 during the ensuing summer, I haul to my wheat farm worth any thing, and they have all been long since removed as nuisances, except one small members, agreeable to the 7th article of the residual control of the re long since removed as nuisances, except one small log hut. The fences are now excellent, I believe the best in the neighbourhood; and what still For this premium, which the committee conmore strongly shews Col. Bosley's great exertion sider as the most important of any on the Socie-

hundred and sixty bushels of wheat—twelve hun-miles. It would be impossible for me to recollect dred bushels of rye—three hundred bushels of and enumerate the particular facts which ought THE PREMIUM FARM.

Outs—about two hundred and ninety tons of hay to come under the notice of the committee; but I think I can confidently say, that I have never panied the report of the committee, by whom dred and forty-five tons fit for market. and with the same limited means, on any farm.— When I speak of limited means, I refer to money; Col. Bosley's vigorous exertion, and patient industry, enabled him to accomplish great objects of improvement with little expenditure of money. And in his case I think the expenditure of money, for the great objects obtained, is smaller than in any other case I have ever known.

I remain, respectfully, your's,

ALEX. NISBET.

I certify, that I counted nineteen hundred and answer, as I have not given the subject of stock, of timothy and clover; and I weighed an averwhich weighed three hundred and twenty-five 10th. How many acres of land have you in your pounds; sixty loads of rye, which averaged twenty bushels per load; and two hundred and sixty bushels of wheat; and three hundred bushels of oats; all of which I measured. There is about three hundred barrels of corn-and there has been about three hundred loads of manure hauled out-four oxen in a cart.

BENJAMIN AMOS.

There have been seeded at Hayfields, the last fall, upwards of two hundred bushels of wheat.

[By another document it appears, that while provements, (or in other words improving our Col. Bosley has been carrying on the usual ope-farms,) are indispensably necessary for the good rations of farming, at Hayfields, he has had to enof the community in general: and hoping it will counter the extraordinary expense and labour of cause a spirit of emulation in Farmers collective-supplying himself with chesnut rails to the numly in the different States, as well as in this neighber of 60,300; whereof 55,000 have been hauled bourhood, I am induced to give the following:— eight miles, and the remainder from a distance of three miles.

of Hayfields, about the year 1811; at which time \$6,502 27; of which \$2,378 4 was the proceeds of the hay crop.]-ED. AM. FARM.

BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[The Proceedings of a great number of Agricultural Societies are sent to us, from all parts -It is impossible to insert so many details-The Agricultural Addresses too, are so numerous, and generally so long, that we might fill half of every number of the Farmer with them. Of these addresses and proceedings, we shall endeavor to select such parts as are most practi-cal and of most general bearing.—Amongst the best of the many addresses on hand, are those of Mr. BARTON, Vice President of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, in Virginia, and the one delivered by Mr. WORTH, at the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Of the proceedings of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, forwarded for publication, we are compelled to omit all but that which follows. Our own Board of Trustees may take some hints from what is said about the appropriation of premiums for certain designated objects]-E.D. AM. FARM.

Best Managed Farm-the residue of a special

First premium, to William Weller, of Pittsfield. Second do. to Oliver P. Dickinson, of Pitts-

15 members, agreeable to the 7th article of the

By Laws.

il—and of what particular kind?

and industry, the rails, with the exception of a ty's list, and which, they confidently hope, will handwer. Three hundred barrels of corn—two very small part, were hauled a distance of eight never be abandoned, because it embraces within

gladly go into considerable detail in relation to each farm, were they not forbidden, by the ne-cessarily circumscribed limits of a report. The committee cannot, however, refrain from remark. ing, in regard to that of the venerable Judge Walker, that he has successfully introduced the system of rotation, judicious management, and regularity of accounts, which he so earnestly re-commended in his address to the Society, when President, in 1819.

The committee are fully aware that their decision will probably disappoint many. They trust, however, with confidence, their endeavors to do impartial justice will be appreciated, even by those who may deem them unsuccessful; to such, as well as all others who may not obtain the honor of a prize, they beg leave to remark, that it is
impossible all should obtain rewards; that their
may be most efficaciously applied—and, if the
ject of special care and analysis with the accomturn for premiums may come another year; and that all the improvements they make in this honorable strife, will either give them immediate profits, or add to the value of their farms. Besides the committee indulge the hope, that a higher and nobler wish than that of being the success ful competitors, had an influence in inducing them to offer to view the results of their industry and skill in the parent art; the art, which of all encouraged; because, directly or indirectly, every either summer pasture, or winter fodder; whilst science.

member of the community owes to it, all his enjoyments, all his wealth. "The true objects of the Agriculturist," (as is very justly remarked to the use of Lime, and its effects have been scarce by the celebrated Davy) "are likewise those of the use of Lime, and its effects have been scarce fair estimate, if we treat of it ing heads.]—Ed. Am. Farm. the patriot; men value most, what they have plied."
gained with effort; a just confidence in their own Four powers results from success; they love their country better, because they have seen it improved by their own talents and industry; and they identify with their interests, the existence of those institutions, which have afforded them security, independence, and the multipled enjoyments of civilized life."

The committee have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded, not only to remark on the general state of agriculture, but to profit of oc-casions to elicit valuable information from the many enlightened farmers whom they have met during their several tours; and deeming it in-cumbent on them to communicate to the Society, whatever, in their opinion, may tend to the promotion of its views, or the extension of its use-fulness, have judged it advisable to make it the subject of a separate report, which is hereunto annexed, marked B. Per order, THOMAS MELVILL, Jr. Chairman.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT .- [B]

The Viewing Committee of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, considering the duties devolving on them, as not circumscribed to the views of crops offered for premium, but as extending to whatever may, in their opinion, have a tendency to the promotion of its object, and the expansion of its usefulness, beg leave to offer a few brief

remarks, with a view to this important subject.

And, firstly, in relation to Fruit Trees. It is evident our old Orchards are rapidly decaying, while it is equally so, that for the most part those lately set out are left to their fate. As well might we expect a young child would thrive and flour-ish, in defiance of want of nourishment, and the assaults of disease, without care, assistance, and protection, as that a young tree should work out its own salvation, without any exertions of our a perfect conviction of its practical tendency and . Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, ft. 224.

itself "good management in every department of lown. The committee are of opinion, that pre-effective value to our readers. The interruption

instituting premiums on this subject.

Thirdly, on Lime. In a district of country

the expense.

The committee are induced to urge the subject on the attention of the Society, not only from a President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Soci-

Fourthly, on naked fallows. On some soils, and under some circumstances, they are undoubtedly is found native at Shotover Hill, Oxfordshire; necessary: whilst on others, they cause not only and abounds in many other parts of England. the loss of one crop, but a needless expense of Natural gypsum commonly consists of water, sullabour. Judicious rotations, adequate manuring, phuric acid and lime; 22 parts of water, 46 of the culture of corn, peas, and rape, (the former, sulphuric acid, and 32 of lime. When the water of an early kind, to be cut up when seared, and is expelled by heat, the other constituents keep removed from the land to ripen and cure in stacks their proportion unaltered. As a manure, it is —and the latter, to be fed to sheep)—or, the the subject of much difference of opinion. It ploughing in of green crops, it is believed, would may unravel some perplexities, and conduce to be more advantageous, than the present general a fair estimate, if we treat of it under the four practice.

Fifthly, on Winter Meelin. Experience having demonstrated that this crop is subject to less casualties than either species of grain, when sown and while its elements remain fixed, it neither separate, the committee would recommend, that assists the putrefaction of animal remains, nor it be introduced into the list of premiums.

consequently, the study and practice of the true principles of agriculture were neglected, until necessity awakened us to the need of a reform.

To this cause we are principally indebted for the numberless patriotic societies spread abroad through every section of our happy country, for the purpose of collecting and diffusing agricultu-ral information. And it is gratifying (especially to those who afforded them countenance and support in their infancy) to perceive that the object is pursued with a zeal and intelligence, which characterizes the efforts of a self-governed people, whatever may be the objects to which they are directed.

THOMAS MELVILLE, Jr., Chairman. Pittefield, Oct. 5th, 1824.

TREATISE ON SOILS AND MANURES. [We resume this subject with pleasure, under

husbandry," there were but three farms entered; miums on moderate sized orchards, to consist not on each of which, the committee found so much only of the apple, but of hears, hlums, and cherto approve, so much neatness and economy, connected with such admirable system, and praise worthy industry and perseverance, that they would be inconvenient, only of the apple, but of hears, hlums, and cherties, would produce a salutary effect.

Secondly, on Manures. No branch of our husbandry is, perhaps more generally defective, than without any diminution of effect. For instance, that which regards the careful preservation, and the last extract, given in number 33, related to judicious application of manures; and in no way the application of lime as a manure; we come can we improve our farms so rapidly and profitably, as by adopting the practice and experience of those who have scientifically and successfully or Sulphate of Lime. It is found in Oxfordshire, investigated the subject of the best received. investigated the subject, as to the best means of and many parts of England and America. The making, increasing, and preserving—and the best writers of that country tell us that it is composed manner of applying them, to various soils. The of water, salphuric acid and lime; 22 of water, primary object being to increase the quantity, the 46 of salphuric acid, and 32 of lime. When the committee beg leave to suggest the propriety of water is expelled by heat, we are told, that the other constituents keep their proportion unaltered. As a manure, on the question of its modus abounding in Limestone, as is the case in Berk operandi, or to speak more plainly, its mode of shire, it would seem interesting to fermanent operation, there is much difference of opinion.—
improvement in husbandry, to institute an inquiry, We regard it as a matter worthy the investigation benefits resulting from its application will warrant plished Professor of Chemistry in our University, Dr. De Butts; but it is not probable, judging from the past, that he will ever have, at the same moment, leisure and inclination to favour the plodconviction, in their own minds, of its importance, ding practical farmer with the profound deduction to having been recently stations of his closet researches. Happily for our ed in an address of the Hon. Jonathan Roberts, Society, its present Professor, Dr. J. T. Ducatel, will answer to all reasonable calls on his time, and ety-"that soils to which Gypsum has been appli- talents, which have a tendency to promote the others, deserves to be the most venerated and ed for several successive years, cease to afford cause of practical agriculture and of general

In regard to Gypsum, our author tells us that it may unravel some perplexities, and conduce to a fair estimate, if we treat of it under the follow-

V. Gypsum, Selenite, or Sulphate of Lime,

following heads: the decomposition of manure. The ashes of par-Whilst we had an abundance of fresh and ticular sorts of peat contain a considerable quanfertile soil, it was the interest of the farmer to
tity of gypsum; some kinds, a third part; and
spread his labor over as great a surface as possible; such ashes have been applied with good effect as a top dressing for cultivated grasses. In correspondence with this, the ashes of sanfoin, clover, and rye-grass, afford considerable proportions of gypsum: but only a very minute quantity of it is found in barley, wheat and the turnip. The reason why the artificial mixture of gypsum with soils is not generally efficacious, is probably, because most cultivated soils contain sufficient quantities of it for the use of the grasses, and an excess of it above what other crops absorb in their growth. Gypsum is contained in stable dung, and in the dung of all cattle fed on grass; and it is not taken up in corn crops, or crops of pulse, and in very small quantities in turnip crops.

It is possible that lands which have ceased to

bear good crops of cultivated grass, may be re-stored by a dressing of gypsum. As to the ge-neral standard for the application of gypsum,

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Directions 16, 1834

those plants seem most benefitted by its applica-cocted into pulp, may be thrown out unchanged tion which always afford it on analysis; such as they may alter the flavour without entering into lucerne, clover, and most of the artificial grasses: the essence of the fruit. But where the soil already contains a sufficient quantity of this substance for the use of the grasses, its application even on pasture cannot be advantageous: for plants require only a determinate quantity of manure; an excess may be detrimen-

tal, and cannot be useful.

It has lately been asserted, on the authority of a gentleman resident at Pittsburgh, in Pennsylva nia, that gypsum is only useful as a manure in culated to decompose it. It is true that the means principle in gypsum, Mr. R. Bakewell, a correspondent of the Monthly Magazine, proceeds to account for its failure as a manure in so many parts of England. It is enough to dispel this opinion to name the county of Kent, as the place where it has most fully succeeded.

Sir H. Davy in directing our attention to the constituents of this manure, the composition of the soil, and the nature of the plant, has contributed material aids for judging when to apply it: -But perhaps he has not adverted sufficiently to the inimitable chemistry of nature, by which would be pernicious to vegetable life. she may disengage the elements of gypsum when buried in a suitable soil, and enable particular vent. This is naturally present in wood-sorrel, lately in Scotland, the process described in a letter to extract them in a simpler form. It therefore becomes important to recollect, that the sulfihuric acid, which lodges in gypsum in a stances. Peat-moss, in an unreclaimed state, usu-solid state, can be resolved into—sulfihurous acid ally abounds with oxalic acid: hence there is a scale. The expectations from it are sanguine; although the expectations from a ground of recommendation. gas, about 40 parts; and oxygen, 60 parts; and that when the water suspended with the two gases is dissipated, the proportions will be nearly, Condensible into sulphur . . 16 parts.

64 Oxygen 20

100 Now, instead of confining the possible benefit to such plants as afford gypsum in an unaltered state, may we not conclude that a large number of vegetables, constituted to reject the calcareous base ed in plants, or afforded by their ashes, are very tain albumen, (one element in the white of eggs numerous. The sulphuric acid, combined with is sulphur;)—the common dung of cattle. potassa, or sulphate of potassa, is one of the most usual. Compounds of the nitric, muriatic, eulphuric, and phosphoric acids, exist in the sap same base can well be, it may be of practical of most plants." In analogy with some late experiments of De Saussure, we may further supposts of the same strength.

To close this theoretical part, sulphuric acid the chemistry of Nature, may be instrumental in has a great attraction for water, and may be use-converting the starch of plants into sugar. "As ful in a soil in summer. Where the sulphur canwithout uniting with any sulphuric acid or gas, licate aphides by the same impregnation; and it burnt earth is resorted to, as a substitute for the or without forming any gas, we are under the ne. may kill some hardy insects by setting into a hard long tried proportions of consumable manure, the cessity of ascribing the change solely to the fixa-tion of water. Hence we must conclude, that In addition to starch-sugar is nothing else than a combination of already saturated with gypsum or lime, are there starch with water in a solid state. The sulphuric any descriptions of soil on which decomposed acid is neither decomposed, nor united to the gypsum might have a bad effect? 1. Would wise found that long boiling in pure water does iron? This may be put as a caution; for sulnot convert the starch into sugar." This fact phate of iron is pernicious to vegetation; but as opens a large field for rational speculation on the lime is the antidote to that vice in a soil, decom-

Another step in the process of conversion brings us to pure sulphur. Some plants yield this on analysis. Seeds, sown by way of experiment on nothing but this mineral, have produced healthy plants; and many soils, which nature has impregnated with sulphur, are highly fertile.

The peats or loams on which gypsum has been most successful, may contain vegetable acids cal-3. by carbonate of strontian; 4. by muriates of reaped much benefit from the same resource. barytes. The second and third solvents are only mentioned to be dismissed, as unlikely to be of culiar to English soil, climate, and practice, which any use in agriculture: the curbonate of lime ge-we deem it inexpedient to copy.]—Edit. nerated by the second, being less soluble in water than the sulphate; and chalk, when wanted, can be had at a cheaper rate. The third, carbonate the following:of strontian, is a newly-discovered earth, of rare occurrence. As to the compound produced by the ports have been circulated of the practice of fourth, sulphate of barytes is perfectly insoluble burning clay into ashes, for a top dressing. It is

sum. Perhaps such a compound might be cheap- tensive enough to form a ground of recommendly imitated, by mixing vegetable mould and wooding it for general application. It is called "Burnashes, urine and gypsum; or short muck, old ing Clay for Manure:" yet, as the torrified powcow-dung, sea-weed, and gypsum,—substituting, der is not valued for any vegetable ashes suppos-where sea-weed cannot be obtained, soap-lye; or ed to be contained in it, as in the common prac-

It may be worth while also to try, whether in those cases where quicklime would form an insoluble compound, or diminish the nutritive richness of a compost, gypsum may not be a capital altogether, may appropriate some modification of ingredient; for lustance, with some of the fol-the other elements: "The saline compounds (as lowing substances; oily matters;—animal acids; Professor Davy in another place notices) contain—all animal manures, particularly such as con-

Further, as mild lime and gypsum seem to be as unlike each other as two substances with the

starch boiled in water with sulphuric acid, and not be decomposed, it may diminish the coldness thereby changed into sugar, increases in weight of some lands. Gypsum may be offensive to de-dependent on a generous soil, the panacea of mere

In addition to the common case of land being be disappointment. starch as a constituent; nevertheless it is like- it not deteriorate a soil containing particles of physiology of vegetables; as it renders it possible posed gypsum seems, even in this case, to contain that some of the mineral acids in the sap of its own remedy, unless the proportion of lime be plants, after acting chemically on the juices conhurt the texture of a soil almost wholly composed of pure clay? Sulphate of alumina is not baneful to plants as a salt, though, as a mineral earthy compound, it is not the most tractable under tillage: but here again lime is present, to prevent its formation, or to dissolve it.

II. Experience of it abroad .- It is about half a century since gypsum was discovered to have in Pennsylvania almost a magical influence on the growth of red clover; and it is there held in ri-sing estimation. The Pennsylvanian farmers seem to have derived from Europe the first suggestions for applying this manure to artificial grasses. M. Gilbert, from whom a quotation is given in Sect. Iv., states the practice to have long prevailed in France with signal success. In Germany, Mr. Mayer, a clergyman, discovered the use of gyp-sum as a manure about the year 1768; and in those parts of the United States that are distant by which human art can at present separate its Voghtland, in Saxony, gypsum earth is said to from the sea not less than eighty miles. On the elements are very limited. It is decomposed, 1. have converted several barren tracts into fruitful hypothesis that sea-air destroys the fertilizing by the oxalic acid; 2. by carbonates of potash; fields. The agriculture of Switzerland has also

[Here follow some experiments and details pewe deem it inexpedient to copy.]-Edit.

[On the subject of Burnt Clay, much has been published in the Farmer, to which we now add

in water: and it is a reasonable suspicion that it not a recent invention: for very particular instructions for doing it are given in a small Treableacher's lees; or salter's refuse, vegetable ashes, tice of paring and burning, but is simply to ope-and water. fy the term to "Burning Clay to improve the Texture of the soil." This is not a verbal distinction, but a practical difference. If attention to it should much contract the field for the operation, it may prevent many disappointments. Thus, suppose the agriculturist is induced, from his system of farming, to cultivate turnips on a clayey soil, not well adapted to their growth, it s plain that the ashes of burnt clay, copiously distributed over the surface, would immediately consult the habits of the plant, by dividing a te-nacious, and rendering drier a humid soil; and thus, without supposing the burnt clay to act as a manure, the texture of the staple would receive a permanent improvement. On the other hand, if on a soil not rich in the common basis of vegetables, and which is to be planted with any of the exhausting culmiferous crops, or other crops result of such an ill-timed application of fire must

Indeed the operation of burning clay for ashes is so tedious and expensive, that even where the circumstances of the land demand such an im-

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 19. For October, 1815.

See a Translation of the original Paper in An nale of Philosophy, for December, 1815. (No. XXXVI. pp. 425, 426.)

[†] The Practical Farmer; or, the Herefordshire Husbandman. See a letter in the Farmer's Magazine, No. LXIII with the signature " J. G. F." It is also mentioned in the Country Gentleman's Companion by Stephen Switzer, Gardener, (London, 8vo. 1732.) This latter work states, that the Earl of Halifax was the inventor of this resource ; and it gives several letters, written in 1730 and 1731, attesting its success in several parts of England; with accounts from Scotland that it has answered better than time or dung ;-but it was found too expensive.

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pare land, by this practice, for the green crop, atmosphere. or other stage of a rotation which most requires it, and is attentive at other times to keep up the nures adapted to repair the exhaustion of preceof paring and burning turf, and the useful com-merce in peat ashes; neither of which is a novel-On lands thus manured, while turnips at decidedly a manure.

The clay may be either burnt in heaps, or in first to dry, either separately or in open piles .-The kiln may be fired with furze, wood, cinders, coal, or any combustible refuse. As to the quantity of ashes to be applied, the Hertfordshire Many discoveries in tillage fall into disrepute Husbandman says,—"About forty bushels, sown on an acre by the hand, out of the seed-cot, and stances, or by being continued after a sufficient from twenty to twenty-five cubic yards per acre, sicians would call a topical remedy. as a dressing for turnips.

When kilns are used, limestone may be burnt

with the clay.

If this practice be combined with that of burning with lime instead of fire, the expense will be lessened, and a manure of better composition obtained. It may be acceptable to describe a good

method of doing both together.*

Pare off the sods, or turf, and surface clay, with the skim coulter plough, or other convenient instrument, and dry the parings ready for burning Get quicklime fresh from the kiln in the following proportion; having marked out a base for the pile, for every square superficial yard, three Winchester bushels of lime; or for a mound seven yards in length, three yards and a half in breadth, 72 bushels. In building, begin with a layer of dry parings, six inches in height; on "The lands in the jurisdiction of Chancay, like which spread half the lime intended to be used, the other parts of the coasts of Peru, are manurabout five inches thick, mixing sods with it; then ed with the dung of certain sea birds, which aa covering of eight inches of sods; on this the bound here in a very extraordinary manner.—
other half of the lime is spread, and covered a the Indian name for excrement in general. These being about a yard. Mr. Curwen deems it better birds, after spending the whole day in catching to suffer it to ignite of itself, than to effect the their food in the sea, repair at night to rest on combustion by applying water. In twenty-four hours it will take fire. When the fire is fairly kindled, fresh sods must be applied. Mr. C. re-commends obtaining a sufficient quantity of ashes dung. This is dried by the heat of the sun into fire naturally rises to the top. It takes less time in piling, and effects more work, to draw down

provement, the outlay would overwhelm the far- burnt to a powdery state, or until they will fall to prove it to be the excrement in question. I was mer—unless he intermit the practice during those powder from a slight stroke; and it does not ap- in these islands when several barks came to load stages of rotation in which he can raise beans, pear that the calcination of any earth lessens its with it; when the insupportable smell left me and other crops fit for clay soils, by easier modes absorbing power. The finer clay-ashes are, the no room to doubt of the nature of their cargo.—
of tillage. If, however, he is satisfied to pre- greater is their capacity of absorption from the I do not, however, pretend to deny, but that it

Some idea may be formed of the spirit with which Mr. C. has taken up the trial of this sysvegetable strength of the staple by soluble ma- tem of surface-soil and clay-burning, when he says, "I have just completed paring twenty-six the fields sowed with maize, and with proper wading harvests, and to meet the appetite of the acres of clover lea of the second crop, which I tering, is found greatly to fertilize the soil, a little expected crop, the texture of the soil will be intended next year for turnips. The sods were of it being put close to every stem, and immedigradually improved, while the danger of relying well broken with the harrows, which freed them ately watered. It is also of use in fields of other upon burnt earth as a manure will be avoided. If of the greatest part of the mould. The residue the surface burnt is a peat, or moss, or contains was burnt, and has afforded me above a thousand the roots or other remains of plants, the ashes single-horse carts of ashes. There are twelve may be truly a manure; but then the principle mounds with seventy-two Winchester bushels of and its application are assimilated to the practice lime each -I have manufactured for use this the coast adjoining, and to the north of Lima

On lands thus manured, while turnips and cloty. So a marl, fraught with animal remains, is ver have, in the most favourable cases, surpassed expectation, wheat has fallen below it. At present the balance of experience from the recent tained from the small roosting islands of the sea kilns. For this purpose, it is dug or pared off in trials seems to have this inclination: the advan-shallow spits, about four inches thick. Two layers of these are commonly taken. Whether any measure of general application; and unless vegepart of the subsoil should or should not be also table matter or lime is burnt with it, the benefit dug up, depends upon its composition. It accele- will seldom repay the expense. When clay has rates the process of ignition to set the spitfuls been burnt alone, dung, or other manure containing vegetable nutriment, should be spread with

harrowed in with barley and grass seeds, does change has been effected in the original constitu-vast service." The Scottish agriculturists assign tion of the soil. Burnt clay can only be what phy-

GUANO-A celebrated Manure used in South America.

With some other curious articles and valuable seeds brought from the Pacific by Midshipman Bland, in the Franklin, he favoured us with a specimen of Guano, and with some extracts in regard to it. These we handed to our obliging Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Dr. Du-CATEL, and from him we have obtained the " Description of the Guano, or Peruvian Ma-NURE," which follows the extract from Ulloa.] GUANO DUNG.

Extract from "A voyage to South America," by Don Antonio de Ulloa -vol. 2, page 99.

The lands in the jurisdiction of Chancay, like the islands near the coast; and their number being so great as entirely to cover the ground, they before any clay is put upon the mounds. The a crust, and is daily increasing, so that notwithstanding great quantities are taken away, it is never exhausted. Some will have this guano to * The following is derived from the Letter of as at the superficies; whence it is concluded, that Mr. Curwen, of Workington-Hall, to Mr. Dempater, of Dunichen, hublished, by permission, in the Farmer's Magazine, No. LXIV. p. 411.

may be mixed with earth, or that the most superficial part of the earth does not contract the like virtue, so as to produce the same effect. But, however it be, this is the manure used in grain, except wheat and barley; and, consequently, prodigious quantities of it yearly used in agriculture.

NOTE. - The Chancay here spoken of, lies along The specimen of guano dung furnished you was procured at the port of Molienda, a small village a few miles to the north of the river Tambo, in the jurisdiction of Moquehua. This dung is obbirds, all along the coast; and is of two colours and qualities,—the red is considered the best, the white not so good. The white guano is found in great abundance on the island of the village of Iquique, in latitude 20°, 12', S.

Amongst other valuable and curious things it, especially in preparing land for an exhausting brought by Midshipman Bland from the Pacific Ocean, was a small quantity of that celebrated manure, Guano dung, possessing such astonishing fertilizing properties.—Of this article he furnishes the following notice:-

DESCRIPTION OF THE

GUANO; OR, PERUVIAN MANURE.

This substance to which the naturally sterile coasts of Peru, owe their fertility, had already been partially described by Don Ulloa. Messrs. Humboldt and Bonplan have, however, more recently, by communicating specimens of it to Fourcroy and Vanguelin, furnished an opportunity of becoming satisfactorily acquainted with its nature. The analysis of it, made by the latter named chemists, and which is detailed in the 56th vol. of the Annales de Chienie, gave the following result:-

1st. A fourth part in weight of uric acid, partly saturated with ammonia.

2d. Oxalic acid, partly combined with ammonia and potash.

3d. Phosphoric acid, united to the same bases, and to lime.

4th. Small proportions of the sulphates and muriates of potash and ammonia.

5th. A small proportion of fatty matter. 6th. Small proportions of silicious and ferugi-

nous sands.

In Rees' Cyclopedia, the guano is described as a yellowish brown earthy substance, without taste, and of a smell resembling that of castoreum.-The specimen furnished by Midshipman Bland, has a saline taste, and a slight castoreum odour Exposed to the fire, it blackens and emits strong

ammoniacal fumes, as observed by Sir H. Davy. It is found in strata of from 50 to 60 feet in thickness, which are worked on the surface, in the same manner as iron ochre mines. The island of Chinche, near Pisco, on the more southern coast the ashes from the top, and not carry the mound be only earth endowed with the quality of raising of Peru, (no where, however, observes Mr. Humhigher than six feet. The clay if not sufficiently a ferment in the soil with which it is mixed.— boldt, but between the 13th and 21st degrees of higher than six feet. The clay if not sufficiently a ferment in the soil with which it is mixed.—
burnt is kumpy, and untractable under tillage; This opinion is founded on the prodigious quantion the other hand, Mr. C. regards calcined ashes
as of no value; but they ought certainly to be

The following is derived from the Letter of

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guano might not be considered, as the product of pound.

full beneficial effect on crops. Its principal appliquarter. cation is to corn; but it must be used in small I am w

the plant, when used too freely.

Messrs. Humboldt and Bonplan to whom, as bemeans of ascertaining its value, further remark :transportation of this manure, perform the voyage hundred to two thousand cubic feet of guano .-The price of the vanega, (1 3-5 bushel) at Chancay, is four francs (80 cents); at Arica, 15 francs, (§3); making it, as may be perceived, a very has been for the last four years about 50 ce profitable business. It is said that the strong am-unwashed, and to manufacturers in this state. moniacal smell, which the guano emits, would cause those unaccustomed to its neighbourhood, to be incessantly sneezing.

It may be here observed, that the dung of pi-

ble manure. Hence, in France, it has been proposed to use, for the same effect, those immense accumulations of bat dung, which occur in the extensive caves of the Department of Yonne .-In this country, the soil under the woods, where great flocks of the wild pigeons roost, must be highly impregnated with their dung, and would

no doubt, form an excellent manure.

MERINO SHEEP,

Weight of Fleeces, Prices of Wool, Effect of Tariff, Sc. Sc. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Rahway, Dec. 6, 1824.
Respected Friend-I observed some questions

Farmer, which I am willing to answer as far as

First-I do not know what are the legal provisiens in our state for the protection of sheep against dogs, as our legislature make and unmake their laws at such a rate, that it is difficult to keep up with them. In some parts of the state, however, the amount of the dog tax is applied to making up the losses sustained by the destruction of sheep by dogs; but it falls very far short of the object, and there is no doubt, but the number of sheep in the state would be much greater, if they could be effectually secured against dogs.

riff, will, by checking the importation of foreign distressing times, to put an end to the clamour of cannot be too highly complimented on his suc-wool, and at the same time giving some small en-many a scolding housewife, whose philosophy cessful exertions to combine the two qualities. couragement to our manufactures, enable us to was unequal to support her under the mortificaget a better price for it hereafter. If it does not, tion of returning from market without the luxuries of tea and sugar in one corner of her bas almost all that can be calculated on, the carcases duce. being very unsaleable, although, notwithstanding An opinion has gone forth, and is zealously proted breed to a close, it only remains for the auther prejudices against it, we consider the mutton pagated by Hereford breeders, that no animals thor to remind his readers, that it is of the imwhen of the right age and sufficiently fat, to be quite equal at least to the common breed of the country. The butchers, however, have an inverse but very frequently inapplicable, and invariably from the northern districts; and to those who, terate prejudice against it; and selling the sheep founded on experience at home. It is not by ar-in their ignorance of the improved breed, have

guano might not be considered, as the product of one of the revolutions of the earth, and classed with the formations of coal, and fossil wood? Mr. Guido Ricci has consequently proposed to give it a place in our Mineralogical systems, under the name of Ammoniaque Uratée, (Urate of Ammoniaque Uratée, (Urate of Ammoniaque Uratée, (Urate of Ammoniaque Uratée, it as a natural product. From the composition of the guano, it is easy of we the weather immediately succeeds, which is a favourite line of blood, in which that quality did to conclude its fertilizing properties, and it must of wet weather immediately succeeds, which is a favourite line of blood, in which that quality did be judged to be a powerful manure. Sir H. Davy not uncommon at that season of the year. When not predominate, and by other causes which it is observes, that it requires water for the solution washed on the back, the average was about three unnecessary to enumerate. It is only contended, of its soluble matter to enable it to produce its pounds the fleece, making a difference of one that the two properties of good milking, and a dis-

quantities, its causticity being fatal to the roots of far from degenerating in our country, may be quantity of the former, which is obtained from the plant, when used too freely. finest wool and good form for breeders. When I quently be drawn from the improved breed, still fore observed, we have been indebted for the began 12 or 13 years ago, I purchased a few meri- the deficiency in quantity will be more than atounos, and by crossing them with the old flock of ed for by the superior quality,-an increased that the inhabitants of Chancay, engaged in the coarse wooled sheep, being careful always to pre- richness in the milk being one of the improvserve the finest, and put off the coarse ones, I ments which has been accomplished in the breed to and from Chinche, in twenty days, in boats call- have now got the flock in such a state, that the in question. ed Guaneros. Each boat containing from fifteen wool is considered by experienced manufacturers, to be fully equal to some flocks which are pure on the selection of one stock, to afford instances descendants from the imported Spanish sheep.

The price I have sold at, as mentioned above,

The communication respecting a new mode of burning lime I did not send, as I found on looking experienced; and the author having made known over one of the volumes of the Farmer, it had his intentions as widely as his opportunites would already been published. I shall at all times be allow, it became necessary for him to wait the

above-similar letters-one at least from each state, would throw much important light on an important question. We respectfully renew our reobtained by himself on the spot; and though he portant question. We respectfully renew our request upon the subject. What we wish further and particularly to know, is the current price of been furnished; it appears to him that no trifling pure merinos in the different states, and along with force is afforded to his argument, by the circum-

We understand that the choice lot of a ces, but happening in the regular course. flock of pure merinos, property of N. Ridgely, Esq. and sold on the breaking up of his farming establishment in Montgomery, sold a few days since at \$6 per head, the remainder proportionably less. We shall, in our next, give further exaddressed to persons interested in sheep in the tracts relating to the present prices of merinos, with remarks on keeping them.]-Ed. Am. Far.

> >0 Extract from a Pamphlet, entitled " IMPROVED SHORT HORNS, and their pretensions stated; being an account of this celebrated breed, derived from authentic sources. Dedicated to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. M. P." Liverpool, 1824.

It therefore only remains, the pretensions of ADELA, first ealf, three gallons. Short Horns having been established as a good YARM, three gallons.
grazing stock, that a few words be added on their MOSS ROSE, at all times a moving mountain of utility for the dairy; a quality which, lightly as Second-The present low price of wool is dis. it may be regarded in the county of Hereford, has, Second—The present low price of wool is dis. it may be regarded in the county of Hereford, has, couraging; but we have a hope that the new tanotwithstanding, been found, especially in the late great inclination to fatten, and Mr. Whitaker ject worth attention; as with them, the wool is ket,-the unhappy result of having no dairy pro-tities.

accumulated in that way alone. The question for breeders, is almost out of the question, while gument, however, that this question will be decid-ther suggested by Mr. Homboldt, is, whether the the wool continues at the low price of 50 cents a ed; and as the author presumes to differ from these gentlemen on this point, it will be proper

I am well satisfied that the merino sheep, so are duly attended to; and although the very great

As some reflections may, perhaps, be made upof the improved Short-horns possessing valuable dairy qualifications, it may not be improper, in has been for the last four years about 50 cents this place, to disclaim any intention to favour a particular stock. In collecting the facts which these pages contain, no trifling trouble has been geons, and of other birds, which bears much analogy if I can in any way contribute to the paleasure of such gentlemen as should condescend per, in which I feel much interest.

The pleasure of such gentlemen as should condescend to communicate with him, and to avail himself ble manure. Hence, in France, it has been proout any reference to those he might hope for. would gladly have included any others, had they the price of the sheep, let us have that of their stance of the cases which are set forth being dewool; for the *hurity* of the former must, in a great degree, be tested by the price of the latter. thus furnished, that they are not solitary instan-

The cows recorded, are the property of J. Whitaker, Esq. of Greenholme, near Otley, and are of the most esteemed blood. They have

given, and give, twice a day, as follows:-YELLOW ROSE, at three years old, four gal-

lons two quarts. YELLOW ROSE, at four years old, four gallons three quarts.
RED DAISY, four gallons.
MAGDALENA, upwards of four gallons.

WILDAIR, four gallons.
WESTERN LADY, three gallons two quarts.

VENUS, sixteen years old, three gallons one

ALFREDA, three gallons.

flesh, two gallons. All wine measure.

The remainder of his stock will be found by no means contemptible as milkers; but it is thought unnecessary to remark upon any ordinary quan-

Having thus drawn his account of this celebrated breed to a close, it only remains for the auAMERICA PARSITE

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been forward to condemn them, unseen and un-known, he cannot, probably, recommend a bet-known, he cannot, probably, recommend a bet-flecting men will enjoin with their experience, has nothing but pasture.

D. WILLIAMSON, JR. catalogues, from which valuable information may be gleaned, until opportunity shall be afforded for for knowing the reason of it. One greatuse, there personal inspection.

THE UTILITY OF THOUGHT,

And the necessity of investigation, to the progress of Agricultural Improvements.

[We have so often, so sincerely disclaimed, personally, the merit ascribed to the journal that we merely arrange and conduct, that we may claim exemption from the charge of any unbe-coming motive in publishing the following extract from a letter lately received from PROFESSOR OLMSTED. We should not do it, if, in speaking well of our journal, he did not inculcate forcibly what we have done in a much feebler manner ; to wit—the hower of thought and the necessity of investigation, in farming as in other things. We believe it to be strictly true, as he says, that most of the leading improvements in the application of manures, in the routine of cultivation, in the construction of Agricultural Buildings and Implements, &c., have originated with men who have, in the practice of other professions, necessarily acquired a habit of study and research, into the causes and principles of what they see and what they have to do.]—Ed. Am. Far. Chapel Hill, N. C. Oct. 12, 1824.

Dear Sir,few leading principles, I have endeavoured to per-

divinity. Accordingly, I have ventured to tell my pupils who were going to be farmers, that they would need but two books, Davy's Agricultural Chemistry and the American Farmer; the former to teach them the philosophical principles, and the latter to teach them the practice of agriculture. I would not, however, discourage them from procuring Taylor's Arator, Sinclair's Code, and several other treatises. Is it not appaare more accustomed to think, than those who warm, with a free circulation of air.

is a clear maxim, that we can do any thing better fore, of such works as the American Farmer, is, I think, to promote among agriculturists habits of thinking, of observation and inquiry; not merely by suggesting new modes of farming, but also by enlightening the mind of the farmer, and rendering him capable of conducting his business with more intelligence and skill.

I trust these observations, sir, will convince you that I place a due estimate upon your labours, and that I desire that the American Farmer may have as wide a circulation as possible.

Respectfully yours. DENISON OLMSTED.

>0 REARING CALVES.

hand; the calf to be exhibited at the Show .-The premium was awarded to David William -

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1824. D0=

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Stable Management. - The preservation of health is certainly a matter of great importance; and as the construction and management of a stable are materially connected with the prevention of disease, some concise observations on the sub. ject may not be deemed superfluous. Stables should be built on a dry soil that is somewhat elevated; or at least, they must not be built in a hollow, or in the neighbourhood of boggy or marshy land. Stables should be large in proportion to the number of horses they are to contain; perhaps no stable should be made to hold more than five or six, as many inconveniences arise from keep-Volunteer premium Essay .- It will be recollected ing too many horses in the same apartment. Not that amongst other volunteer premiums liberal-only is the air thereby much more vitiated, but ly offered by several gentlemen, Mr. Caton the rest and sleep so necessary to repair the faoffered one for a description of the best and tigues of the day, are thus prevented or distur-most economical method of rearing calves by bed. Some horses will not sleep or even lie down, unless perfectly at their ease; and hence, in large stables, that are made to contain a dozen or more son, Ir. who exhibited a calf, and with it pre- horses, as is often the case in livery stables, and sented the following description of the method such as are attached to large inns, the frequent of rearing it.]—Edit. Am. Far.

entrance of grooms, ostlers, and other persons
To rear a calf without difficulty, and to prevent
its ever troubling the cow, it should not be allowturbance to horses that are fatigued and in want The extensive agricultural interests of this ed to suck at al!, but taken from her as soon as of rest. Double-headed stables are bad, not only section of country, and the actual destination of it be dried.—So long as the cow's milk be unfit on account of the number of horses that are kept many of our pupils to agricultural pursuits, have induced me to devote somewhat more space to it should be given to the calf three times a day, likely to happen from their kicking each other. this topic than is usual, in a course of chemical in a trough (rather than a bucket or piggin, which). The roof of a stable should be lofty; when it is lectures; but after furnishing the student with a are apt to be overturned;) afterwards the calf low, scarcely any mode of ventilation can be efshould never be fed on any other than skimmed fectual without exposing the horses improperly to suade him, that he could derive more benefit milk, which should be boiled, and which is more a draught or current of air. However convenient from the practical remarks of other farmers, re-corded in the different volumes of the "Ameri-therefore unfit for calves;) when the calf is from loft over the stable: the most wholesome stables can Farmer," than from any thing more that I four to six weeks old, rye or corn mush should are those where nothing intervenes between the could offer him. We are by no means prepared, be mixed with the boiled milk—As the calf adroof of the building and the floor; and I have had as appears to me, to go into a refined system of vances in age, the milk may be lessened, if not occasion to observe, that roofs made of unplashusbandry; and foreign works on agriculture, as to be conveniently spared, and its place supplied tered tile form the best mode of ventilation. The those of Great Britain, France or Italy, are, for with clover hay tea,—this tea is easily prepared walls of the stable should be of stone or brick, the most part, either too refined for us, or they by pouring boiling water on the hay cut fine, and which are not so penetrable by heat as wood; conapply to a state of society very different from ours, to a state of society where the soil, the climate, come very fond of this food;—at times it may be mer. The width of a stall should not be less than the labourers, the markets, are all different.

With regard, therefore, to an agricultural library, I have entertained views similar to those of an elderly clergyman of my acquaintance, who used to say, that ministers needed but two books, effects produced,—the size of an hen's egg is suf each other and themselves. I have seen two caShakespeare and the Bible; the former to teach ficient for one mixture, it corrects acidity, to ses, where a horse in kicking got his hind leg them human nature, and the latter to teach them which calves are much subject. When your calf over the post at the end of the stall; one of them can eat hay or grass, you may gradually lessen the died from the wound he received, the other was milk or tea, give occasionally dry meal or shorts. recovered with difficulty. The floor is usually Winter calves I prefer, as by the time they be- made of pebbles or hard brick; if the former are gin to eat well, the spring is so far advanced as used, they should be small and well rammed, so to afford them fine pasture. The calf in the pen that the surface may have no inequalities. With called Betsy, was bought of Mr. Gadsby on the respect to the rack and manger, the plan repre-18th of October, 1823, (was calved on the 11th) sented in plate 4, vol. iv. of the Treatise on Veteand had been sucking its mother since it was drop-ped. I took the cow and calf to the Cattle Show been found to possess all the advantages there derent, sir, that the most that the business of hus- on the 5th November, and immediately on my scribed. The admission of a sufficient light into bandry requires, is to become an object of thought?

We seem not to require new kinds of crops, so much as to employ more pains and more intelligence upon the old ones. Do we not often observe that professional men, as judges, lawyers and clergymen, when they turn their attention is the clover tea, having had a sufficiency of milk. may be induced to down and get more rest that after a little awkwardness at first, some of the best farmers in the community, and do, in fact, originate the greater part of all the improve
*You should never suffer the calf to continue white-washed. The windows should be sashed, originate the greater part of all the improve
in either a costive or loose habit, the state of the and should be made to draw down from the top, ments that the art receives? I can think of no bowels being invariably an index of its thriving as well as to be thrown up from below. In the reason for this, only that men of this description condition. Have your calf kept dry, clean, and present improved state of stable management, it a needless perhaps to observe, that nothing which

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produces an offensive smell, (for horses are very The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp of wo, delicate in this respect,) should be kept in or near And storied urns record who rests below. a stable, and that the stable doors and windows when all is done—upon the tomb is seen, should be thrown open while the horses are out at exercise. The litter, during the day, should But this poor dog, in life the firmest friend, be removed; in good weather it may be placed The first to welcome-foremost to defend; outside the door, so that the foul vapours and moisture may escape. Horses that work hard, such as post and coach-horses, should always be well littered. To finish the subject of stable economy, (for we say nothing here of feeding,) some remarks must be made on currying or dress ing horses. Friction on the horse's skin is neces sary, not only to keep him slean; it serves also to promote the insensible perspiration, and by the exercise it occasions, the free circulation of the blood is at the same time promoted: but in the moulting seasons, particularly in that which happens in spring, the curry-comb should be laid by nature vite, ennobled but by name, aside.

Each kindred brute might bid thee blush for shame -00

From the Annals of Sporting.

EPITAPH ON A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

SIR,-I have much pleasure in transmitting to you, for insertion in your excellant Miscellany, A very erroneous and too general practice is the following Epitaph, by Lord Byron, which is equally remarkable for the beauty and fidelity with which it pourtrays this universal favourite.*

A very erroneous and too general practice is pursued by those who attend to the propagation of feathered game, viz. the destruction of the with which it pourtrays this universal favourite.* It is engraven on a pedestal of white marble, and was situated in a large circular vault, in the



On one side of the pedestal is placed the following INSCRIPTION.

Near this spot are deposited the remains of one who possessed beauty without vanity, strength without insolence, courage without ferocity, and all the virtues of man without his vices. This praise, which would be unmeaning flattery if inscribed over human ashes, is but a just tribute to the memory of BOATSWAIN, a dog, who was here in Nawfoundland. May 1902 and died at the riding school of Valenciennes, there are at this moment the two smallest horses that exist in France, and perhaps in Europe. They are only 30 inches high, and are well matched.

A Russian frigate, fitted out for a two year's born in Newfoundland, May, 1803, and died at Newstead, Nottinghamshire, October, 1808. When some proud son of man returns to earth, Unknown to-glory, but upheld by birth,

* It is said, his lordship once owed the preservation of his life to this faithful animal.

the resultest partiage to observe, that similarly with

Whose honest heart is still the master's own. Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone, Unhonoured falls, unnoticed of his worth; Denied in Heaven the soul he held on earth; While man, vile insect, hopes to be forgiven, And claims himself a sole exclusive heaven. Oh, man! thou feeble tenant of an hour, Debas'd by slavery, or corrupt by power, Who knows thee well, must quit thee with disgust Degraded mass of animated dust. Thy love is lust, thy friendship all a cheat, Ye who behold, perchance, this simple urn, Pass on, it honours none you wish to mourn. To mark a friend's remains these stones arise, I never knew but one, and here he lies.

PROPAGATION OF FEATHERED GAME.

male is the first to commence hostilities, and she no sooner perceives the young birds arrive at a state of maturity, than, as if jealous or fearful of and was situated in a large circular vauit, in the garden of Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire, a state of maturity, than, as if jealous or fearing of least of Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire, a state of maturity, than, as if jealous or fearing of ble testimony of the improved moral character of rivalry, she furiously attacks them, male and female, and incessantly continues the combat till.

Philo.

Philo.

Philo.

Philo.

The length of the present water and gas pipes and the present water and gas pipes and the payement in London, is said to exceed nuing all the time little more than a passive spectator of his mate's animosity. These remarks are particularly appropriate as regard pheasants, and I have little doubt will apply to the wood and mountain grouse, and also to the partridge.

Scraps from English Papers.

Mr. Godwin is proceeding rapidly with his History of the Commonwealth, which will be comprised in 3 vols.

The Fourth and last Livraison of Napoleon's Historical Memoirs, which has been so long delayed, is to appear in a few days.

Mr. C. C. Western, M. P. has in the press, Practical Remarks on the Management and Improvement of Grass Land, as far as relates to Irrigation, Winter-flooding, and draining.

Observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe.

Havre, The price of coffee, ashes, &c. remained the same,

At the riding school of Valenciennes, there are at this moment the two smallest horses that

According to Lloyd's list, upwards of four hundred vessels from foreign ports arrived in young Duke of Montebello, son of Marshal Lasthe port of London, between the 20th and 26th nes, who is upon the point of marrying a young ult. the majority of which were laden with oats. Russian Countess.

The great scarcity of pig iron, and the extraordinary advance in price, is almost without prece-dent. We are informed, by unquestionable au-thority, that the advance of this article, within the last twelve months, has been fully 50 per ct.

It appears that a sum exceeding sixty thousand rupees, had been subscribed in Bengal, on account of the fund for encouraging a permanent com-munication by steam vessels, between Great Britain and India.

The Edinburgh Star mentions that an old man, in the village of Branent, having a diseased foot, it was decided by his medical attendants to amputate his leg, and they went the next day to perform the operation, when, to their utter astonishment, they found the leg already amputated and dressed by his beloved helpmate, who vowed she would allow no one to put a knife into her dear Cherry, (the name her husband goes by) except herself: what is still more extraordinary, the man was doing wonderfully well.

A company is projected to apply Mr. Browne's gas engine to the propulsion of wheel carriages. Their first proof of success is to be the driving of a coach from London to York and back again, at the rate of ten miles an hour.

Miss Farren, now Countess of Derby, Miss Brunton, now Countess of Craven, and Miss Bolton, now Lady Thurlow, by their distinguished marriages, and exemplary lives, give indisputa-ble testimony of the improved moral character of

1,200 miles.

There are said to be at this time between 700 and 800 Acts of Parliament in this country applicable to the Criminal Law. The Code Natiole-an awards the punishment of death to six cases only; that of England to 200.

Population of Ireland .- Summary from returns of 1821, not yet printed:-In Leinster there are 1,785,763 inhabitants: Munster, 2,005,363; Ulster, 2,001,905; and Connaught, 1,053,918, making in Ireland a total of 6,846,849.

It appears from the report of the Belfast Sun-day School Union Society, there are three hun-dred teachers, and three thousand and fifteen scholars connected with that useful body.

The trial of Fauntleroy for extensive forgeries, had not yet taken place. A consultation of his legal advisers was to be held on the 26th as to Upon digging a well recently in the Isle of Lwen, several works in masonry were discovered, which It was supposed he would plead Guilty, in conseare supposed to be the remains of the ancient quence of an apprehension, if his case should be the course expedient to be adopted on his trial. quence of an apprehension, if his case should be investigated, that some facts might transpire which would criminate certain parties whose The article of cotton had rather improved in share of blame or guilt in the transactions with price since the date of our previous advices from him, there existed a natural unwillingness unnecessarily to develope.

> It was reported at Petersburgh, that the Russian army in Bessarabia, (on the frontiers of the Ottoman dominions) was to receive considerable reinforcement.

voyage, is now on her way to cruize in Behring's death of the King of Naples, which we cannot Straits for discoveries.

Among the strangers now at Dresden, is the

The markets at Havre continue without any

alteration.

At Marseilles the American Cottons were entireby neglected; from the expected arrivals of about 30,000 bales from Egypt.

The French government have not yet made known their final intentions with regard to Spain. Mr. JOHN S. SKINNER, The case appears to be a very perplexing one; Sir,—In your last number a correspondent over of their families; that such a committee has not for, although the occupation of the Peninsula by the signature of 'Ignoramus,' has made some been amongst the first appointed at every session, the French troops has been much prolonged, it has produced none of those effects for which it was intended, but things are on the contrary tend-ing more and more strongly towards a complete been often remarked, that too much regard is and publick patronage, can be more wisely applianarchy; and on the other hand, an evacuation paid to high feeding, and the real merits of an ed to any object, than to improving the practices at this time would be certain ruin to the royal cause. It seems plain, at least that the occupation will not be continued on the same terms.

Rural Economy.

VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS,

To show the difference between raw corn and corn meal cooked, as feed for hogs.

Extract to the Editor, dated, Dec. 18th, 1824. "Some two years ago, while I was confined to bull, it would appear that the committee did not the fire-side by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c. by boiling and cooking, with a view to economising hog food. I soon became convinced, that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell I have never till lately attempted to put my theory into practice. I have had since the first day of December, an actual experiment going on between raw corn and meal, made into good thick mushtwo pigs of about one hundred weight each, have been eating seven pounds each of raw corn per twenty-four hours; and two others of near the same size, have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush between them. This seven pounds meal, cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weighs from twenty-eight to thirty-three pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately at beginning, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days-The two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty-four practicable. pounds in the same time. Here is a saving of one half the corn. I shall carry them on till early in January, when I shall kill them."

TAX ON DOGS,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Cacil County, Maryland, Dec. 18, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I observe by my "American Farmer," received this morning, that at your last meeting of the Agricultural Society "a committee has been appointed to proceed to Annapolis to request the patronage of the State Legislature. Although I highly approve of the plan, and were I a member of the Legislature, I would certainly vote for a handsome annual appropriation for the Chief of the Department, that the most humble

France.—The late King, Louis the 18th, was Society, yet the same thing was attempted last subaltern cannot sleep on his post without being buried on the 25th, with extraordinary pomp. Year and failed, and I fear you will have no better caught a napping!"

The French papers state, that the hearts of terror success this.—Those who take pleasure in agreement of the body of Henry riculture would be gratified at your success, yet the same thing was attempted last subaltern cannot sleep on his post without being buried in Agreement of the process that the hearts of the body of Henry riculture would be gratified at your success, yet the same thing was attempted last subaltern cannot sleep on his post without being buried on the 25th, with extraordinary pomp. Yet a subaltern cannot sleep on his post without being buried on the 25th, with extraordinary pomp. Yet and failed, and I fear you will have no better than the hearts of the body of the process this.—Those who take pleasure in agreement of the process that the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process this than the hearts of the body of the process than the hearts of the body of the process that the hearts of the body of the process that the hearts of 4th, and Maria de Medicis were deposited in St. it may not be so easy to persuade the members of Denis.

The object of this letter is to recommend to your committee, a plan by which The pretended Dauphin lately arrived from the they can realise a large amount of funds for the United States, and on announcing himself, as Society, and will meet with the wishes of all but Charles the Tenth, king of France and Navarre, Foxhunters; you will readily understand, I mean plications, on certain points, to the Legislature, was taken by the commandant of Havre, and put into "a place of safety." a tax on dogs—a certain sum on males and triple that on females; a large amount of funds may be that on females; a large amount of funds may be realised in this way, sheep protected, the State benefitted, and the people gratified. I wish most sincerely they may have recourse to this expedient, because I am confident they will succeed.

REMARKS ON THE CATTLE SHOW, DEVON CATTLE, &c. &c. Baltimore County, Dec. 19, 1824.

animal is frequently overlooked.

subject of some breeds exhibited, which I trust legislation, and the welfare of the community. he will excuse me for correcting, having a perfect knowledge of the animals in question. He states that the heifer Fanny, which obtained the first premium, was out of a cow of mixed "short horn blood," whereas her mother is descended from the Bakewell and Dutch breeds, and has none of the present "short horned blood" in her

It is far from my desire to disparage the "short horn breed" of cattle, which I have always admired for their superior form, early maturity and large carcass, but they require luxuriant pastures and high feeding—the Devons on the contrary, are small animals, very industrious and will do well on thin pastures, consequently worthy of much consideration in this district of country where we are not famous for luxuriant herbage. where we are not famous for luxuriant herbage, or our cow houses in winter extravagantly supplied with food; I therefore hope to see the breed encouraged and extended in our State as much as

NOSCIMUS.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1824.

Last Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society.

We have found it impossible to get time to prepare even a brief sketch of the proceedings. At this season of the year, when Congress and the Legislature are in session, our official post-office duties are more pressing than usual; and such is the all pervading vigilance of the Commander in

H. CARROL, Esq. of Sweet-Air, was elected a Member of the Board of Trustees, in place of CHRISTOPHER CARNAN, Esq. resigned.
The Committee appointed to prepare a scheme

of premiums, and the one appointed to make apwill meet at the Society's Room, over the Post-Office, on TUESDAY NEXT, at 4, P. M.

GOOD NEWS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

IF It gives us great pleasure to learn that a committee has been raised in both houses of the Legislature of this State, on the all important subject of AGRICULTURE -And marvel we may, that the State, being essentially agricultural, and the representatives elected almost exclusively by those who depend on that pursuit for the support of their families; that such a committee has not pertinent remarks upon our last Cattle Show, and Let us, however, be content, not to look back on I trust they will have a due weight with the dif- what has been omitted, but forward with hope to and guarding the fruits of agricultural labour, Your correspondent has fallen into error on the then we know not in what consists the wisdom of

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, COLLECTED AND ACCURATELY STATED BY THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Wharf flour, \$4 50 to 4 621-Pork from the wagons, in the market, \$4 to 5—Turkeys, 62½ cts. to \$1—Geese, 50 cts.—Beef, best pieces, 8 bull, it would appear that the committee did not entirely disregard the Devon breed.

The heifer Salty, which also obtained a premium, is a "full bred Devon," and although her mother was imported in 1820 from England without a written hedigree, yet she cost thirty pounds sterling, and is well known and universally adout a written hedigree, yet she cost thirty pounds sterling, and is well known and universally admitted to be of the genuine Devon breed, and a better cow for the dairy is seldom to be found. I am informed and believe, that she gave last summer 24 quarts of rich milk a day, has a calf every cost of the self-out of th siana, 16 to 18-Georgia upland, 15 to 17bama, 13 to 15-New wool, 30 to 35-Merino, full blooded, 35 to 40—4 do, 30 to 35—1 do. 25 to 28—Common, 20 to 25—25 per cent more when well washed on the sheep, and free from tags— Turpentine, \$2 to 2 25—Coal, pit, foreign, 40 cts.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

The premium farm-Berkshire Agricultural Society-Treatise on soils and manures—Guano, a celebrated manure used in South America—Merino sheep—Extract from a pamphlet, entitled "Improved short horns"—The utility of pamphlet, entitled "Improved short horns"—The utility of Fhought, and the necessity of Investigation, to the progress of Agricultural Improvements—Rearing Calves—Diseases of Domestic Animals and their Cure—Propagation of feathered game—Epitaph on a Newfoundland Dog—Scraps from English Papers—Remarks on the Cattle Show, Devon Cattle, &c. &c.—Tax on Dogs, for the benefit of Agriculture—Valuable Experiments, to show the difference between raw Corn and Corn Meal, cooked, as feed for Hogs—Last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society—Good news from Annapolis—Prices Current, &c.

Printed every Friday at R4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNEH, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing executed with nestures and despatch— Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with pro-per directions promptly strended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Bal-timore.

Domestic Manufactures.

COMMUNICATION ON THE TARIFF.

The following speculation is respectfully address ed to the Farmers of the United States.

"America, by her late tariff, precludes all doubt of a determination to become her own manufactu- sooner or later inevitably lead to this great change. rer, and it is not improbable that this unexpected interference with so important a branch of export may accelerate the progress of her manufactures. Some lapse of time there must however be, 'ere she can become independent of Great Britain in that respect; and when the period shall at last arrive, markets of more than compensating consumption may have been established, through the new channel of Commerce now opening at Alexandria."

Such are the words of a British newspaper .-They prove that Great Britain viewing her own course as correct, that of a real independence of other nations, as far at least as is possible, regards it likely that the career of this country will be similar. She does not enter with the hasty and country, and calmly provides a resource to supply

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Now the fact is well understood that the great of industry. object of Mr. Robinson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to reduce the taxes, in order to relieve the industry of the country. The Edinburg Re-view and the papers tell us, that the merchants in general have determined, during the summer, to prepare for an effort, at the meeting of parlia-1835. This will be a matter of difficulty, unless drawers of water to the Nations of Europe. it is done by way of compromise. The East In-dia Company owes to the amount of 20 or 30 milly to the government. The tea trade is necessary, I think, to enable the Company to pay the interest of this debt. Hence, suppose the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade, two as intelligent statesmen in affairs of commerce as ever sat in the British Cabinet, were to make this proposal to the East Inthose produced by slaves.

Of the views of the British Cabinet relative the great agricultural interests of the United States, the planters of corn, cotton, and tobacco? "engine will be able to propel along the rail way, of Salem, from Sumatra, only nine and one quarthese materials? And must not the whole system of the country undergo a total revolution? Habits "it is only necessary to remark, that one steam-cargo of pepper, brought by the General Starke, of Salem, from Sumatra, only nine and one quarther cents, or just one and a quarter cents more these materials? And must not the whole system of the country undergo a total revolution? Habits must change-ideas must alter-and instead of a

of the country bear an infinitely more interesting "baggage, which at present requires three hun-appearance than at present? Agriculture, the no-blest of employments, will prosper, and we shall "fifty hours." We dare to say, capitalists will at last discover that,

"God made the Country-but man made the Town."

Is it not, therefore, the province of every wise man to provide for a course of events, that must

This is a mere speculation as to the immediate conduct of the British government; but it is believed by the writer to be a speculation that eventually will be realised.

He thus closes the subject, and ardently hopes that in future the words of the admirable Fene -

lon, may apply to the United States:

The wealth of the Americans (hetans) con-"sist in health, vigour, and courage; domestic, "quiet, and concord; public liberty, plenty of all "that is necessary, and contempt of all that is "superfluous; an habit of industry, an abhor-"rence of idleness, an emulation in virtue, and a " reverence for the Most High." AMPHICON.

S. Carolina, 7th Nov. 1824.

P. S. To those not well acquainted with the lar to those of a British, statesman. She pre-pares accordingly; she assumes that she will foregoing ideas. A year or two will prove that at 10s. 6d. And, to throw farther light on the eventually lose the consuming commerce of this every apparent diminution of means in that counsubject I would observe, that in June a half cargo try, will be at once and at the same time an actu-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

South-Carolina, 8th Nov. 1824.

subject of the folly of the good people of this they prefer having 50 and 60 cents for corn from ment, to open the tea trade, before the expiring country looking so much to foreign commerce for North-Carolina, and improved by a sea voyage.

of the East India Company's charter in (about) their support, and becoming hewers of wood and As to Cottons, an article from a London paper

Since then we have learned that the merchants pects of Egypt, speaks volumes. of the United States have sent 150,000 bushels of lions sterling, partly, I believe, to individuals, part-grain to rot at Madeira—that in one year 78,000 barrels of flour have passed through Gibraltar, all" I understand our Senator Hayne endeaprincipally to S. America-and that, two months voured to prove, in a speech, that the rate of exago, there were 35,000 then in that port, and a change was a mere trifle, and by some hocus pocus, perfect drug. To cap the climax, the Baltimori-tried to make the people believe it was next to ans are boasting of the increase of their export. nothing. I speak from hearsay; for, in political Will they state her profits? When will mankind economy, like Mr. Fox, I cannot at all under-learn lessons from experience? Above you have stand it. But there has been so much nonsense dia Company; "If you will give up your monopoly of the tea trade instanter, we will assume the debt and take off all duties on your cottons and debt and take off all duties on your cottons and sugars, or so much as shall give them accided adsumptions. But, if Mr. W. vantage in the markets of Britain." The ministrees from the United States utterly Portsmouth Journal, in Maine, and Mr. Hayne, in they could pay the interest of the Company's hopeless and perfectly ruinous, if the continually S. Carolina, would just offer to pay £1,000 in Londebt at a cheaper rate than the Company could increasing products of those countries did not add don for less than 10, 11, or 12 per cent, added to do. Further, they could thus gratify the more another to the many proofs already existing of it, or £1100, £1110, or £1120, I have no doubt powerful anti-slavery party, which is doing every the fact. And, if the accounts that a speculation they will find many merchants willing to contract thing to promote the introduction and consumption indulged some years since by the ingenious Oliver with and pay them such a profit, as to render the indulged some years since by the ingenious Oliver with and pay them such a profit, as to render the tion of articles produced by freemen to replace Evans, * of there being a loco-motive engine plac- timber trade and rice plantation objects of very ed on a rail-way between Philadelphia and New-trifling consideration to them. York, to convey passengers, &c. is, as is said in the to the Tariff, we are profoundly ignorant. They English papers, and believed by the Revue En- the tonnage of Great Britain, France, Spain, the are vet to be discovered. Hence, my object now cyclopedique, of Paris, to be true, the quantity of supposed she may do and looking to Spanish America, the Mediterranean, &c. as her future customers, obtain favourable treaties, will become of "To appreciate the account," says that paper, raltar communication it is asserted, that for the

wretched dependence on foreign countries for I hope some of his friends will re hublish it. I supplies and commerce, will not the whole face think it will be found in the Commercial Advertiser.

be found in England " venturous enough to furnish "the funds, and engineers skilful enough to over-"come the obstacles which seem to render it im-"practicable." And as a commentary on this, I would refer you to an article in the N. York Observer, of - October, in which it is asserted, that four or five applications for rail-ways, with locomotive engines, will be made to parliament at its next session. The Editor of the Observer sagaciously observes, that such a system adopted by Pennsylvania and Maryland, may render much less advantageous to the city of New-York, the results of the Eric Canal. The observation is elicited by a remark of the English editor, that Mr. Rush is to become the patron of the system on his return to the United States. So much for grain produced in the middle States. Let us now

look to the prospect of rice.
In various English Prices Current recently published, it is evident that such is the improvement in the quality of India rice, as to place it on a level in value with the best Carolina. Twenindigested views of the anti-tariffites; but, calm-ly considers the duty of an American, to be simi-elastic power of British Finance and British Pow-Carolina Rice at full 24s. to 28s. (I quote from try, will be at once and at the same time an actu-al augmentation of wealth and increased supply from Sierra Leone to London. This was to be cleaned by Lucas' Engine. With all this in prospect, would you believe it that the Agricultural Society of South-Carolina, could not be induced to listen to a poor cracker's (a backwoodsman) suggestion for a premium to any one who would Sir, -Some time since I addressed you on the make it an article in the support of horses. No-

> As to Cottons, an article from a London paper, on "the vicissitudes of commerce," and the pros-

As to Tobacco, ditto, ditto.

But it is "delusion worse deluded-a bugbear-

The East India merchants seem to forget that * This was published in a New-York paper, and I should rather apprehend it will not take much " care" of those who are engaged in it.

AMPHICON. Yours, &c.

Vol. 6,-41.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Easton Gazette.

EASTON CATTLE SHOW.

The following reports of the Committees at the late Cattle Show and Fair held at Easton, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ult. have been politely handed us for publication by Mr. S. T. Kennard, Secretary to the Board of Trustees,

The following are the reports of the respective Committees of Judges appointed to award premiums, which will be read with much interest by all who are friends and patrons of Agricultural

improvement. ..

The Show was a very good one and pretty well attended—the lateness of the season and the coldness of the weather, no doubt, caused many to absent themselves who would otherwise have attended. The whole scene convinces us that the institution gains ground in the public estimation, and we do not hesitate to believe that we shall, at another exhibition, have a considerable increase of members. A farmer's fraternity is a good thing-it is the strongest interest of the country, the most honorable employment for man, and can yield none but good and salutary effects upon all classes and denominations of citizens. How beautiful, how rational is the spectacle, to see all the farmers of our country, from the poorest to the richest, all entering into the most active competition, with kindest and friendliest feelings, to see who can mest honorably gain the greatest share of wealth and comfort for himself and family, and render most service to the community at large? This is "the end and aim" of the Agricultural Society by their Cattle Shows.

It was remarked by strangers, that the sample of Swine exhibited was as fine as had ever been witnessed at any exhibition; but the display of Household fabrics was by all acknowledged to have surpassed any thing that any person present Thomas Wright, of Queen Ann's county. A sinhad ever seen—all the specimens combined ex-cellence of texture, taste, and beauty of appear-mote the raising and improvement of this most cellence of texture, taste, and beauty of appear-mote the raising and improvement of this most ance. The ardour already displayed upon this valuable description of stock, could not fail subject, the many premiums offered, and their to induce them to extend all the patronage they general diffusion will excite emulation, and we were at liberty to confer on the exertions and memay anticipate at our next exhibition still great- rits of those who would be thus laudably engaged.

mens.

trouble to send forward their stock of different kinds, it would add greatly to the scene, and they have been unable to discern in this compeward, and would do credit to the owners of them if they were produced—such persons do themselves injustice, as well as retard the prosperity of our institution, by not sending out their stock—be-sides, the reputation of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, stands at stake in this business, and every farmer ought to contribute his aid to show the advantages and improvements of our country-it is the aggregate character of the stock of a country that entitles it to reputation, and not the production of three or four superior animals.

We hope our farmers will feel this subject as deeply interesting to them, and that a correspondent excitement and exertion will follow.

No. 1.—COMMITTEE ON CROPS.

The Committee to whom was referred the decision of Crops, beg leave to report, that from the accompanying papers they adjudge as follows,

the premium proposed by the Agricultural Soci- committee until the moming of the second day,

ety, for the best crop of Potatoes from one acre when the award was made out and considered of land, viz: 240 bushels-and

To Robert Sinclair, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, for the best crop of Parsnips, on the 1 of an acre of land, the premium offered by the said out of his sorrel mare, the first premium of \$15. Society-he made, as per certificate, from { acre

147½ bushels of Parsnips.

We take the liberty to mention a crop of Mangle Wurtzel, raised by Wm. H. Tilghman, Esq. of Talbot county, (as certified) which does not Mare by old Cauton, the first premium of \$10. quite arrive to the amount probably expected, in consequence of irregularity in standing; but which, from the late season, we deem as worthy of notice, and therefore present to your consideration the amount of the certificate before us, that the crop was at the rate of 2080 bushels per acre,

We were pleased to receive a specimen of Mangle Wurtzel, raised by Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Colt sired by Emperor, was awarded to Mr. Cox's Kent county, of which one weighed 31 and the brown colt seven months old.

other 30 pounds.

Richard Trippe, Wm. G. Tilghman, Wm. Hambleton.

No. 2.-ON HORSES.

The committee on Horses being expected by the rules and regulations of the society for their government to preface their award, by some introductory remarks, as to the "particular objects exhibited or subject submitted to their consideration," feel it their duty to state, that in disposing of the first and perhaps most interesting subject presented to them, they have been unable to indulge a latitude commensurate with the liberal

and enlarged views of the institution.

The merits of the competition for the first such as not (in their judgment) to permit them to um of ten dollars. do more, than award that of the first or highest grade, which has been assigned, with great justice, to the grey Horse Canton, belonging to Col. character of the competition on this branch persons would join the Society and take a little grade. They are very sensible that the premi-trouble to send forward their stock of different ums thus withheld have been contended for, but the hands of our farmers that is not brought for- also aware of the general discretion allowed them by the regulations of the Society, which neverjust regard to the interests, the welfare and obiects of the institution."

There is but one circumstance only which the the second branch of premiums, and which they sincerely regret it was not in their power to acevery hand upon the committee-the servants or To Robert Banning, Esq. of Talbot county, tion. This circumstance was not known to the we have ever seen.

conclusive.

The committee have awarded to Col. Thomas Wright, for his grey Horse Canton, by Canton,

The committee avail themselves of the discretion given to them, and are of opinion that no se-

To Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. for his grey To Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. for his bay

Mare, by old Canton, the second premium of Ss.
To Edward S. Winder, for his bay Mare Fenella, by Gov. Wright's Silver Heels, out of Mericco, a thorough bred mare, raised by Col. Lloyd, the third premium of \$5.

The Volunteer premium of \$20, for the best

The premium of \$10, for the best Colt, sired last year by Young Tom, was awarded to Mr. Wm. Hambleton's bay colt.

The committee would remark, that for the last premium offered, there were but two colts exhited, and having no discretion, they have awarded it to Mr. William Hambleton.

John Edmondson, John Hare Powel, D. Jenifer, E. S. Winder, J. C. Wilson, Jr. L. M. Robertson.

No. 3.—ON ASSES AND MULES.

The committee appointed to judge of Asses and Mules, have awarded to Tobias Burke, Esq. branch of premiums has, they regret to say, been for his jack George, 4 years old, the first premi-

To Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. for his largest mare mule, 5 years old, the first premium of \$10.
To Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. for his next largest mare mule, 8 years old, the second premi-

um of \$5.

The committee regret that the exhibition of mules for premiums was so limited, five only being presented to their notice; three belonging to Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. and two to James Chamberlaine, Esq. some of them were mules of er improvement and increased numbers of speci- But such they think, has been the nature, and fine size and action, and all of them gentle and well broke to harness; the largest mare mule of Many samples of sheep were very fine—there of premiums, that they have felt themselves con- Mr. Goldsborough, nve years old, we think entitied to the first premium, and his other mare strained to withhold those of the second and third tied to the first premium, and his other mare grade. They are very sensible that the premimule, eight years old, though not so large as his horse mule, but better formed and proportioned, we think entitled to the second premium-Mr. make the whole more interesting—we know there tition such claims to the patronage of the society, Chamberlaine's were mules of considerable meis a great deal of beautiful and very fine stock in as placed them at their disposal. They are rit, being well formed, active and sprightly, but Chamberlaine's were mules of considerable mewere under size, and lacked the bone and powers necessary to ensure successful competition.-The theless has been justly and properly guarded by a committee again repeat, that they extremely regret, that so few of these valuable animals were presented on this occasion to their notice, as they are well assured that it is only necessary that committee think proper to state in reference to their value should be known to bring them into general use. Their hardy nature, patient endurance of labour, and capacity to subsist on a small count; certain Fillies belonging to Judge Wright quantity of coarse food, will always render them count; certain Fillies belonging to Judge Wright quantity of coarse food, will always render them and Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. had been regularly entered for premium, and were, it is believed, on the field at the time appointed for exhibition—but owing to some cause or other, most probably to the irregularity and confusion proceeding from the crowd of spectators constantly pressing on that Tobias C. Burke's jack George, a descendant of the celebrated jack imported by Gen. persons charged with the care of these creatures Washington, is entitled to the premium—he is might have been hurried away and placed beyond four years old, of fine size and well proportioned, the reach of a call, when required to appear, and his breast large, his quarters fine, and his limbs consequently did not present them to their inspection. This circumstance was not known to the we have ever seen. Edwd. N. Hambleton, John Tilghman.

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No. IV.-CATTLE.

The committee have awarded to Thomas Hayward, Esq. of Talbot County, for his bull Hampton, by Bergami, the first premium of \$15.

year old, the third premium of \$10.

the second premium of \$5.

premium of \$15, for his black cow.
To S. T. Kennard, of Easton, the second pre-

mium of \$10, for his red cow.

third premium of \$5, for his red cow.

Wm. Potter, W. Hayward, Jr. James L. Chamberlaine.

In addition to the above report of the commitmerely for exhibition, which were beautiful ani-department of the exhibition attracted. mals and attracted great attention. Mr. Hammon's buffaloe cow was much admired-and duhad fine growth and form-the heifer in colour, to fat. figure and points generally, would have vied with their recent exertions to get under way in the im-provement of their breed of cattle.]

No. V.-OXEN.

The committee on Oxen have awarded to Mr. premium of \$6 for the second best sow, for early Samuel W. Thomas, of Queen Ann's Co. the first growth, symmetry, and prolific qualities.

To Samuel W. Thomas, of Queen Ann's Co.

second premium of \$10, for his young red steers, beautiful animals and stout for their age.

To Thomas Coward, of Talbot Co. the first premium of \$10, for his large corn fed steer-no competition, but considered worthy of a premium. For the best grass fed beef no premium.

It is with regret that the committee on oxen have to say, that nothing as a grass fed beef was presented for their inspection that could be conduty of examination of the different parcels offered lishments. sidered any ways extraordinary, and a majority for premium, take leave to report to the Society, A wheat fan of different construction from the of the members present could not be had in favour the tollowing decisions.

That the Society's premium of eight dollars be clair of Baltimore, price twenty-five dollars. no premium could be awarded.

On the contrary the oxen presented for their years old. inspection were unanimously considered as fine animals, amongst which a yoke belonging to Mr. James Macoomb of Caroline, was well worthy of

Wm. Harrison, of Jus. Henry Spencer, Robert Morriss, Wm. M. Hardcastle.

No. VI.-SWINE.

miums on Swine, encountered a task of great dif-jold. n, by Bergami, the first premium of \$15.

To Nicholas Hammond, Esq. for his Buffaloe the highly gratifying manner in which they were bull, of 30 months old, the second premium of \$10. literally filled, furnished abundant evidence of the To Dr. E. Harris of Queen Ann's County for salutary and widely diffused influence of our in- for the two second best wethers under two years his bull calf, by Champion, under 2 and over 1 stitution, and of the laudable ambition and enter-old. prize of our farmers.

They also award to Dr. Harris the volunteer premium of \$25, offered by Col. Lloyd, for the claims, of even the least deserving, to distinction are of mixed Bakewell blood, with pretty good best bull calf by Champion.

| conspired to make the selection, in some respects, fleeces, shewing good form and much aptitude to
| To E. S. Winder, of Talbot Co. for his bull a matter rather of chance than of judgment: the fat. There were many other parcels of sheep calf, by Champion, under 2 and over 1 year old, committee, however, deem it proper to remark offered, and the committee cannot omit to distinalf, by Champion, under 2 and over 1 year old, he second premium of \$5.

To Andrew Skinner, of Talbot Co. the first premium of \$15, for his black cow.

To S. T. Kennard, of Easton, the second premium of \$10, for his red cow.

To the Rev. Thomas Bayne, of Talbot Co. the hird premium of \$5, for his red cow.

For the best heifer under 2 years old, to Gov.

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To the best heifer under 2 years old, to Gov.

To the best heifer under 2 years old, to Gov. Wright, of Queen Ann's Co, for his fine red heifer, sists; but for a breeder there are certain cardinal Colonel's flock) and Bakewell blood, has been re-For the second best heifer, to Henry Hollyday, points which cannot be ascertained by intuition, commended highly by one of the most practical Esq. of Talbot Co. for his heifer by Champion. and which are necessary to be known, in forming as well as scientific breeders of stock in Penna correct judgment; among which we may designate a capacity for nursing and early maturity and fecundity—with these essentials, defects may be overlooked,—no symmetry can atone for the tee on cattle, which goes no further than a spe-cific awarding of premiums; we must mention the various beauties and exellencies of such as that the show of cattle was superior to the last are not selected for premium, would afford inexhibition of those animals; and it is gratifying dividual pleasure to the committee, but would to find, that the fine breed of Mr. Lloyd's Cham-swell this report beyond the limits prescribed to pion, and Mr. Skinner's Bergami are beginning to them, and they conclude with a conviction that husbandry exhibited at the Easton Cattle Show,

The committee have awarded to Wm. H. D. C.

To Casson Bowdle, of Talbot Co. the premium

pied, uncommonly large & well matched, as to size the premium of \$4 for the third best row, for To Robert Wright, of Queen Ann's Co. the early fecundity, and capacity for nursing.

Robert Brown, Joseph Martin, Samuel Chamberlaine, R. A. Skinner, Nicholas Martin.

No. VII.-SHEEP.

best wethers over two years old.

To Gov. Stevens the premium of three dollars The committee appointed to award the pre-for the two second best wethers over two years

> To Gov. Stevens the premium of five dollars for the two best wethers under two years old.

To Gov. Stevens the premium of three dollars

The committee will remark, that all the sheep

Thomas Emory, Allen Thomas, Wm. H. Tilghman.

No. VIII. IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

The committee appointed to view and decide swell this report beyond the limits prescribed to upon the merits of the different implements of be widely dispersed. Mr. Lloyd had several young any oversight on their part will be amply com-bulls as well as bull calves, of his own raising, pensated by the universal admiration which this assigned to them with all the skill and judgment they possess, take leave to report, that they were gratified to find upon the field so many imple-Wright, of Queen Ann's Co. the premium of 58, ments of good construction and apparently well ring the show, there was a bull calf and heifer of Mr. Wm. Carmichael's of Queen Ann's, of what have been always known here as the 'Island breed of Cattle,' that received much attention. The calf inspection and the certificates of most respectable agricultural characters on the Western Shore, the best Devon Reds of her age. Indeed there is of \$4 for the third best boar, for size, proportion it is fully entitled to the premium offered for the great reason to congratulate the farmers upon their recent exertions to get under way in the im
To Thomas Hemsley, of Queen Ann's Co. by Mr. William Kirk, of Baltimore County, and best machine of that kind-it is the one invented the premium of \$8 for the best sow, for large exhibited by Mr. John Morsell of Prince Georges' dimensions, easy keep, and small bone. County, Md. who represents himself as entitled to dimensions, easy keep, and small bone. County, Md. who represents himself as entitled to To Edward N. Hambleton, of Talbot Co. the the patent right for the Eastern Shore of Mary. land, and authorises the committee to say the price fo the same will be \$100 for it complete.

A straw cutter invented by Mr. Michael H. Bonville, of Kent County, Delaware, was shewn, price fifty dollars, which the committee think a substantial and simple machine, but inferior to Mr. Eastman's, heretofore exhibited on our field.

Mr. John W. Cragg exhibited a wheat fan, price eighty dollars, of apparently excellent con-

struction and good workmanship-but the committee think its various machinery makes it too complicated for the use of the generality of farm. ers-it is well calculated for large milling estab.

A wheat fan of different construction from the hrst mentioned was offered by Mr. Robert Sinawarded to Dr. Denny for the best ram over two which the committee think a good one, and well calculated for the use of most farmers.

To Gov. Stevens, the Society's premium of five dollars for the second best ram over two years old. different establishments of Messrs. Palmer & To Edward S. Winder, Esq. the premium of Sinclair of Baltimore, none of which the comattention, though not equal in their opinion to eight dollars for the best ewe over one year old. mittee think it necessary to notice particularly, those for which they have awarded premiums.

To Charles Nabb, Esq. the premium of five except the self sharpening plough, which we To Charles Nabb, Esq. the premium of five except the self sharpening plough, which we dollars for the second best ewe over one year old. think entitled to the premium for the best implementation of the committee on sheep have awarded to Gov. ment that may be considered new, and as deserstevens the premium of five dollars for the two ving of the notice of the society and worthy of patronage, and Mr. Ramsay's plough with four

would notice as an excellent one of its kind, and worthy the attention of all farmers-all of which

is respectively submitted. EDWD. TILGHMAN, 3d Chairman. (To be concluded in our next.)

Horticulture.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE PEACH TREE INSECT.

Sir,-A North-Carolina Farmer has been so obliging as to furnish us (See American Farmer, vol. 5, hage 118,) with his own observations; and also with some notice of the remarks of several other distinguished gentlemen, on the decay of the Peach; which has now become so universal. as to merit general attention. The immediate cause of this calamity is justly attributed by eveletter: ry person, who has written on the subject, to a worm; that perforates the roots of the Peach trees, on which it feeds; leaving our beautiful orchards little better than a barren waste of dead and decaying limbs.

The method adopted by the late Dr. Tilton, of Delaware, to preserve his trees was, it appears, to draw the dirt from the tree in the fall, then to pour boiling water on the roots to kill the worms; and in the spring following to return the soil again to the tree in the form of a hill. Mr. William Coxe, of Burlington, New-Jersey, searched the roots of his trees summer and fall; and finally by opening the ground he left a kind of basin about the trees, to hold water, the freezing of which during the ensuing winter he supposed would destroy any of the worms that might elude his previous search. John H Cocke, Esq. of Virginia, used tobacco, bound round the body of the tree, just at the surface of the earth, encircling the part where the fly that produces these worms deof the fly. But notwithstanding all these various lowing letter to him:methods that have been resorted to to prevent it, we still find that our orchards are decaying; and Dr. Thomas Saythe peach is at this time unknown on many farms Dear Sir,—I enclose a note from Dr. Mitchell that formerly yielded the greatest abundance of which I hoped to have had the pleasure to deliver this delicious fruit.

on this subject, I undertook a few years since to called, and I had but an hour or two to spend in examine for myself and enquire more minutely Philadelphia. into the Natural History of these destructive in sects: hoping that if I could develope their unknown habits more fully, I would be able with to learn from you the proper name and character it a place in your valuable paper. greater certainty to secure my trees from their of this insect; and I hope if we can make this I am, with great respect, themselves, in different stages of their growth, citizens, we will enable them to preserve a tree, all perforating the roots of the trees and cutting than which none can add more to their health and up their substance into small bits like saw dust; enjoyments. but I could not discover any fly that I could suspect as being the parent of these depredators.— On the 22d Nov. 1821, I took up a tree of about during the summer previous, I had taken a numwere all of a whitish colour inclining to brown-

mould boards which the committee think a useful most adviseable to be taken to prevent the deponerally as the common wasp. The wings of the labor saving implement to put in fallow wheat site of the eggs from which they were produced. female flies are of a deep shining indigo colour; where the ground is clear.

A wheat cradle was exhibited by Mr. John
Denny of Queen Anns' which the committee

I continued my enquiries therefore after the parameter while those of the males are rather reticulated, and more like the wings of the common house my awkwardness and ignorance of their habits it.

By The females are further beautified by a scarwas not until the summer before last that I found let coloured ring round their bodies. The speciby chance, at an early hour in the morning, a very mens herewith sent were taken out of the earth beautiful fly near to the roots of one of my trees, yesterday in their pupa or chrysalis state, at the just in the act of emerging from its shell; and root of a decaying peach tree, and kept under a before its wings were fully expanded, I placed a tumbler in my office until the flies have just come glass tumbler over it; and thus to my great satis-out. faction I obtained for the first time a fair view of this formidable enemy of our orchards.

> no difficulty whatever in obtaining as many of concerning this destructive insect. them as I wanted; and I took some of them with Believe me to be. me, while on a visit to New-York, to shew them to Dr. Mitchell, with a view to obtain from him such information concerning them as he might possess. But these shy insects had intherto claded his researches, and we could not find any descriptoils researches. of this great Naturalist he gave me the following Dr. James Smith-

" New-York, July 13th, 1824.

Mr. Thomas Say-

larva chrysalis and imago of the insect that de- you to command me freely in that way. On the stroys our peach trees. I told him for his bet- present occasion I can do no more than refer you ter satisfaction to submit the specimens to you, as to the Journal of the Academy of Natural Scienour greatest proficient in entomology, for a more ces, vol. 3, page 216, for a paper by Mr. James correct and scientific opinion; and for that purose I write him this note of introduction.

I hope the history of this great class of Zoology may soon receive its due proportion of attention, Mr. Worth's insect. I propose to figure it in the and that your splendid attempt to enlarge and emsecond half volume of my American Entomology,

Truly, and with high esteem and regard, Yours,

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL."

But I was again disappointed and had to return home without attaining the object of my call on erto done. Mr. Worth's plan of destroying the posite their eggs. The deleterious quality of the Dr. Say, or injoying the pleasure of a personal in peach insect, may probably be the best; but that tobacco it was supposed prevented the approach terview with him. I therefore addressed the fol- of plastering common bricklayers mortar about,

" Baltimore, 22d July, 1924.

this delicious fruit.

In person, when on my way home from New-York,
Being anxious to obtain all the information I could a few days since: but you were not in when I

ravages. I searched and readily found the worms little enemy more generally known to our fellow-

insect it is this:-it is found in the larva or worm state, at all seasons, living and depredating upon three years growth; out of the roots of which, the roots of the peach trees, which it kills in a few years. The worm is of a dull white colour, male and female of the insect so destructive to ber of worms, about half an inch in length; and I about an inch in length, having a yellow head fur- the peach tree, and he has favoured me with the now got about a dozen more, that had come nearly nished with strong teeth for cutting and boring its following scientific description of them, viz: to their full growth—some of them being an inch way into the trees. When the larva attains its and others nearly an inch and quarter long-they full growth it leaves the tree and descending into to detect the parent fly I was still obliged to re-skin or shell; when it pushes out to the surface of spot of the same colour beneath the origin of the main, as uncertain as at first, what plan was the the ground and emerges a perfect fly, as largege-wings: wings hyaline, nervures and margin steel

I send also the covering and the shell out of which one of the flies came; and will be much During this last summer, having become more obliged to you for any information, in addition to familiar with the habits of these flies, I have found its proper scientific name, that you can give me

Believe me to be,

With great respect, Your obedient and humble servant,

JAMES SMITH. To this letter Dr. Say politely returned me the

Dear Sir,—I regret the circumstance of my being absent at the time you did me the favour to call on your way from New-York. But as it is ! Dear Sir, -Dr. James Smith, of Baltimore, is shall feel much gratified to communicate to you now with me and we are examining together, the any Zoological information in my power, and beg Worth, on the Ogesia exitiosa, the peach tree insect. The specimens you sent me, and for which I thank you, are certainly of the same species as bellish it, may soon be resumed with perfect suc- and shall, therefore, further thank you for any additional information, resulting from your own observations, relative to its manners and habits, or to those of any other injurious insect. It seems to me to be highly necessary to devote more at-tention to destructive insects than has been hithor near to the root of the tree, as recommended in one of the late numbers of the American Farmer, seems to promise well to be a somewhat lasting protection. * * * * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAY."

On reference to the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, I have found With this you will receive specimens of the in- the following communication, which I have copisect to which the Doctor alludes. I am anxious ed, and beg you will have the goodness to give

I am, with great respect, Your friend and humble servant, JAMES SMITH.

Baltimore, 27th Oct. 1824.

So far as I have ascertained the history of this An account of the Insect so destructive to the Peach tree. By JAMES WORTH. Read Jan. 7,

In July last, I furnished to Thomas Say the

ÆGERIA, Fabricius.
"Æ. exitiosa. MALE. Body steel blue: antenna the earth, forms a covering for itself out of the saw hairy on the inner side, black with a tinge of blue: their heads dark brown and furnished in front dust it imakes and the gum and mucilage which fulfi beneath, and basal band of the head above with a pair of strong nippers, with which they exudes with with it from the wounded roots of and beneath, pale yellow: eyes black brown: readily cut or bored their way into the roots of the tree. In this covering the worm lays secure thorax with two pale yellow longitudinal lines the trees. But in as much as I had not been able in its pupa state, and until it is ready to cast its and a transverse one behind interrupted above, a the ted. use

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hind, pale yellow: abdomen with two very nar-row pale yellow bands, of which one is near the and found twenty follicles and about thirty of the

"Length to the tip of the tail more than three-

fourths of an inch.

"Length to the tip of the wings one-tenth of pleted their destructive career.

each of the segments excepting the three terminal ones, which have a single row only.

"The FOLLICLE is brown oblong-oval, and is

ly from each other. In the present instance this this species, I therefore describe it as new."

In a communication which I sometime ago made that gave new vigour to the tree.

tumbler above mentioned.

base and the other on the middle: tail fringed, larva; four of the follicles were empty, the in-the fringe margined with white each side. maining sixteen contained the pupa; the larva difficulty in keeping it in that state. were near the surface of the ground, having com-

an inch shorter.

"Female. Body very dark steel blue with a tinge of purple: falfi beneath black; thorax the peach, is subjected, by the depredation of the insect here treated of; but those remedies have been prescribed without a proper examination of and the costal margin are dilated: tergum with the case. I will mention a few of them. Hot water, tanner's bark, and flour of sulphur have the fifth segment bright fulvous.

Staggers.—This disease has been usually divided insect here treated of; but those remedies have been prescribed without a proper examination of the latter disease is noticed under the head Brain, Influence, the former under that of Lethargy. I have there observed, that the disease first tree, the peach is subjected, by the depredation of the insect here treated of; but those remedies have been prescribed without a proper examination of the insect here treated of; but those remedies have been prescribed without a proper examination of the insect here treated of; but those remedies have been usually divided into two kinds; viz. the sleepy and the mad staggers. The latter disease is noticed under the head Brain, Influence, the former under that of Lethargy. I have there observed, that the disease described by Mr. Poole under that name, as having occurred so frequently and proved so fatal, "The PUPA has too semifaciæ of spines upon the tree; and soft soap and lime-wash to the having occurred so frequently and proved so fatal, trunk, without stating the time of application. before the moors were enclosed, differs from the Now, I am sure that neither of these can have disorder which in the first volume of the Veteriany effect in destroying the insect, unless applied nary Medicine has been named Stomach Staggers. composed of small pieces of bark and earth, when it is on the outside of the tree, and coming in the length of time it continued before the aniclosely connected together by the web of the aniin immediate contact therewith; nevertheless, mal died, which was, he says, sometimes two
mal. The disorder, therefore, which he de-"The very great disparity of markings between the sexes of this destructive species, would lead us to hesitate in admitting their identity, if we were not aware that in this genus the males and females in several instances, differ exceedingpractice and often proves fatal to the tree; it is difference is so great, as to render it difficult to about as natural as that a man should be clothed disease is described, the symptoms of which nearly construct a specific character which shall distinin warm weather, and go naked in cold; and resemble those of stomach staggers, which raged
guish them from all others of the genus. After
where any good has been derived by such pracwith great violence in Glamorganshire. "In one a careful examination of Entomological works, I tice, it has not been owing to the extra covering year," my correspondent at Swansea informed have not been able to find any notice whatever of in summer, or the exposure of the roots in win-me, "a neighbour of ours lost more than a hundred ter, but simply by using some nutritious substance horses by it, and the next year we lost about 30.

been so fortunate as to ascertain satisfactorily, on first to the middle of August, some swingling what part of the tree the deposite is made. I tow, a piece of hairy hide, (the hair inside, but to describe it particularly. It commences its operations the last of September and beginning of Cotober, and appears to enter the tree a little believe the surface of the ground where the bark is

blue, more dilated on the costal margin and anaster that oozes from the tree. It appears in fected; the ground had not been ploughed for tomosing band of the superior wings: feet, coxx, the winged state from the tenth of July to the between three years and had become quite covered with ginning of August, but more generally the latter grass. In the spring of the current year, I had it sures of the posterior tarsi and anterior tarsi bemer: the trees soon assumed a healthy appearance and furnished a plentiful supply of fine fruit, and the whole orchard is now in the most flourishing condition, and I believe, there will be no

-0-DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

which the animals are kept. In vol. iii. p. 83, a The symptoms you mention as distinguishing stoto the Agricultural Society of Bucks County, I described the general appearance of the insect in the winged state, and made some mention of the trees early in the month of July; take a brain-staggers is correct; but, beside the sympegg; but the only opportunity which I have had bricklayer's trowel and opening the ground around toms you mention, the animal is subjected to a of examining the egg, was in a glass tumbler, the trunk, the lodgment of the insect will at once where the insect was confined; and in that case, be discovered, by the appearance of gum, and can the deposite might have been prematurely made. The eggs thus observed were oblong-oval, just discernible by the naked eye and of a dull yellow half a day, and very few, if any, of the insects oclour, and were attached to the side of the tumbler, with a glutinous substance. I have not yet to destroy them, I would advise, that from the it in the manger; appears drowsy, refuses his been so fortunate as to ascertain satisfactorily on first to the middle of August some swingling food; the tongue and mouth are tinged of a yelit in the manger; appears drowsy, refuses his food; the tongue and mouth are tinged of a yellowish colour; the membrane under the eye-lid have never seen the female at rest, except in one turned over at top) or some other coarse thing of is generally more deeply tinged, approaching to a instance on the leaf, and it may be possible, that six or more inches in width, be tied close around there is the place of deposite; but I am inclined the trunk of the tree, the under edge to be a lit-sive motion or twitching of the muscles of the to believe, that it is made somewhere on the trunk, tle covered with earth, so as to prevent any pas-and attached to it in the same manner as in the sage beneath; about the middle of September rembler above mentioned.

move the bandage, and immediately give the dom happens; and he rarely lies down, unless the The larva is white with a reddish brown head, whole trunk of the tree a covering of soft soap or disease is going off, or death is approaching.— The larva is white with a reddish brown head, whole trunk of the tree a covering of soft soap or disease is going off, or death is approaching,—but it is so generally known, that it is unnecessary lime-wash, well brushed on, that no spot from the The pulse is never affected in the early stage of this complaint, but when the disease continues four or five days, inflammation of the bowels and lungs sometimes takes place. The disease is al-ways attended with costiveness, and the dung that tender: it cuts through the bark and passes down-wards into the root, then turns its course upwards and again reaches the surface by the beginning of (and I am now trying the experiment) but where July following. It is, however, some times diffi-the bandage is dispensed with, the wash ought, I retention of urine take place, probably from a cult to discover the precise place where the worm think, to be applied about the first of September, paralytic state of the bladder. I have sometimes enters, as it is then so small, that the aperture is or I should have great confidence in a bandage of observed, that on opening the stable door, the enters, as it is then so small, that the aperture is scarcely discernible, and hence the very absurd notions that are entertained by many individuals frespecting the propagation of some insects, and the error prevalent in the present case, that the insect while in the winged state, punctures the tree and lodges the egg within the bark. The pupa state commences about the first of July, but more generally takes place about the middle of that month, and is to be found enveloped in its follicle, close to the trunk, among the gummy or I should have great confidence in a bandage of observed, that on opening the stable door, the tobacco leaves or stems; it should be kept on from the first of August to November, and could be kept on from the first of August to November, and could do no damage by being continued, provided it was not itied so close as to cramp the growth of the latter stage of the disease the jaw sometimes becomes locked. It has been clearly proved, by opening horses that have died of this complaint, that the symptoms arise from the stomach being crammed or distendent of the ground; I apprehend, that the distance of the ground; I apprehend, that the distance of power in the stomach it is that causes this loss of power in the stomach, in consequence of which last year my peach orchard was considerably after the complete of the stomach of power in the stomach, in consequence of which last year my peach orchard was considerably after the consequence of which last year my peach orchard was considerably after the consequence of which last year my peach orchard was considerably after the consequence of which last year my peach orchard was considerably after the provided it was the last year my peach orchard was considerably after the provided it was the last year my peach orchard was considerably after the provided it was the last year my peach orchard was considerably after the provided it was the provided it was the provided it was the last year and loude of the provided it was the last year and loude or the

appears probable that different causes may pro-duce the same disorder, but in various degress.— The ball:—Calomel, three drams; The lethargy described by Mr. Poole, which appears to be caused by the plant ragwort, is perhaps the same disease as that which occurred near Swansea, only in a less accute form; and the by ragwort, but less so than the disease which appeared near Swansea. Mr. Poole appears to died of this complaint, and prove, by an experible that the disappearance of the disease may have been occasioned by the improved state of the land, and a want of noxious exhalations in consequence of draining, &c. The staggers which proved so fatal in Glamorganshire, I am inclined to believe, were an epidemic, or rather an ende-mic and contagious disorder. The gentleman of Swansen, who favoured me with his observations on this disorder, says, "I strongly suspect it arises from some poisonous plants in our pastures, which flourish only to a poisonous extent at some particular times, and which have not hitherto been detected. I have mentioned our horses having been attacked the year following our neighbour's great loss, and when they were free from it.— in my report of Novem Most of our horses were purposely kept in the same period, were stable; and I have some idea that they were fed the same period, were upon hay of the same year that our neighbour's horses were fed upon the preceding year." In another part of the letter, he says, "Our neighbours firmly believe it is contagious: they took every precaution to prevent contagion, and the disease left them. I was incredulous, and at this time we had not suffered: a horse from their neighbourhood came to graze in some fields through which our horses passed; he died of this disor-der, and was left unburied: from this time the disorder began with us; but not knowing the circumstance of the horse remaining unburied, I took no precaution. The valuable horse before mentioned was taken ill the next day, and soon died." In the cases of staggers which I have seen, and they are numerous, the disease has never appeared to originate in contagion or infection. When it has occurred at grass, it is gene rally about autumn, and frequently in meadows adjoining rivers, and other situations where the grass at that time is rank, and possesses but little nutriment. The humid and cold atmosphere in such places may perhaps contribute, in no slight degree, to the production of the disorder. The teen thous cases of staggers I have met with which occurred six cents. in stables, have appeared to arise from the horse eating too greedily, swallowing his food when imperfectly chewed, or eating freely of food that is difficult of digestion. Young vigorous horses may digest the most unwholesome food; but such as have been debilitated by hard usage, and are rather advanced in age, become, like a modern bilious man, very weak in their digestive organs, and, when improperly fed, liable to apoplexy or staggers. I am convinced, that the only remedy for this disorder is a mixture of a powerful stimulant with a purgative. From whatever cause the disease may proceed, it has been clearly proved, that the stomach is loaded with undigested food, from a loss of vital energy; I would there-fore advise, in the first place, the following ball to be given. It must be observed, however, that the veterinary practitioner is seldom consulted thousand and sixty-four dollars and twenty-eight rate of about twenty-five thousand dollars per until the disease has made some progress; and it cents.

From considering the variety of circumstances is owing, perhaps, more to the inattention of the and situations in which the disease takes place, it proprietor of the horse, than the obstinacy of the three quarters specified, is

Carbonate of ammonia, two drams;

Ginger, three drams;

Aloes, six drams.—Syrup enough

to form a ball. cases that have come under my observation, The hard dung should be drawn from the rectum, though originating perhaps in a different cause and opening clysters injected. The ball should from either of the former, is precisely the same be followed by some stimulating fluid, which disorder; in a more acute form than that caused should be frequently repeated. When the dung becomes soft, and the horse appears to be getting better, let him drink frequently oatmeal or wheat be an accurate observer, and it is to be regretted flour gruel; a little cordial medicine may also be During the same time the expentate he did not examine the horses and cows that given, but he must be fed with great care, and be ditures of the Department, were be an accurate observer, and it is to be regretted flour gruel; a little cordial medicine may also be allowed no hay, for a few days after his recovery. ment, that ragwort really possesses that poison- The stimulating fluid above mentioned may be out quality which he attributes to it. It is possi- composed of warm salt water, with a little compound spirit of ammonia or mustard.

D()

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Postmaster General to the President of the United States.

Post Office Department, 30th Nov. 1824.

following report respecting the transactions of also been given, on many routes, within the same this department.

The expenditures of the Department from the 1st April, 1822, to the 1st April, 1823, were, as stated

in my report of November last, \$1,169,885 51 The receipts for postage, during

cents more than the current receipts.

The expenditures from the 1st April, 1823, to the 1st April, 1824,

81,170,144 63. Receipts for postage, during the

Leaving an expenditure, beyond the receipts, same time amounted to

dollars and ninety-one cents. A comparison of the receipts for postage, for

the three quarters preceding the 30th June last, with the corresponding quarters of the previous

Postage received from 1st October, to the 31st December, 1823, amounted to

In the corresponding quarter of 1822, there was received

\$261,741 64

Making an increase for this quarter, of sixteen thousand and ninety-one dollars and forty-

Postage received from 1st January, 1824, to the 31st of March, ensuing

In the corresponding quarter of the year 1823

\$286,144 29. 23,611 40.

ty-three thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and forty cents.

Postage received from 1st April to the 30th of June, 1824

There was received for the corresponding quarter of the year 1823 \$278,211 26.

83,064 28.

The total increase of receipts for

The accounts registered for the quarter end-ing on the 30th of September last, have not been all examined, but it is calculated that the receipts will exceed, by fifteen thousand dollars, the receipts of the corresponding quarter of the previous year, which will make an augmentation of receipts, for the four quarters, of about fiftyseven thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven

The total amount of receipts for postage for the three quarters above

stated, is

\$878,856 33.

\$868,121 50.

Leaving the sum of ten thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-three cents,

more than the expenditures for the three quarters. Contracts were made in September, 1823, to transport the mail in the present year two hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-eight miles more than it was transported in the year 1823. One hundred and twenty-Post Office Department, 30th Nov. 1824. five thousand and thirty four miles of this dis-Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you the tance, it will be conveyed in stages. There has time, greater expedition in the conveyance of the

mail for which an adequate compensation is paid. In making the mail contracts in September last, for New England and New York, there was but little reduction of expenditure, but many important accommodations were given, by making provision for an increased transportation of the mail. Leaving an expenditure of fifty five thousand Under these contracts, the mail will be convey-and five hundred and forty dollars and thirty-nine ed two hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty miles per annum more than it has ever before been transported, by contract, in the same sections of country. It will be conveyed in stages, the whole of this distance, except ten thousand five hundred and four miles.

Since the first of July, 1823, the transportation of the mail has been increased four hundred and of sixteen thousand two hundred and ninety-eight ninety-live thousand one I undred and eighteen miles per annum. Of this distance it will be conveyed in stages three hundred and seventy-four thousand, two hundred and seventy miles.

This transportation, computed at the lowest year, will show a considerable increase of receipts. price for which similar service is performed, will amount to the sum of thirty thousand dollars \$277,834 10. ciency of receipts to meet the expenditures for the year ending on the 1st April, 1823, and the probable excess of receipts for the present year, above the expenditures, the improvement of the 16,091 46, operation of the department will appear,

For the above service \$30,000 00. Deficiency of receipts to meet

the expenditures for the year ending on the 1st April, 1823, Probable amount of receipts for \$55,540 39.

\$309,755 69. postage the present year, above the current expenses

\$15,000 00.

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\$100,540 39. From this statement, it appears that the condi-Making an increase, for this quarter, of twen-tion of the department has been improved, in comparison with the year ending on the first of April, 1823, by a reduction of expenditure and in-S281,275 54. hundred and forty dollars and thirty-nine cents per annum.

The advantages from the arrangement adopted respecting newspaper postage, have not been fully developed, but it has been ascertained, that the Making an increase for this quarter of three receipts for that item have been increased at the annum.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN PARTICULAR.

We have frequently had occasion to call the atstanding, the delinquent Postmasters and their tention of our readers to the flourishing condition sureties have been found insolvent, and the costs of British trade; and particularly to the excess of suit have been consequently paid by the Department. To avoid as far as possible, a useless one year above another. We have considered, expenditure of this kind, the Attorney of the in equal fulness, the actual state of our imports.

will be in suit, where there exists any probability is, the excess of the exports above the imports, as the actual gain of the country; as if the im-The improvement which has been made in the ports were so much money expended and consuincreased expenditure, by affording additional for them, was the only gain or addition to the mail accommodations on established routes, or by national stock. It is true, that, in all our late transporting the mail on new routes which Conpolitical writers, this error has disappeared; but gress may think proper to establish. it still continues to hold its ground in our news-There are many routes, now in operation, which require greater expenditure than any advantage arising to the public would seem to justify. If these were discontinued, and other routes of more general utility established, the public conmore general utility established, the public constitutes and declarate the general utility established and declarate the general utility established. venience would be greatly promoted without addealer, they equally constitute national wealth, ding to the expenditure of the department. A and equally contribute to the activity of national judicious revision of the mail routes, and of the commerce, with the amount of our exports. For law regulating the Post Office Department, will example, without a good stock of hemp, flax, and enable it, in a very short time, not only to send wool, what would become of our linen and cotton the mail into every populous neighbourhood of manufactures? Without our imports of wine, the Union, but to give every accommodation how would the capital of our wine merchants call which may be desirable to the important comforth so much active labour and industry in all those who supply the article, and invite and force The money lately appropriated by Congress to into the general channel of circulation, so much repair so much of the mail route, from Nashville of the income of our nobility and gentry? It is in Tennessee, to New Orleans, as passes through the same with every other article of import. the Indian country, and which was placed by It is either a raw material of manufacture, and your direction at the disposition of this department, has been applied to the object intended, of the actual prosperity of such manufacture; or except five hundred and ninety dollars and six it is an article of mere consumption, but thereby, giving activity to the circulation of the general capital, affording wealth to the dealers and large As a small sum of money was to be expended capital, affording wealth to the dealers and large in repairing a road of great length, and as the public interest requires that the repairs should be comfortable sustenance to all those concerned in

Now, then, as our limits afford us only the was deemed important, before the commence-means of observing upon the main points of a ment of the work, to ascertain the nature and extended the subject so large and so complicate, we would tent of those obstructions. This was done by the first call the attention of our readers to the acperson appointed to make the repairs; and in last three years. We can afford, indeed, only casionally rendered impassable to the mail, by one sentence to this subject, but that sentence to the principle, that every nation may wisely and high water, were bridged; and swamps, which will speak for itself. In the year 1822, the principle, that every nation may wisely and justly resort to foreign supply, where it cannot raise the required produce at a price within the subject so large and so complicate, we would amount of our exports, according to the official amount of our exports, according to the official report, was twenty-nine million seven hundred thousand pounds. In 1823, about the same sum, or rather short of it, the official figures being, twenty-nine million four hundred thousand pounds. twenty-nine million four hundred thousand pounds, one article consistent with his cultivation of anoth-

Our main attention, however, for the present, has been directed to the average amount of our nency and the object designed, and to report what agricultural imports,—and to their consequences sum would be a reasonable compensation for it.

The balance of the appropriation which refarmer, there cannot be a doubt but that imports mains unexpended, will be applied in making of this amount, of articles which might be raised some additional repairs during the present winter.

I have the honour to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN M'LEAN.

JOHN M'LEAN.

JOHN M'LEAN.

JOHN M'LEAN.

The President of the United States.

Johnston's famous Breed of Hogs.

Johnston's famous Breed of Hogs.

Johnston's famous Breed of Hogs.

Sey, killed a hog of this celebrated breed, the day suredly benefit in the same proportion, as we get cheaper what would necessarily be dear in proportion to its insufficient quantity at home. The

important question, therefore is, whether the interest of the farmer and of the public could not be reconciled,—that is to say, whether the far-mer could not raise the required stock at the same price, so that we might spend our money at home? Or, is the truth of the matter this,—that it is impossible for the farmer to raise this produce at such a price, consistent with the cultivation of more valuable articles? and therefore, although he loses in the price of butter, cheese, tallow, hides, flax, hemp and wool, he has still his due share of profit in the sale of what he actually does raise of this kind, and in the culture of wheat and other crops.

Now, as to the amount of these agricultural imports, they will be found much greater than we had previously any notion of, and, we have no doubt, than most of our readers have ever thought, -so much does exact calculation correct general and loose opinions. The total value of all the wheat annually grown in England does not certainly exceed nine million pounds sterling. Now, will appear from what follows, that the amount of our agricultural imports actually exceeds half of that sum; that is to say, exceeds the annual value of all the wheat grown in England.

The first of these articles in order, though not in importance, is butter-the annual amount of the import of which for the year 1814, was one hundred and sixty-eight thousand pounds. Add to this, the amount of the next article, cheese, which for the same year exceeded one hundred and thirty-eight thousand pounds; and the joint value of our import of butter and cheese, is three hundred and six thousand pounds, or nearly the third of a million.

The next article is tallow, the amount of which, for 1824, was eight hundred and fortynine thousand pounds; and the next article is seeds, which exceeded two hundred thousand pounds,-the two together thus exceeding very considerably a million.

The next articles are hides and skins, amounting in 1824, to the value of six hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds,—and the next, hemp and flax, amounting to a million and a half;—together above two million two hundred thousand pounds.

The next article in order is wool, which, in 1824, exceeded £678,000.

And the next article, foreign spirits (not including rum) about four hundred and forty thousand,-wool and spirits together thus amounting to one million one hundred thousand pounds.

The total amount of the whole together is thus about four million six hundred thousand pounds,

on the valuation of two practical men, who were But, in 1824, (the year finishing in January last,) er. In these cases, what the farmount was thirty-four million five hundred subject, he makes upon another, and he has therefore no cause to complain. The only ground same rate, or nearly, what we now buy of fo-

Unremitted exertions have been made to col-lect the balances due to the department. With in the past year many suits have been brought and IMPORT TRADE INTO ENGLAND, AND judgment obtained. In many cases, where judgments have been obtained on accounts of long United States is now requested, when an account It is our present purpose again to do this. of some years standing is sent him for collection, not to commence suit, if, on inquiry, he shall find the principal and his surety are insolvent. To issue process in such a case, would subject the Department to a bill of costs, without answering any valuable object to the public. In a short time, all demands against delinquent Postmasters will be in suit, where there exists any probability is the excess of the exports above the imports. that more than the costs can be collected.

revenue of this department for the past year authorises the opinion that it will be able to meet an the worth of the exports, beyond this price paid

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made the whole extent, so as to remove all ob- conveying it through the community. structions to the transportation of the mail, it ment of the work, to ascertain the nature and excasionally rendered impassable to the mail, by high water, were bridged; and swamps, which were also sometimes impassable, were causewayed. The work, it is believed, has been faithfully executed, and at such places on the route as most required it.

After the work was done, the money was paid, amine minutely, the manner in which the work had been performed, with a view to its perma-

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SEEDS, &c. FOR DISTRIBUTION.

sent by the U. S. schooner Nonsuch, half a barrel of seed wheat, to be divided between the Hon, J. R. Poinsett, member of Congress from South Carolina, and J. S. Skinner, Corresponding of the same. As far as I am able to judge, he is Sccretary of the Maryland Agricultural Society. -The portion which fell to the lot of Mr. S. has been deposited in the room presented by R. Oliver, Esq. to the Maryland Agricultural Society, as all other things of that nature will hereafter be, for the use of the members, and of subscribers to the American Farmer.

A box of flower seeds from France, presented to the Corresponding Secretary, by that indefatigable patriot, Mathew Carey, Esq. will be de-posited at the same place, for the same use, as soon as we are furnished for the Farmer with a translation of the labels, to be made by Mr. W H. Tiernan,

Once for all it may be noted, that those who avail themselves of what is placed in the Society's room for the use of the members, will be pleased pose, to the agricultural community.

ARROW ROOT-some seed-and some in a hrepared state, with the following note:-

Ediato Island, Aov. 24, 1824. Dear Sir,-I herewith forward you a box, containing a small quantity of prepared arrow root, and a few seed. By following the directions communicated by me some time since,* I have no doubt, but that you will succeed in raising this very valuable root. Be particular and keep the box in a dry and warm situation.

Respectfully yours, W. B. SEABROOK.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

*See American Farmer, vol. 6, No .- , for a very interesting communication on this subjectwe hope these seed will fall into hands that will bestow upon them the care that becomes the great value of the article, and that may corresp and with the politeness and publick spirit which has prompted Mr. Seabrook to send them.—Edit.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

We have assured the respectable and esteemed officer and friend, from whom the following letter was received, that the attention of the American publick, is turning seriously to the cultivation of the vine. To this it has been infronting on Calvert-street over the Post-Office, Red, do. per bushel, \$4-Saplin, do. \$5.75-Saplin, do. \$5.75-Sapl vited no less by the profitable experiments of where the Society, and the Committees appoint-Major Adlum, of the District of Columbia, and ed by it, and by the Board of Trustees, will here-Mr. Eichelberger of Pennsylvania, as detailed after hold their meetings. in the American Farmer; than by the general necessity which exists, to find some new objects of culture, more profitable than those which have heretofore constituted the staples of American

J. S. Skinner tendered to the Board, his Agricultural Library, to be deposited for its use in the Society's room, in Calvert-street.

J. S. Skinner tendered his Library for the same agriculturists.—In this state of things we should purpose. A list of these books, with any others suppose that the information given in the following extract, would be acceptable, and that the person there spoken of, as a practical Vigneron, would not fail to meet with acceptable employ
Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary

Turpentine, \$2 to 2 25—Coal, pit, foreign, 40 cts.

Virginia pit, 20 to 25 cts.—Susquehanna do.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary

\$6 56 to 7—Lime, bushel, 30 to 33 cts.

New York, Dec. 14, 1824.

in the U.S. schooner Nonsuch, who was in the army during the constitutional government, and from the documents he has shewn me, appears Trustees, in the name of the Society, present Maryland Agricultural Society—Prices Current, &c.

Our Consul, at Algiers, Mr. Shaler, distin-guished for his intelligence and publick spirit, which is his attention of the vine, as practised in Calabria, Society on the occasions of its publick exhibiwhich is his native province. Should you know tions; and that the Corresponding Secretary be of any one wishing to employ a person of this instructed to communicate to him a copy of this kind, you will much oblige me by informing me resolution. an industrious and sober man. He owns considerable property in land near Salerno; and we be, and there are hereby appointed a Committee were assured by Mr. Hammet, our Consul at to examine the accounts presented against the Naples, that his connexions were respectable.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1824.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- Meeting of the Board of Trustees-Proceedings, Sc.

The Board met on Monday, the 20th instant, agreably to appointment, at General Harper's .-The committee appointed to wait upon R. Oliver, Esq. and to make known to him, that he had been unanimously elected President of the Society, reto leave their names in a book to be left there for ported, that they had performed that duty; and, the purpose, and to recollect, further, that the that Mr. Oliver gave them in charge to express Board of Trustees will expect them to render to the Society his sense of the honour proposed it those patriotic citizens and strangers, who make these valuable contributions will have in effect, rendered only half the service they prowhatever; and that therefore, whilst he was ready to contribute, in any other mode to the views of

> the Board, by authority of Mr. Oliver, his wish to make to the Society a donation of \$100 per annum, to be appropriated under the direction of the president and corresponding secretary, for the president and corresponding secretary, for the president and corresponding secretary, for the president and corresponding secretary. procurement of a suitable apartment for the meetings of the Society, and for the purchase of an Agricultural Library for its use: Whereupon, OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND. the Board of Trustees passed, unanimously, the following Resolutions :-

> Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees be presented, in the name of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to R. Oliver, Esq. collected and accurately stated by the for the very liberal donation tendered by him, for the very liberal donation tendered by him, through the Corresponding Secretary, who is hereby charged with the execution of this reso
> 80 to 90 cts.—ditto white, 90 to 100 cts.—Corn, lution.

> Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorised and required, to procure a suitable key, in hhds. 21 to 213—do. in bbls. 23, no charge apartment for the meetings of the Society, at an for barrels—Pork, from the wagons in the marexpense not exceeding fifty dollars per annum.

which may be offered for the same purpose, will

call a meeting of the Society at their room over the Post-Office, on the second Monday in March

to have been a brave and meritorious officer. He their thanks to John W. Thompson, Esq. for his

Resolved, That James Carroll, Jr., Jacob Hollingsworth, D. Williamson, Jr., and J. S. Skinner, Society; and that they be authorised to draw on the Treasurer for such sums as they may deem just and proper to discharge the same.

Resolved, That R. G. Harper, Richard Caton, Benedict W. Hall, D. Williamson, Jr., G. Howard, and J. S. Skinner, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to frame a Scheme of Premiums for the next Cattle Show and Exhibition; and that they form it on a scale amounting to not more than \$1,000.

The Board of Trustees adjourned at half past 3, P. M. having previously appointed 11, A. M. on Wednesday, the 19th January, to meet at the residence of R. Caton, Esq.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to form a scheme of premiums-and to be conferred on him; his sincere good wishes the one appointed to go to Annapolis, will both

General Post Office Department are of such universal interest, that we have supposed we should the Society and the prosperity of Agriculture, he must beg to decline the offer communicated to him, by the committee.

Serve and gratify our patrons in every State and Territory, by recording the annual report of Mr. M'Lean on the past and present condition of its The Corresponding Secretary communicated to affairs.—It will be seen that it has been brought

> AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE Messrs. Lee, Wooten, Steele, Lloyd, Hopper, Howard, Merrick, Millard and Thomas.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

white, 20 to 30 cts.—do. yellow, 33 cts.—Oats, 21 cts.—Rye, 37½ cts.—Barley, 45 to 50 cts.—Whisket, \$4 to \$5-Turkeys, 621 cts. to \$1-Geese, The Corresponding Secretary, in obedience to 50 cts.—Beef, best pieces, 8-Mutton, best pieces, where the Society, and the Committees appointed by it, and by the Board of Trustees, will here after hold their meetings.

General R. G. Harper tendered to the Board, cts.—Feathers, live, per lb. 32 cts.—Cotton, Louisiana, 16 to 18-Georgia upland, 15 to 17-Alabama, 13 to 15-New wool, 30 to 35-Merino, full blooded, 35 to 40-4 do. 30 to 35-1 do. 25 to 28-Common, 20 to 25-25 per cent more when well washed on the sheep, and free from tags-

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Dear Sir,—We brought a person from Naples in the U.S. schooner Nonsuch, who was in the army during the constitutional government, and

The Post-Office, on the second Monday in March next, to elect a President in place of R. Oliver, Cattle Show—On the peach tree insect—Diseases of domestic army during the constitutional government, and

Resolved, unanimously, That the Board of for distribution—Cultivation of the vine—Proceedings of the

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AGRICULTURE.

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE.

Sandy Spring, Md. 12th Mo. 25th, 1824. the vine; and as the American Farmer has a than the Memoirs above mentioned, I wish to Respectfully, thy friend, ISAAC BRIGGS.

John S. Skinner.

lack, Esq.

Read June 11, 1811. Dear Sir,-You and I are both old enough to know, that christianity and vine dressing are best many excellent lessons, and I am perfectly content with your practice on them; but on the latter I suspect you have had less experience than myself, and therefore offer you a short lesson country calls for the example, and your situation affords the opportunity of giving it the greatest effect. The lesson shall not only be short, but easy to practice: for I am persuaded, that so much has been said about raising vines, as to have frightened people with the ghosts of difficulties that never existed; the practice really being a very plain, simple business.

That our country is naturally fitted for the purpose is undeniably evident, from the spontaneous as far as we know any thing of its productions. Which is the best of those grapes, remains to be enquired; but it is ascertained, that several kinds of them are superior, for wine, to any of cures them from the ravages of the rose-bug; imperfect, and whithese grapes are the "Miller Burgundy," the to be rubbed off. our own vines.

Thus far you will set down as preface: what

plain common sense only.

tance of cultivating the grape in the United and again at two inches below the eye, cover both cases all the eyes below are to be carefully States, is more and more seen by our agricultueach end with a sticking plaster of any kind, rubbed off. each end with a sticking plaster of any kind, rubbed off. ral citizens, and their attention to it more and and set it in a pot of garden mould (about 5 or 6 but, like other plants, it grows best in the best season. soil. When first removed, water it at a distance Here more harm than good, and does most injury in the below the lowest clasper be rubbed off. taught by example. On the first you have had driest time. As the vine shoots upward, it must be supported from falling. No other care than keeping the ground clear of weeds is necessary for the first summer. In November, a slight ward all the side branches from the shoots of the covering of straw or indian corn husks, is benefiyear are to be rubbed off; taking great care not upon it, and recommend that you practice on this cial in preventing a frequent freezing and thaw to injure the leaf from whence they spring, which also, with an equal zeal. The interest of our ing of the vine. In February it must be trimmed; is the nurse of the bud at the root of its stem. ing of the vine. In February it must be trimmed; is the nurse of the bud at the root of its stem. and here commences what I conceive to be the written on this subject.

production of the vine in every part of the sea rate pith. This most important circumstance cost, from Georgia to Maine, and to the westward commences at the lowest leaf that has a clasper. rate pith. This most important circumstance probably many succeeding years. opposite to the leaf. A solid woody substance mended, rather than a cutting of sixteen inches passing from the leaf to the clasper, through the long, it is replied, that roots shooting from a sinvine, and connecting them together, cuts off en gle eye, are exclusively from itself, are much tirely the communication between the pith and the strongest, and strike more directly downthose called European grapes, hitherto imported the joint below, with that of the joint next above; ward; the shoot from it has less pith in it, the into this country.—For example, the bull or bulland so on, upward, at every joint through the wood is firmer and shorter jointed, and comes whole length of the vine. And it is a circumstance of New Jersey,* all of whole length of the vine. And it is a circumstance of New Jersey, all of whole length of the vine. And it is a circumstance of New Jersey, all of whole length of the vine. And to these important which stand our climate perfectly well, without all the eyes below his first clasper advantages may be truly added, that a thousand one control in the less pith in it, the covering; and their fruit, instead of being injuare formed in the bosom of smaller and more plants, fit to set out, may be raised from the red by the frost, as all the European grapes are feeble leaves; and that the base of these eyes single eye with less labour and within less space, known to be, is improved by a slight frost. Of does not extend across the vine, so as entirely to either in a hot bed, or in the open ground, than the European grapes, the downy leafed vines cut off the pith of the joint below, from that of a hundred plants can be raised from long cuttings; have the important advantage, that the down set the joint next above it; these eyes are therefore which have not, that I know of, one single adimperfect, and whenever you trim the vine, ought vantage in their favour: and, in a new country,

"White Morrillon," and above all others, the Genuine Tokay," which to the advantage of begin to apply the principle above laid down, the hoary leaf, adds that of producing the best and it is here only that there ever can be any As to the manner of accommodating your vine to wine in the world; and growing in a country eight difficulty in the application of it: and this diffilits situation, an active imagination would suggest or ten degrees further northward than we are, culty can only arise from the circumstance of so

follows is to be considered as a simple, plain les- lixity; but this circumstance, in after stages of cient to supply the deficiency; and very little

knowledge to any number, is an operation of produced a clasper in any part of it, which will plain common sense only. In February, take a single joint of the vine vine must be cut off at half an inch above the you choose, the "Genuine Tokay" if you can lowest strong full eye; otherwise it is to be cut Respected Friend,-As the very great impor- find it, cut it off at half an inch above the eye, off at half an inch above the first clasper, and in

The eye thus left on will sometimes produce more excited, I am of opinion that every thing inches diameter and unglazed.) The eye of the more than one shoot, in which case all but the tending to throw light on the subject, ought to be laid before them in the most extensive manner possible. I have seen a piece by Timothy an inch of horse dung on the surface to keep it ing of the ground free from weeds, is all the Matlack, in the 3rd vol. page 1, of the Memoirs from becoming dry and hard. Place the pot in care required for this year. In November, this of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agri-culture, which I think contains some very inge-nious and useful ideas on the subject of planting require no further care than that extended to off just above the second lowest clasper; that is, your cabbage plants. If more than one shoot leaving on two eyes to shoot this season, and much more extensive circulation in our country, rises from the eye, rub off all but the strongest, again rubbing off all the eyes below the lowest About the first of June, turn out the vine from clasper. Both these shoots should be permitted see that excellent paper republished in thy work. the pot and set it in your garden, or at the east or to grow to their utmost length; which, if the north end of your house, wherever it can be pro-tected from violence. It will grow in any soil, there will be reason to hope for fruit in the next

Here you ought to be apprised that the lowest On the cultivation of the Vine, in a letter to the from the plant, so as to draw the earth toward clasper appears higher up on some kinds of the President of the Society, by Timothy Mat- the vine, instead of washing the ground from it. vine, than on others: on some it appears at the the vine, instead of washing the ground from it. vine, than on others: on some it appears at the If you water it afterward, pour the water into a third leaf, on some at the fourth, and on some trench at least eighteen inches from the plant; kinds so high up as the fifth leaf; but the same for unless this precaution be used, watering does rule is to be alike applied to all, and every eye

> In the third February cutting, three eyes upon each shoot may be left on, and not more, however strong the shoots may be. From this time foryear are to be rubbed off; taking great care not

At the fourth time of cutting the vine, and sole difficulty in cultivating the vine-to wit-to from that time forward, it may be cut about the determine at which of the eyes it is to be cut off. last of October, four eyes on each shoot may be What is here about to be said, deserves the more left; and at the fifth cutting five eyes on each attention, as it applies to every succeeding cutting shoot may be left on, but more than five eyes on of the vine in every stage of its existence; goes a shoot, ought never to be left on, even in the directly to the ground and principle of its cultiva- most vigorous state of growth, at any age of the tion, and will not be found in any author who has vine: for, however pleasing the increase for the year may be, the injury thereby done to the vine, Every joint of a grape vine has its own sepa- will be seen and lamented in the following, and

> If it be enquired why a single eye is recomit is of no small consideration that the same

a volume upon the subject, and possibly unluckimay be relied on to stand our climate, as well as very feeble a growth in the vine, as not to have ly miss the only direction suited to the case; but, *The word clasper is alone used to avoid proof common sense will in all cases, be fully suffison, and it shall be confined to the consideration the growth of the vine, takes place, also, where more will be required to apply the principle and the first bunch of graphes stands opposite to a leaf; practice here laid down, to an hundred or a thouvine is well understood, the application of that which never fails to stand below all the claspers, and vines, whenever the people of the country which are indeed the barren fruit stems, and whose chief office is to support the vine and the bunch graphe.

A variety of the Vitis Sylvestris, or blue whose chief office is to support the vine and the bunch graphe.

A few examples by men of your standing, will

Vol., 6. 42,

lead them into the practice, in the only way in which we can hope for speedy success. And I which we can hope for speedy success. And I ten yards, we award the premium of four dollars their industry, ingenuity and taste, which have pledge myself to you, that whether you immediate Miss Evelina Martin of Talbot Co. ately succeed or not, you shall derive a pleasure from the attempt itself, that shall amply satisfy you for every expense, of money or time, it shall lars to Mrs. Ann Hardcastle of Caroline Co. cost you. Sporting with the long branches, bending them in festoons, and marking the growth of the fine clusters from the upper buds, that in this W. Sparks of Queen Ann's Co. way may be preserved, and occasionally display.

For the best pair of knit cott. ing them at a festive board, has the happiest efmever felt. These are the proper play things of great men; and had General Washington lived to this day, I would have said to him "one thing for which no premium was awarded, were of a lackest thou yet," in that, after saving the world quality so nearly equal to those of the same spefrom a political deluge, thou hast not yet planted cies of goods, which obtained premiums, that cide on the quality of the several samples of buta vineyard.

Lame by an accident and confined, I have cheated a wearysome hour by intruding this upon you; for which I have no apology to offer, but and in consequence of there being none made enter, most justly entitles the ladies, under whose that I think the subject worth your consideration, tirely of wool, for which (according to the uncare and direction it was made and presented, to and that it is addressed to you from the honest motive of real respect-by

Your humble servant, T. MATLACK.

Philadelphia, 28th May, 1811.

Hon. Richard Peters.

P. S. Mr. Matlack, in a very instructive lecture delivered to the Agricultural Society, by particular request, proved the accuracy of his theory, and the justness of his remarks, on the physiology of the vine.

From the Easton Gazette. EASTON CATTLE SHOW. (Concluded.) No. IX.

DO .

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES. The committee appointed by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, to award the premiums offered for household Manufactures, have been highly gratified by having to examine a most splendid exhiafter a patient, laborious, and critical examination, have awarded the said premiums as follows. tion, have awarded the said premiums as follows,

For the best piece of flannel not less than ten yards, we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Elizabeth Wooley of Easton.

For the best piece of cassinett not less than ten yards, we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Mary Wrightson of Talbot Co.

For the best piece of carpeting not less than 20 yards, we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Rebecca Maxwell of Kent Co.

For the fourth best hearth rug, we award the presented to Miss Hull. premium of one dollar to Mrs. Sophia C. Banning of Talbot Co.

For the best counterpane, we award the pre-mium of five dollars to Mrs. Maynadier of the City of Annapolis, for her white knotted counterpane marked 1824. We also award to Mrs. Maynadier, the premium of three dollars for the second best counterpane.

For the best piece of linen sheeting not less than twelve yards, we award the premium of der him. five dollars to Mrs. Ann Hardcastle of Caroline It is a s County.

For the best piece of towelling not less than ten yards, we award the premium of three dof-

For the best pair of knit woolen stockings, we award the premium of one dollar to Mrs. Ann

For the best pair of knit cotton stockings, we award the premium of one dollar to Mrs. Nancy

for which no premium was awarded, were of a they had great difficulty in making their decisions.

offered, but all of them were of cotton warp, derstanding of the committee) a premium of the highest commendations for their neatness, five dollars was offered, we recommend that said taste and judgment; the committee, in behalf of premium be presented to Mrs. Ann Reardon of the Society, cannot withhold an expression of Easton, as a testimony of the high approbation thanks to the ladies, for their meritorious efforts of the society of a most excellent curled hair in this department, to promote the objects of the matrass, manufactured by her and exhibited for institution. their inspection.

commendation.

Of carpeting there was a very elegant display, and the committee had considerable hesitation in yet the committee, upon a close, minute and imcoming to a decision, there being several most partial examination, without a knowledge of the substantial and valuable pieces little inferior to competitors, have discerned grades of excellence, the one for which they finally awarded the in regard to both the fresh and potted butter, and premium.

both in number and splendor surpassed all expectation, and excited universal admiration-all of the very great number reflected much credit in a similar manner annexed the name of Mrs. upon the makers—many of them were so nearly Elizabeth C. Skinner: and to the third the name equal, both in substantial quality and elegance, of Mrs. Battie. To the best pot of butter was bition of various useful and elegant articles, and and some in each one of those points separately,

viz:—

For the best piece of kersey (cotton warp,) and varieties of this article exhibited, and most of five dollars to Mrs. Mary Morris of Talbot Co.

Of counterpanes, there were great numbers and varieties of this article exhibited, and most of them deserving of much praise. The committee had very much hesitation and difficulty in making up their opinions, and awarding the pre- the Society for those grades of butter. miums for this article, on account of the unques-tionable superiority of some of the articles in point of substantial quality and real utility, whilst others were as decidedly superior in ingenuity of design, elegance of appearance, & marked value.

The attention of the committee was attracted to a very handsome and excellent piece of poplin, manufactured and offered for their inspection by For the best hearth rug, we award the premi-um of four dollars to Mrs. Sophia C. Banning of they have no premium at their disposal equal to um of four dollars to Mrs. Sophia C. Banning of they have no premium at their disposal edgal.

Talbot Co. For the second best hearth rug, we the high merit of the article, but the only premium of three dollars to Mrs. mium remaining unappropriated by the commitmums—Report, that they have with peculiar Mary Ann Denny of Talbot Co. For the third tee, viz: the one of one dollar offered for the pleasure performed that task,—and best pair of knit thread stockings (for which no one content of the premium of two best pair of knit thread stockings (for which no one content of the premium of two best pair of knit thread stockings (for which no one content of the premium of two best pair of knit thread stockings (for which no one content of the premium of two best pair of knit thread stockings (for which no one content of the premium of two best pair of knit thread stockings (for which no one content of the premium of the premium of two best pair of knit thread stockings (for which no one content of the premium of the pr best hearth rug, we award the premium of two best pair of knit thread stockings (for which no on Cider—Report that there was but one samdollars to Mrs. Eliza C. Skinner of Talbot Co. premium was awarded) they recommend to be ple presented, and that by Mr. Robert Banning,

presented to Miss Hull.

A most superb piece of cassinett was exhibited by Mr. James Sykes, manufacturer near Baltimore, which the committee considered decidedly the best piece of goods of the kind they have ever seen, but as the rules of the Society confined to be prepared. And that by Mr. Kobert Banning, to whom they award the premium for cider.

On Wine—That there were several samples of wine, all of an excellent quality. That the Constantia wine, presented by Mr. Willis, purely of that grape, was delicious, to whom they award the premium for wine, and they wish it could be them exclusively to articles of Household Manuson generally introduced, as to supersede the use facture they cannot gratify their feelings by givof ardent spirits, with their deleterious effects. They cannot in justice withhold the expression of their highest approbation which they freely ten-

committee that the Society are indebted to the Dawson.

For the best piece of table linen not less than ladies for the superb and splendid exhibitions of tion in pronouncing them in each particular unsurpassed upon any similar occasion, and they have the authority of gentlemen, who have seen many exhibitions in various parts of the country, for saying they are unrivalled .- All which is sub-

> Thomas Culbreth, Wm. Clark, Phil'n Thomas, Joseph Edmonson.

No. X .- BUTTER.

The committee appointed to examine and deter exhibited for premiums at the Cattle Show Of kersey there were several very good pieces and Fair, held at Easton, on the 18th inst.

REPORT,-That the splendid exhibition of but.

Very numerous specimens of butter were pre-Of flannels there were several very handsome sented (some of which were unaccompanied with and excellent pieces exhibited, deserving of great labels) a large majority of which might fairly, in reference to all the essential qualities of flavor, colour and firmness, be denominated prime; report them as follows, viz :- To the best speci-Of hearth rugs, the exhibition of this article men of fresh butter, was annexed a sealed label, which upon being opened, disclosed the name of Mrs. Ann Maria Tilghman: to the second was attached in like manner the name of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hayward: to the second that of Miss Elizabeth Kennard: and to the third the name of Mrs. Lydia Hambleton.

The committee therefore adjudge and determine, that those ladies are entitled to the respective premiums, which have been offered by

Jos. E. Muse, John Goldsborough, Jno. M. G. Emory, Horatio L. Edmondson.

P. S. None of the sealed letters were opened by the judges, excepting those above mentioned, and one more by accident.

No. XI.-FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The committee appointed to examine and re-

presented by Mrs. Ann Kennard, and of the de-It is a subject of the highest gratification to the lightful currant wine presented by Mrs. Edith s of

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On Cordials-That the several samples of cordials were super-excellent.—That the cinnamon cordial presented by Mrs. Ann Emory equalled the Balm of Gilead, and the nectar of the Gods, to whom they award the premium for cordials.— That the peach cordial presented by Mrs. S. C. each, entitled to a premium of praise.
ROBERT WRIGHT, Chairman.

No. XII.-PLOUGHING MATCH.

ploughing match.

duty of their appointments, and laid off for each

premiums, viz.

Benjamin Kemp, Robert Sinclair, C. B. Palmer, Mr. Chaneyworth, Tench Tilghman, John Norriss, Dr. Ennalls Martin, James Chamberlaine and Nicholas Goldsborough.

That the several ploughmen performed their ploughing in the following time:

Tench Tilghman 29 minutes. John Norriss 32 Robert Sinclair 34 Nicholas Goldsborough 34 C. B. Palmer 34 Dr. Ennalls Martin 34 James Chamberlaine 37 Benjamin Kemp 48

Mr. John Ellis.

The committee award the first premium for ploughing with oxen, to Colonel John Tilghman of Queen Ann's County, 5 dollars. The premium for the ploughman with oxen, to Mr. Tilgh
5th. What is the best mode of applying farmman's ploughman.

Wm. Potter, Anthony Banning, James Denny, Henry Nicols, Carson Bowdle, Wm. Grason.

monstrous furrow, which the adhesive sod caused the next year to be mowed; the next suffered to to be inverted in the handsomest manner. fall, and ploughed in for corn again?

back-band of his other horse soon after he began. quantity of wheat to sow on such land after corn? These difficulties only served to exhibit his skill; Should you, or any of your correspondents, be he was the second plough out.—He ploughed disposed to furnish any information on all, or any

cellently well done.

good work on the ‡ of an acre in 48 minutes.

livening.]

on the 20th November 1824, the Maryland Agri-cultural Society met at the Court House in Eas-more minute information than would probably be ton, for the transaction of business.

Banning, was delightful, and the several samples ciety dispense with the usual mode of electing dreds here, as well as to a each, entitled to a premium of praise. present officers and trustees for the Eastern shore be continued, and that they be, and are hereby now considered duly elected to their respective petent pen, in Albemarle, Virginia, some minutes

competitor of an acre of ground.

The following queries come to us from an requisite information as to the structure of lime. That the following persons entered ploughs for anonymous, but we reckon (this is the reckoning kilns, and the use of lime. Perhaps the author latitude) that they are put by a very respectable of the preceding queries may know for whose and eminent citizen of Tennessee. He assures particular use the information is intended! It us that the required information will be highly will, however, prove to be of general utility when useful to thousands in a new country like his, procured and circulated.]—Ed. Am. Far. where efforts at improvement are but commenc-

> 1st. What is the best mode of extirpating St. John's wort, dock, and running briers, or dewber-

ries, and sassafras sprouts?

kinds of grasses ought they to be composed-how should they be used; and what is necessary to where lime and gypsum are easily attainable.

3d. Has it been ascertained whether corn, (and 3d. Has it been ascertained whether corn, (and if any, what kinds) can be advantageously cut breeds which, on the same keep, would have at-The committee are of opinion that the first down with the blades and tops on-and if it can, tained the same weight, in three months less

ing of the shocks, &c.?

4th. What is the best mode of saving orchard

yard manure, consisting of corn stalks and husks, have no stercoraries?

6th. If the following rotation is exceptionable, how can it be advantageously altered by one who is under the necessity of having one half his land annually in corn and small grain together—and [The ploughing match was to us a novel and an animating scene—the time the work was performed in we consider very small, and although acre, viz: the land having been in clover for the our own table, of hogs weighing over 150 pounds. our first attempt, much skill and good work was three last years, is to be broken up in the fall or exhibited on the occasion by all the competitors winter to receive the manure of the preceding—the ground was so fine that the large ploughs winter and planted; first year in corn, in the fall had great advantage; the steadiness they were wheat or rye; or in the spring, barley to be sown enabled to go with, the moderate depth they on it, and clover on the grain. The clover to be were required to turn, enabled them to throw a neither mowed nor pastured the season it is sown;

The work of John Norriss merits particular 7th. On land of the above quality, what are the commendation—one of his team was only a stout best distances for planting drilled corn*—the 2 year old Top-Gallant colt, which could not be width of the rows—distance of the stalks, and said to be broke; in addition to this he lost the number to stand together-and what is the best

deeper than any other team, and his work was ex- of the above subjects, it is hoped you will recoi-

We were much delighted with one of our * I plant in drills, plough deep, and cultivate worthy fellow countrymen, Benjamin Kemp, a with the harrow to prevent washing. Is there any farmer, entering the list of competition with a better way, where the land is so broken as to renplough made by himself, and actually performed der horizontal ploughing impracticable, without The whole scene was truly gratifying and en-render the cultivation in that way extremely trou blesome ?

After the close of the Cattle Show and Fair, lect, that those for whom it is requested, are noton, for the transaction of business.

Amongst others were the following proceedings, assure you that correct information on all the subviz:—On motion it was Resolved,—that the Sojects mentioned, would be highly useful to hun-

SUBSCRIBER.

[We expect very soon to receive, from a com-The committee appointed to superintend the bly to the provisions of the constitution.

That they took upon themselves the stations and offices which they now hold, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

Stations and offices which they now hold, agreeably to the present practice in that county, where the best information is to be had respecting horizontal and hill-side plough-AGRICULTURAL QUERIES. ing—and from a farmer in Baltimore county, the following queries come to us from an requisite information as to the structure of lime

-0-A GOOD PEN OF HOGS.

We have several times given the weight of difries, and sassafras sprouts?

2d. Are permanent pastures, or the pasturing of arable land, most beneficial. If the former, what is the best mode of creating them—of what is the best mode of creating them—of what cating Col. Bosley from the insinuation of mismanagement on the score of keeping a bad stock should they be used; and what is necessary to of Hogs; still we are not to despatch the quesperpetuate them? I speak of a country pretty well adapted to grass, and in which the blue grass, spear few farmers kill in the ordinary way for family grass and white clover, grow spontaneously, and use, so fine a pen of hogs, averaging the weight of these, other considerations present themselves, premium of five dollars, be given to Robert Sin-how is the process to be conducted so as to pre-time? We suppose these to have been not less clair, and the premium for the ploughman to vent injury by the shrinking of the corn, the fall-than eighteen months old—And again, might these not have been brought up to the same weight, on one-third less of corn, if that had been ground and cooked, as shewn by a conclusive experiment, given in page 320, of our 40th number? These are questions particularly worthy of at-tention in these times when the farmer has diffistraw, hay, and leaves—and how is it best dis-posed of by those who cannot use it fresh, and making "both ends meet," and when the aggregate account must be made up, not so much of heavy items, as of curtailments of expenditure,

and of small savings here and there.

We doubt if there be in Baltimore county another pen of hogs, not excepting Hampton, of like

	Nett weight.		Nett weight.
No. 1,	338 lbs	Amount bro	
2,	264	forward,	4052 lbs
3,	245	No. 18,	214
4,	248	19,	220
5,	239	20,	212
6.	215	21,	212
7,	215	22,	212
8,	, 240	23,	208
9,	237	24,	209
10,	225	25,	208
. 11,	224	26,	201
12,	233	27.	203
13,	231	28,	198
14.	227	29,	199
15,	229	30,	194
16,	225	31,	190
17,	217	32,	248
		arts.	

Amount carried 4052 forward,

Total weight, 7180 lbs

Average weight of 32 hogs 224 2-3 lbs. Hayfields, 23d December, 1824,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

TO KILL BLUE THISTLE.

Williamsburg, Dec. 19th, 1824. American Farmer, page 197, Mr. Richard B. for the purpose of improving our stock. Buckner asks how to destroy the blue thistle. I would advise cutting it with a scythe twice in the year. So soon as it is in bloom, and before the seed is ripe cut it down; in the autumn it will put too deep for vegetation; those will vegetate in dite the collection of them. the spring; the culture of the corn will destroy those to a very great extent; the sowing of wheat after the corn, will cause many more to spring up, those may be easily taken out with an instrument like a carpenter's chisel, about two inches wide, a little curved and ground sharp, with a handle about three and an half or four feet long; with this instrument a hand can clean a stout piece of ground in a day; he should walk in the water-furrow, and clean to the centre of the rows on the the public, you are at liberty to publish it.

Yours, very respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER. P. S. Since writing the above, one of my neigh-

after the cutting in the spring and late in the sum-

TA few Persian muskmellon and Guinea grass seed, won' be thankfully received.

A SUBSCRIBER. efficacy of the mode suggested, and would here and seventy guineas.—Besides these, there are may arise respecting the sufficient qualifications add, that we were once told by Mr. Jas. Wilson, a three hundred and twenty-four "Veterinary Sur- of Pupils upon their leaving the College, they fact which we have forgotten, if we have before mentioned, that dock weed is effectually destroyed by cutting it off a little below the surface of the ground, so that the frost may get into the ground, so that the frost may get into the mentioned, the ground of the college. The surface of the ground of the gr head of the stalk, and kill the germinating principle of it.

sent, but will register the want of them; and bington, Sir E. Home, Sir A. P. Cooper, J. Aberaddress our unknown subscriber?]

VALUABLE IMPORTATION-OF NORTH DEVON CATTLE.

These Cattle were purchased by Mr. John Atherstone, at Mr. Childes' annual public sale, of have been reared for the most part on the munifi-North Devon Cattle and New Leicester Sheep, cent liberality which characterises the men of daily food; and these, in general, form a suffion the 27th September last, at Bewdley, and se- wealth in that country. If the wealth of that cient number of patients for the practice of the lected as the best of his Stock. They arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, in the ship Franklin, it is equally true, that those who possess it, pos Capt Graham, from Liverpool, consigned to H. sess with it, great publick spirit. In this country Thompson, Esq., and consist of-

Garrick, a year old bull, out of Fillpail, by

Flora, eighteen months old, out of Stately, by

The bull and heifer, we understand are very beautiful, and were much admired at Liverpool Dear Sir,-I see in the second volume of the They are likely to remain in this neighbourhood

DO 0 MUSROOMS.

Instead of pulling up Musrooms by the roots, a out sprouts, which will also blossom; treat it as friend recommends from experience, to cut off the before; this should be done the year preceding stems with scissors. The advantages of this plan the crop of corn; the fallow for corn or other are-first, that the plant is picked free from earth; grain, will turn up the seed that have been buried and secondly, that it will sprout again, and expe-

Publick Institutions.

VETERINARY COLLEGE OF LONDON.

[So rapidly do the resources of our country augment and develope themselves, that we seem to ripen almost every day for some new institution. man of superior abilities has been appointed Pro-We are not aware that any attempt has been fessor; and other officers requisite to give due made to establish a Veterinary College, but pro- effect to the Establishment have been fixed at right and left; this is done in the early part of jects have been started and some have been exe-jects have been started and some have been exe-the College, at an expense large in the aggre-jects have been started and some have been exe-jects have been started and some have been exe-ts have been exe-ts have been exe-ts have been exe-lects have been exe-sentially con-tarted and some have been exe-ts have be way above stated, will see that the thistle will nected. We should suppose that in our largest be destroyed; for although it has a strong tap cities, a separate college might now be instituted and is, to form a school of Veterinary Science, in root and is perennial, yet if the root is cut one and supported, on a plan somewhat similar to the which the anatomical structure of Quadrupeds and an half or two inches below the surface, it one in London. At all events the time for it may of all kinds, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, &c. the will not put up sprouts, and must die of course .- soon arrive if it be not now at hand; and we Diseases to which they are subject, and the re-If you think this information will be of any use to therefore embrace the opportunity which now medies proper to be applied, might be investigapresents, of recording, for reference, and as far ted, and regularly taught, in order that, by this they may be found to suit, for precedent, the plan means, enlightened practitioners of liberal eduand regulations of the VETERINARY COLLEGE in cation, whose whole study has been devoted to P.S. Since writing the above, one of my neighbours informs me, that he has been satisfied, that doing this we are indebted to Mr. John Haslam, gradually dispersed over the Kingdom, on whose cutting the thistle two or three times in the year, Veterinary Surgeon of this city, whose name apakill and experience confidence may be securely at the season mentioned, to be succeeded by a pears on the list of "Veterinary Surgeons in the placed. For this purpose Pupils are admitted at deep fallow in the autumn, will so far destroy it, army, and practising in different parts of the United College, who, in addition to the Lectures and as to enable one to get rid of it in a short time by the Mingdom, or abroad, and late pupils of the Instructions of the Professor, and the practice of the mode herein pointed out. He states that his College. The officers of the London College the Stables under his superintendance, at present crop of clover was much injured by the thistle, consist of a PATRON; who is no other than the enjoy (from the liberal disposition of some of the and he was surprised and pleased to find that King himself—a President—nine Vice-Presidents most eminent characters of the Faculty to supmer, there was in the next crop comparatively Professors—nine hundred and hfty subscribers— advantage of free admission to their Medical and but few thistles.

Of these Pupils many are bers, having paid twenty guineas each, making at this time established in various parts of the two thousand three hundred guineas—leaving country, practising with great credit and advanteight hundred and thirty-five annual contributors, age to themselves, and benefit to their respective [Note by the Editor.-We have no doubt of the whose subscriptions amount to sixteen hundred neighbourhoods. In order, however, that no doubt ing Professors, whose names alone would ensure in the various branches of the Veterinary Scicelebrity and success to any institution, HENRY ence, and are competent to practise with advant-As to the seed required, we have none at pre- CLINE, F. R. S., President-Dr. Bailie, Dr. Bab age to the Public. when we have them to distribute, how shall we nethy, Dr. Pearson, Dr. Cooke, Jos. Green, Esq., B. C. Brodie, Esq., Charles Bell, Esq.—Professor Cline, President of this Committee, is the author of that able and valuable essay published in the American Farmer on the form of Animals.

The great publick Institutions of Great Britain enough comparatively rich, who ought to contri-bute more freely to publick Institutions which the College. Horses are likewise shod at the might be founded for publick utility and benevo- College Forge at the ordinary prices.

Another Heifer was shipped, but she died at |lent purposes-We have precious few Oliver's and Van Rensellaer's amongst us. Ed. Am. Far.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Institution of the Veterinary College not appearing to be so generally known, as an Establishment of such public utility, of such national importance, is thought to merit, the Governors conceive that a short statement of its views and objects may be acceptable to those who are still unacquainted with it.

The extreme ignorance and incompetency of the greater part of the practitioners on the Dis-eases of Horses, called Farriers, had been long and universally complained of. To remedy this, and meet the evil in the most effectual manner, several gentlemen formed themselves into a Society for the Improvement of the Veterinary Art. A large piece of ground was provided, and a range of Stables, a Forge, a Theatre for Dissection and Lectures, and other Buildings have been erected, at a considerable expense. A medical gentle-

The grand object of the institution has been, -a Committee of twenty-six Governors-two port and protect this Establishment) the peculiar

> The names of the Pupils who have already received Certificates from the Committee, and are now practising in different parts of the Kingdom, are annexed.

Subscribers to the Establishment have the privilege of sending to the College their Horses, &c. which have occasion for medical treatment of any kind, without further expense than that of their Professor and his Pupils. The Professor, or Assistant, prescribes for Horses, &c. belonging to Subscribers who find it inconvenient to spare them we have very few citizens who would be consid- for admission into the Infirmary, or in cases that ered wealthy men in England; still there are do not require it, provided that such Medicines and

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well as domestic importance; -and finally, by neral meeting. those who, from patriotic motives, are zealous to

In a political point of view, this Institution is of the receipt would subject the servant so offending to immediate dismission.

Note.—Though the cure of the Diseases inci-(which must be sufficiently manifest to every person acquainted with the former state of the prac-dent to Horses has always been the primary ob-(which must be sufficiently manifest to every pertice of Farriery in the Cavalry); and so fully was ject of the Institution, it is nevertheless the wish the utility of it estimated, that a Board of Gene- of the Directors to extend its benefits to every destitution into consideration, reported, that the the progress of their views, in this respect, has terminates. The inner covering of the stomach loss of Horses accruing to the Cavalry was here-been retarded solely by the want of subjects for consists of two portions, a cuticular and a villous. tofore very heavy, owing to the total ignorance of practice. those who, previous to the appointment of Veterinary Surgeons, had the medical care of them;

PRI and that this Establishment has afforded essential improvement to that part of the Military Ser-

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

is a member of the Society for life.

or Westminster, is a member of the Society for usual charges of private practitioners.

on the food, and perform a slight trituration upon one year, and is equally entitled to all benefits of A subscriber, though resident in the country, it. It is in consequence of this cuticular and in-

December, for a year from the twenty-ninth of catalogue of prices, viz:-

None but Horses, or Animals the property of subscribers, can be admitted into the Infirmary, and should any patient procure admittance con trary to this regulation, either by the misrepre-sentation of the servant bringing it, or the mis take of the servant of the College who receives it, and the owner, on application being made to him, shall neglect to entitle himself to the privileges of a subscriber, by sending a cheque for his annual subscription, there shall then be charged for medicines and attendance over and above the daily charge for keep, in no case less than two guineas, and more, if more shall really have been expended, in the treatment of such patient.

A receipt is directed to be given to every groom bringing a Horse, on his admission, and upon it a note of the regulations in no case to be departed considering the bulk of the animal, and in form horse's stomach has the power of secreting gastric from, that the Horse will not be delivered to the somewhat like a bagpipe. It is situated behind juice. We here likewise see the utility of the

requiring a time to cure, which, in his opinion, called its sides, though one is posterior and the would be lost upon some, nor would the mass be would incur costs of keep exceeding the value of other anterior; and two extremities, a large and soft enough to be spread in between the folds; the animal, he is directed immediately to notify small: the superior surface of the latter receive which is the case by the pulp into which it is such his opinion to the Proprietor, who in that

munificently granted aid to the Establishment, tice, which if successful and the animal be restor-yet, in order to carry the objects of the Institu-tion into full effect, and speedily to distribute sci-entific Veterinary Practitioners into every part of rate for his keep, from the time of his having tended, the left extremity will press upon the

light:-by those who look upon Cattle of all de-the same by letter, addressed either to the Chair- and the hip, in which part it is punctured when

promote the welfare and prosperity of their coun-vails, and it is earnestly requested that subscribers will abstain from offering any, as conviction

PRIVILEGES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

ı	100000000000000000000000000000000000000									8.	d.	
f	Purging Balls									0	6	each.
,	Alterative ditto									0	8	
	Vermifuge ditto									0	6	
	Diuretic ditto									0	6	
1	Cordial ditto									0	8	
5	Astringent ditto									0	9	
)	Tonic ditto									0	7	
	Febrifuge ditto									0	9	
8	Blistering Ointn	ner	it							0	6	pr oz.
1	Astringent Powd	ler	fo	r	Γh	ru	she	es		0	8	
	Ditto for Grease									0	8	
0	Discutient Lotio	n								0	9	pr qt.
1	_		_		00		-		_			-

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

This Institution, so extensive in its views, cannot be supported but by a large annual expense;
not be supported but by a large annual expense;
pense, have the animal treated according to known
and though the patronage of Subscribers is conrules of practice, or whether he will give him up
siderable, and though Parliament, fully convinced to the College, paying the expenses up to the
of the propriety of the Institution, and of the
time of such giving up:—The animal then begreat national benefits to be derived from it, has
comes a subject of experiment and bolder pracmoderately filled, it lies in an oblique transverse the Kingdom, great and unremitting efforts must given him up to that of his reclaiming him.

and it is hoped will be made, by every man who sets a value upon his Horse or his Dog, whether either on the medical or stable treatment of his stomach is very large, it is found, when distended, from the pleasure or advantage he receives from Horse, or misconduct in the Forge, or of any ser- to have its left extremity carried quite up into him, or from his value considered in a pecuniary vants of the College, is requested to communicate the left iliac region, that is, between the last rib nominations as objects of great commercial, as man of the Stable Committee, or of the next ge- a bullock is blown or hoven; but such an idea of the horse's stomach would be very erroneous; for No servant of the College is allowed to receive this animal has a very small one, and therefore ails, and it is earnestly requested that subscriits situation can never be such. The stomach has externally a covering from the peritoneum, which adheres closely to it by means of its cellular membrane: its middle portion consists of muscular fibres, which are stronger in the horse, than in oxen and sheep. These fibres run in various directions, but are principally longitudinal and circular; the latter are very thick and strong around ral Officers having been appointed to take the In- scription of Animals of the Brute Creation; and the cardia, or that extremity in which the gullet This kind of cuticular covering to nearly one half of the stomach is peculiar to such animals as appear destined to live on grain, as horses, A subscriber has the privilege of having his asses, rats, and mice. It may be considered in horses admitted into the infirmary, to be treated a slight degree as a species of gizzard, resembling been the means of considerable saving to the public; this Report his Majesty has been graciously plased to approve.

In the means of considerable saving to the public; this Report his Majesty has been graciously plased to approve.

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In the means of considerable saving to the public saving to the graciously placed to make up for the want of teeth. For a horse may be necessary; likewise of bringing his hormal saving to the means of re-mastication which oxen and sheep possess; nor does he usually masticate set to the College for the advice of the Professor, his food sufficiently; the wants of the constitutions of the constitution of the means of the constitution of the professor. gratis, in cases where he may prefer the treat-tion stimulate him to swallow it hastily; he Every subscriber of the sum of twenty guineas ment of them at home; and in cases of accidents, therefore devours his food greedily, and if there a member of the Society for life.

which render the subjects of them not capable of was not some other structure than the one com-Every subscriber of two guineas annually, to be being removed, the Professor, or his Assistant, mon to stomachs in general, it would not be suffipaid by a cheque drawn upon some Banker, or will attend the horses of subscribers at their own ciently digested. The insensibility of this cutimercantile house of fixed residence in London, stables, within London and Westminster, at the cular coat may allow it to press in some degree on the food, and perform a slight trituration upon has the privilege of having medicines prepared at the College at an expense so much lower than of January and the last day of June. are calculated for a year from the twenty-fifth of March; large stable establishment, soon save the amount and those between the first of July and the end of of subscription; as may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of of subscription; as may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of of subscription; as may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of of subscription; as may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription; as may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription; as may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, white and the end of subscription is a may appear by the following gar of lead, emetic tartar, verdigris, arsenic, &c: and it is to the same cause, perhaps, we may attribute his being inca-pable of vomiting. The cuticular coat ends ab-ruptly by a fringed end, and is very distinct from the villous coat. The villous coat being much larger in extent than the muscular, is thrown into folds, which are more considerable than those of the cuticular coat, and are largest towards the great extremity; towards the duodenum they become less, and when at the pylords they form a fold that makes a kind of valve to this part of the stomach, preventing a return of the food, and its too speedy passage out. The folds not only hinder the too hasty passage of the food, but, by this means, apply the gastric juice more certainly to all the parts: but the principal end is to increase the secreting surface, which is here Stomach.-The horse's stomach is very small, essentially necessary, as only one half of the owner, or any person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm, principally on the left side, with saliva; for were the food to come into the stoof his keep up to the day of delivery be paid.

In cases thought desperate by the Professor, or the right. It has two surfaces, which may be much not person and the left side, with saliva; for were the food to come into the stomach name and person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm, principally on the left side, with saliva; for were the food to come into the stomach name and person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm, principally on the left side, with saliva; for were the food to come into the stomach name and person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm, principally on the left side, with saliva; for were the food to come into the stomach name and person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm, principally on the left side, with saliva; for were the food to come into the stomach name and person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm, principally on the left side, with saliva; for were the food to come into the stomach name and person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm, principally on the left side, with saliva; for were the food to come into the stomach name and person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by him, till the amount the diaphragm person sent by hi

machs; it is taken into the first and second sto-

process is principally performed.

Stomach, In Tammation of .- The stomach sometimes becomes inflamed, in consequence of poisons or improper medicines being given, and sometimes, but rarely, from the irritation of both. to be 1,380 miles, and requires a travel of 24 days. struction of a mail road. Through Virginia and As in all other internal inflammations, bleeding is here the essential remedy. If the inflammation arise from the improper use of medicine, is on nearly a direct line from the former to Newoily and mucilaginous liquids will serve to dilute Orleans, and much nearer than the road by the information which has been obtained, that in no it, and sheath the sensible parts from their action. If corrosive sublimate be the cause, a solution of soap perhaps will be useful, as it will render the regular transportation of the mail upon this part of the route, the general face of the coundecompose any of the medicine which may re- it impracticable. The bridges and causeways try is level, and the soil well adapted to the formain; in short the only thing that can be done, have fallen into decay, and, in many parts, the mation of a solid road. Some information has besides bleeding, is to drench the horse with in- entire space, opened for the road, has become been communicated to this department on this fusion of linseed. Fortunately inflammation of filled with young growths of timber. the stomach is a disease that does not often occur in horses, except from the improper use of strong department, to transport the mail to New-Or-were made, in this direction, to New-Orleans, the medicines, and then the remedies above-mentioned, if seasonably given, will generally be found effectual. No hay should be allowed for seffectual. South-Carolina and Georgia, it could be conveyed serted in Boardman's Dictionary, that "helle-miles. But there were so many obstructions on in less than twelve days. bore in the dose of half a dram will bring on this route, arising from streams of water, and The route on which the mail is now transport-sickness and efforts to vomit." It may be seen other causes, that it was found impracticable to ed to New-Orleans, although more circuitous in vol. iii. p. 67, experiment 11, that half an perform the contract, and it was abandoned. ounce was given twice a day without any violent effect. In the same dictionary it is stated, that nessee, by the way of Kingston, in the same state; "four ounces of emetic tartar have been given Bennetsville, Cahawba and St. Stephens, in Ala- on any other. Greater celerity and safety are without exciting nausea, and eight ounces of bama, to New-Orleans, which makes the distance given to the mail on this route, than could be sugar of lead without any perceptible effect." from Washington to that place 1,222 miles. But given to it on any other, to New-Orleans, and it "Offium," the same writer observes, "has no the obstructions on this route are known to be passes through and supplies many important towns particular power on the horse (this I deny;) her ounces have been given, and have caused Athens and Fort Hawkins. pain and inflammation in the stomach; but it has no apparent influence over the nervous system, through the capitals of the southern states, is esnor does it alleviate pain. Tobacco in every firm and time dat 1,312 miles. This distance might be same parts of the country, is sometimes entirely obstructed by high waters; and, when this is not three pounds has been given without effect." I from a direct line were made, than would be nether that we known an instance of a horse having been cessary to obtain good ground for a road, and to horses, swimming creeks and through swamps of the considerable extent. The friction from the movekilled by taking a dose of tobacco infused in beer; pass through Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia and considerable extent. The friction from the move- and I have no hesitation in asserting, that opium, in the dose of one dram, has a very beneficial effect upon the nervous system of the horse; how because the considerable extent. The friction from the move- ment of the mail horses, is certain to destroy all stephens, to New-Orleans. A part of the Alameters that become wet, and not, unfrequentfect upon the nervous system of the horse; how else can it cure locked jaw and the spasmodic or the south to New-Orleans, is transported on this is a considerable time immersed in water, as has flatulent colic?

first stomach or paunch from feeding greedily when first put into a rich pasture of clover; they are then said to be blown or hoven, and require

immediate assistance.

Horses often injure themselves by feeding greedily; in such cases the corn is very imperfectly masticated, and consequently difficult of digesmach having been ruptured by eating a large dian country, by Cahawba and St. Stephens, in such a transportation, and a very consider quantity of oats. The most acute and painful, Alabama, to Pearlton, near lake Borgne; thence, and, at the same time, a dangerous kind of colic, to New-Orleans. is often produced by the same cause. This not unfrequently happens to post and coach horses, which are often driven hard upon a full stomach.

Internal Improvements.

REPORT

Of the Postmaster General, on the subject of the most practicable post route from New-Orleans to Washington City.
Post-Office Department, 15th Dec. 1824.

of the United States, adopted at their last session, thence, to New-Orleans; and is believed to be permanent and perpetual fund for Education and requiring the postmaster general to report to the "senate, at the present session, the most practifrom Washington to New-Orleans. The variathe sales of the public lands, after defraying the

nate or chew the cud have generally four sto- ton city," I have the honour to state, that the the distance more than six miles. A deviation to route, on which the mail has been transported, the south, so as to avoid the principal mountains, mach very little chewed; from this it is returned for several years past, from this city to New-Orto the mouth to be more completely masticated, leans, is by the way of Fredericksburg and Abing-ville, in South Carolina, and Athens, in Georgia. and when swallowed again passes into the third don, in Virginia; Knoxville and McMinville, in This route would not vary, at any one point, more and fourth stomach; in the latter the digestive Tennessee; Huntsville, Rushville and Pikeville, than 60 miles from a direct line, and would not in Alabama; Columbus, Jackson, Fort Gibson, Washington, Natchez and Woodville, in Mississippi; thence, by St. Francisville and Baton The route by the way of Warrenton, Abingdon Rouge, to New Orleans. This route is estimated and Knoxville, affords great facilities for the con-

The military road, as it is called, from Colum-

The post route to New-Orleans, which passes bama and Mississippi mail, and the mail from route. But in the winter and spring seasons of Oxen and sheep are liable to distention of the the year, the numerous streams of water over to secure it perfectly from injury. which there are neither bridges nor ferries, present insurmountable obstacles to the regular and rapid transmission of the mail on this route.

On a direct line from Washington to New-Or-leans, the distance is 960 miles. This line passes near Warrenton, Charlottvsille, Lexington, Big Lick, Grayson, Court House, in Virginia; Ashtion. I have known three instances of the sto- ville, in North-Carolina; thence, through the In-

> The northwestern part of N. Carolina; through which this line passes, is so mountainous to render a deviation to the south or north, in constructing a road, indispensable. A deviation to the north so as to avoid the mountains, will pass by, or near, Petheringay, Wythe, Court-House, Christianburg and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville in Ten-few propositions presented to the consideration of

lines of the veterinary art. Animals that rumi-cable post route from New-Orleans to Washing-tion, so as to pass by Knoxville, would not increase would pass near Salem, in North-Carolina, Green increase the distance, by a line passing through the above places, more than seven miles.

Tennessee, the materials are abundant for the bus, in Mississippi, to Madisonville, in Louisiana, formation of a turnpike; and through the states of Alabama and Mississippi, it is believed, from way of Washington and Natchez. But this road part of the union, can an artificial road, of the is represented to be so much out of repair, as to same length, be constructed at less expense. On subject, but it does not come strictly within the

than some others, in the present condition of the There is a mail route from Knoxville, in Ten- roads, is the safest and best. There are many obstructions on it, but they are less numerous than

In the winter and spring seasons of the year, the mail, on this route, as on all others in the ly, letters are much obliterated. When the mail often been the case on this route, it is impossible

The department now pays at the rate of fiftytwo dollars and seventy-six cents a mile for the transportation of the mail, three trips in each week, to New-Orleans. On a good turnpike road, it could be conveyed in a stage as often, and in less than half the time, at the same expense,-And what is a most important consideration, the utmost security would be given to the mail by such a transportation, and a very considerable in-

I have the honour to be, respectfully, your obe-ent servant, JOHN M'LEAN. dient servant.

Hon. John Gaillard.

DO

EDUCATION AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

nessee; thence, through the Tennessee valley, Congress, so pregnant with interest as those emby Cahawba, to N. Orleans, on nearly a straight braced in the resolutions submitted by Mr. Johnto Washington City.

Post Office Department, 15th Dec. 1824.

Gir:—In obedience to a resolution of the senate straight line, from Washington to Knoxville; United States be appropriated and pledged as a a.

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incidental expenses, be annually invested, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the stock of the Bank of the United States, or in the stock of the Government, or other stock, as Congress may direct, together with the interest annually accruing thereon; 3d, That the year following the return of the next census, and immediately after the apportionment of Representatives, and every tenth year thereafter, the proceeds of the interest arising on the said capital stock shall be distributed among the several States according to the ratio of representation; one-half of which sum shall constitute a fund for education, and the other half shall constitute a fund for internal improvement, to be applied to these objects under the authority of the respective States. It would be premature in us to express any decided opinion at this time, Johnston.-Nat. Int.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The Senate of South-Carolina by a vote of 30 to 13 have adopted the following resolutions. - in the presence of two respectable landholders, men of our country, from Carolina, in the National crops are gathered.

power, under the constitution, to adopt a general surement of the whole crop, in the presence of

measure.

ly implied therein.

power granted for particular objects, to effect

been conceded.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of Congress, to tax the first of April, and the wheat subscription by the citizens of one state, to make roads and canals for first of October in each year. No person entithe benefit of the citizens of another state.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Notwithstanding the council postponed the bill raised on the farm where the crop is made. for uniting the Delaware and Raritan, we learn Competitors for Corn. | Competitors for William | that another bill was passed in the lower house, Richard Caton, and will ultimately become a law, authorising a Allen Thomas, company to complete the canal; giving them all D. Jennifer, the necessary privileges for 100 years, for which they pay a bonus of \$100,000. If the canal is completed, it will, in ten years, pay a toll of one hundred thousand dollars annually, though only twenty-two miles in length, but it is a great link they are the same than which connects the commercial cities north and Robt. Oliver

One of the Professors at West Point, has calculated that the annual diminution of expense in transportation between the Lakes and the Ocean, Agricultural Correspondence. consequent to the construction of our Canals, WOOL-WHAT IS THE PRICE, AND WHERE THE work of men, with 2,088,400 days work of horses.

Sports of the Plough.

for so handsome a prize, can inclose the money Is there really no market with you for this artito J. S. Skinner, Postmaster, of Baltimore, to be cle? And if there be, what might be calculated handed over to the Treasurer of the Maryland on for such a parcel if now sent round? Agricultural Society; or, if convenient, pay the I see you are drawing the attention of the pubmoney directly to him. This is a lottery in lic to a very important matter in relation to Sheep, Ed. Am. Farm.

on questions so fresh, and of so much weight and of the Maryland Agricultural Society, annually, counties, where wild animals made many dogs nemagnitude; but we may remark without pre- for three successive years, the sum annexed to cessary, that their courts would not impose a tax, sumption, that it appears to us, if the general government ever undertake to exercise to any ex- given to the successful competitor, who shall bourhoods differently situated. But all would not tent, the important duties of fostering Education make the heaviest crop of Corn in the year 1825, do. A law could not be had on any terms,—and promoting Internal Improvements, it must be 1826, or 1827; or the heaviest crop of Wheat in Whether the late increase of Sheep, and particuand promoting Internal Improvements, it must be 1826, or 1827; or the heaviest crop of Wheat in by some such means as are suggested by Mr. the year 1826, 1827, or 1828, on five contiguous larly the Merinos, have made any material change acres of land. The premiums to be awarded in the public sentiment, I know not. If Maryupon the following conditions:-

1st. The land on which the crops are to be more hope, grown, shall first be laid off by a sworn Surveyor,

2d. The produce of the land on which the crops Resolved, That Congress does not possess the are made, shall be ascertained by the actual mea-knowledge for your agricultural services.' system of internal improvement as a national two or more respectable landholders, who shall Resolved, That a right to impose and collect crop shall be exhibited at the Cattle Show, on the

> successful competitors for the corn premium : one.]-Ed. Am. Far. and all subscribed under the wheat head, to the successful competitor for the wheat premium.

4th. The corn subscription to be paid in by the have been paid as above.

The manure to be applied to the land must be

Competitors for Wheat. 85 | Richard Caton. 85 Allen Thomas, R. G. Harper, Robt. Smith, James L. Smith, Richard Dorsey, Nich. M. Bosley. John Mercer, Robt. Oliver. Charles W. Dorsey, Caleb Dorsey, Charles W. Dorsey,

BEST MARKET?

Extract to the Editor-Burgundy, near Alex-andria, D. C. 19th Dec. 1824.

[The following subscription paper was got up, and signed as far as it goes, at the late Cattle Show. It is hoped and expected, that a great I much question if there be a parcel of nner wool

"You say not a word about wool in very carry of Treasury Office, Annapolis, Dec. 14, 1824.

True Copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

number more of competitors will enter the in the United States. I began thirteen or fourlists, so as to raise the purse to, perhaps, \$500 teen years ago with full bloods, and have been in each case. Any person desiring to contend carefully crossing my whole flocks ever since.—

which prudence and patriotism may both ad- the dangers to be apprehended from dogs. I wish venture—The amount is small, and the gain, some plan that would succeed could be suggested. in the increase of crop, and in improved experience, will requite the purchaser, even though gislature, and then suggested the idea (in order he lose the stake; besides, the satisfaction of to get over the scruples of the Western people promoting useful contests, will of itself consti-tute ample remuneration with liberal minds.] the county courts, whenever it might be deemed proper, to impose taxes on dogs for county or pa-The subscribers agree to pay to the Treasurer rish purposes. I insisted that in the Western and that the regulation would be confined to neighland would set us the example, I should have

I have a very fine flock of Merinos, and I live in constant dread of dogs. But if I am to get no These principles are in direct opposition to those who shall attest the certificate of survey: the price for my wool, it will become a matter of litmaintained by some of the most eminent States-land shall in like manner be surveyed when the tle consequence. If you can aid me, in pointing out a market for my present stock, it will enhance the obligations which I have already to ac-

The best use we can make of the above is to publish it-There is no market more uncertain attest the same; and at least one bushel of said than that for wool-Nothing we believe in which the farmer is more liable to imposition-yet we taxes does not authorise Congress to lay a tax for Western Shore of Maryland, and there weighed hear of no co-operation or combination to pro-any other purposes, than such as are embraced in the presence of the Committee, appointed by cure redress or protection. As for an effectual the specific grants of power, and those necessari- the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Socie- tax on dogs, we hardly expect that, whilst a love ty, to award the premium; taking into considera- of popularity prevails over the sense of publick Resolved, That Congress ought not to exercise tion, the weight, quantity, and quality of the grain. good. - The letter from Mr. Hartshorn, in the 3d. The subscription for either premium to be Farmer before the last, is the best answer we can other objects, the right to effect which has never not less than five dollars, and all monies subscri- give to a good portion of the preceding: we rebed under the corn head, to be awarded to the gret that we cannot make a still more satisfactory

> Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1824. ICE HOUSES.

Will you do me the favour to enquire, through tled to a premium unless his subscription shall your paper, if any person is in possession of any experimental knowledge of the utility of lining the wall of ice-houses with rock without lime instead of logs; and which of the two answers the

best purpose?
[We believe either would answer very well.] [Ed. Am. Far.

PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR-DER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Magruder's Inspection Warehouse during the quarter, commencing on the 5th day of July, and ending on the fourth day of Oct. in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in- spected.	249		12	261
Number de-	288		04.000 82	288

JOSEPH NAYLOR, Inspector.

Rural Sports.

Mr. Van Buren was trotted before a wagon, with- we are assured rarely fails to effect a cure. out collar or traces, six miles in twenty-eight minutes. The time allowed was 34 minutes, and the performance was done on the Jamaica turnpike, from the 12th to the 6th mile stone; and the horse came in without fatigue, although the [N. Y. paper.

A GREAT DAY'S HUNT,

Mr. Mitchell, the representative elect from this congressional district, for the sake of recrea-Phillipsburg turnpike road, about 25 miles from towards Mr. Mitchell and fell lifeless.

astonishment, he observed another large female as is used for plantation leather will answer. panther having hold of the buck by the neck, on the opposite side from Mr. Mitchell. He levelled his gun at the head of the animal, and the ball

hauled him about a mile from the scene of action with the panthers and shot him. It was by this time beginning to grow late in the evening, and Thursday the 12th to the 19th inst. three milch Mr. Mitchell thought it most adviseable to retire from the sporting scene to his lodging. On his way thither he shot another very large buck,

which terminated that day's hunt.

Mr Mitchell, during his hunting excursion, which lasted four days, killed four bucks and two large panthers .- [Bellefonte Patriot, Dec. 17.

Extract of a letter, dated Tioga, Bradford County, Penn. Dec. 18.

EXTRAORDINARY HUNTING.

importation of North Devon cattle—Musrooms—Veterinary college of London—Diseases of domestic animals and
their cure—Report of the Postmaster General, on the subhours, they brought to the ground 11 deer—sev properties and wax removed, it will be found marked
of which were bucks, of a very good size. Mrinos the manner desired.

Harris shot seven and Mr. Field four. They had raight to deer were accustomed to pass, and at very long shots.

Importation of North Devon cattle—Musrooms—Veterinary college of London—Diseases of domestic animals and
their cure—Report of the Postmaster General, on the subfict of the most practicable post route from New-Orleans to
Washington City—Education and Internal Improvement—
South Carolina—Raritan and Delaware canal—Sports of the
plough—Wool, what is the price, and where the best mardeer were accustomed to pass, and at very long
shots.

Recipes.

GREAT TROTTING FEAT.

Remedy for a Cough in the Horse,—Mix the Composition of the hornet's nest with their feed—this

From the Virginia Argus.

Mr. Pleasants,-I have long thought of communicating to the public a remedy for the cure of the rot and scab in sheep, which I have made whole of the tire came off from one of the wheels. use of with very great success. In the year 1806, my flock was so very indifferent, that from ninety sheep I sheared only 130 weight of wool, so sorry as to be barely fit to make clothing for young negroes. Immediately after shearing, I made use of the following mixture: - Three gallons of that attention will be paid to any intimations tar, and three do, of train oil, boiled together, to which may be made through him to the committion, set out on a hunting excursion on the 8th in-stant. On the north side of the Bellefonte and stirred in. This quantity agricultural community labours at present; and was sufficient for the above number, and was which may be remedied by legislative provision. this place, he routed a large buck, which he fired poured on with a kitchen ladle, from the top of at and wounded in the shoulder. The buck ran the head along the back bone to the tail. At the head along the back bone to the tail. At off, and he pursued for some distance, when he perceived the animal about 40 yards ahead of him, lying on the ground upon his back, and an uncommonly large panther having him by the throat.— raised from my flock, I raised 55 as fine as ever moral evils arising from the Mr. Mitchell immediately levelled his rifle and I saw. Since this application I have frequently quors, especially to slaves? raised from my flock, I raised 55 as fine as ever shot the panther through the heart. The beast been asked by my neighbours, where I got such let go his hold of the buck and made several leaps fine sheep from. This remedy was taken from dogs, and to promote the growth of sheep? an old eastern paper, which I am sorry to say I have lost or mislaid. It may be necessary to add, Mr. Mitchell then charged his gun, believing have lost or mislaid. It may be necessary to add, the panther which he had shot to be dead, and that I have continued to make use of this applicacast his eyes towards the wounded buck, which tion with the same success, and that when train remained in the same position, when to his great oil is difficult to be had, any kind of grease, such

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. NELSON.

Mecklenburg, 15th June, 1808.

cows, two heifers, and two pigs have died upon the same farm, the properties of Wm. Donald-son and John Wier, both of Killycarren. These sudden deaths, it is generally believed, were stands the English systems of farming, wishes to occasioned by allowing flax water to run over engage himself to a respectable farmer or genthe pasture, that thereby noxious weeds were tleman to superintend the management of a farm propagated. Two dogs, the properties of the above mentioned have since died, by being allow-ter post paid,) J. PICKERING, Baltimore. ed to eat of the deceased cattle.

To make names grow upon fruit.-When fruit is about half ripe, cover the side exposed to the Two young men, by the names of Harris and sun with strips or specks of wax, in any desired

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1825.

What can the Legislature do for the Agriculture of the State?

A real service may be done to the farming interest of the State, if gentlemen who have reflected on the subject, will suggest through the American Farmer, such measures as they may think would conduce to the interests of landholders, if enacted by the Legislature of Maryland .- A most respectable committee has been raised on this subject, whereof Arthur Lee, Esq. is Chairman, and every confidence may be felt

For instance, let each one give his ideas as to what may be done to make the law of treshass

moral evils arising from the sale of spirituous li-

What can be done to restrain the growth of

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Wharf flour, \$4 25 to \$4 37 1-Wheat, red, 80 to 90 cts.-ditto white, 90 to 100 cts.-Corn, white, 20 to 30 cts.—do. yellow, 33 cts.—Oats, 21 cts.—Rye, 37 ½ cts.—Barley, 45 to 50 cts.—Whishis gun at the head of the animal, and the ball entered her right eye. An awful silence prevailed for some minutes, when the panther surrendered her claims to the buck, considering it a vain attempt to contend with so powerful an antagonist as a congressman, and was about to retire in a modest and respectful manner before her superior and then bruised, put a quart of cold spring was and respectful manner before her superior and then bruised, put a quart of cold spring was further examination, which he did by shooting her through the body several times.

In the interim the buck thought proper to absent himself from the scene of action, considering that his presence was not required, and left Mr. Mitchell and the panthers to settle the right of ownership to his carcase at their leisure, feeling himself altogether disinterested in the matter—Mr. Mitchell, however, having despatched the panthers, considering the buck's departure rather unceremonious, went in pursuit of him, and over-uncermonious, went in pursuit of him, and over-uncermonious and the form the seene of action for the form the se key, in hhds. 21 to 211-do. in bbls. 23, no charge

Tobacco continues very dull-and no sales have

An English Farmer,

Without incumbrance, who perfectly understands the English systems of farming, wishes to

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Cultivation of the Grape, by Timothy Matlack, Esq.-Easton Cattle Show reports concluded—Agricultural queries—A good pen of Hogs—To kill blue the stle—Valuable importation of North Devon cattle—Musrooms—Veterinan-

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AGRICULTURE.

TREATISE ON SOILS AND MANURES-Correctives of ill-constituted Soils.

The last extracts under the above head, given in Number 40, treated of Gyhsum, or Plaster of Paris as a manure—and of burnt clay.—What follows is highly worthy of a place in this journal, and of the attention of its readers-They will find condensed in short paragraphs, all which is of practical utility, in relation to a variety of manures, of great value, though too generally, either not known, or too much neglected. A good farmer should have a receptacle for every species of offal, for all is convertible into manure. Not a bone nor a feather should be thrown away-economy is always and every where commendable; and wastefulness, is only less reprehensible than the avarice of the rich. which is of all things the most disgusting and detestable.] - Ed. Am. Far.

IX. By Manuring with Refuse Substances not excrementitious .- Heaps of refuse matter, which contain excrementitious substances incidentally, under this article.

1. Street and Road Dirt and the Sweepings of Houses may be all regarded as composite manures. As they are derived from different substances, their constitution varies; but in all cases they refresh and strengthen a soil. Scrapings of roads not clayey are beneficial without exception: those from high-roads are enriched in far the greater degree by the droppings of cattle.— The promiscuous dung which is gradually incorin many cases beneficial in a higher degree than the cultivator might expect from its known composition: but the greatness of the benefit may be well accounted for, by considering that the gravel, or slate, or stone, which is ground into earth by the passing of carriages along a road, is neces-

basis is charcoal, in a state of solubility by the of air and water. action of air and water. It contains also salt of ammonia, with a portion of oil. To mix soot with quicklime is a bad practice; because much volatile alkali is thus disengaged, without any benefit to the land. This manure requires no preparation; and is well fitted to be used in a dry state, as a top dressing (a peck to four square poles of land) thrown in with the seed. It is a der they might be used in the drill husbandry, and good improver of cow-dung and goose dung; either delivered with the seed, in the same manner as of which alone, and in a fresh state, are of little rape cake. power. Further, its alkali tends to make oily particles miscible with water.

3. Coal-Ashes.—It appears from an experi-ment of Mr. Wright, afterwards particularly adverted to, that coal-ashes on a plot where barley is to be grown has the same efficacy as hog dung; while it is inferior to the dung of sheep, and

something better than that of horses.

4. Coal-Water, or the liquor produced by the distillation of coal, is said to be a good manure.

5. Wood-Ashes consist principally of the vegetable alkali united to carbonic acid: and as this alkali is found in almost all plants, it may be an essential constituent in the organs of the greater part. The vegetable alkali has a strong attraction for water. See the comparative efficacy of wood-ashes with that of coal-ashes and the dungs of several kinds of cattle and domestic fowls, un-

der X. 6. [In next Farmer.]
6. Carbonate of Ammonia.—The liquor pro-Vol. 6.-43.

manure on the following accounts. First, it prin cipally contains carbonate of ammonia; sccondly, it contains also a little sulphur. In the propor- the residuum of the stills as a worthless article: tion of one gallon to 16 or 18 of water, this liquor but surely if some competent person were emmay be applied to all green crops as a manure, ployed to separate the sulphate of soda from the with good effect. When the object is to destroy sulphate of manganese, the former might be turn-insects, three gallons only of water should be added to a good account. The waste solutions of the

carburetted hydrogen gas is beneficial as a ma-nure, conveyed in proportionate heaps of earth the property of accelerating and enlarging the or marle. One gallon of this tar being mixed growth of vegetables. Gardeners whose grounds with about a wheelbarrow full of mould or fit are in the neighbourhood of bleachfields, would earthy materials, will form a compost of great do well in availing themselves of all the advantaactivity. This may be either ploughed in or used ges their situation affords them for making expe-

8. Bones consist of phosphate of lime and de-composable animal matter. Bone powder, bone phosphate of lime is to be supplied to a soil .-Bone ashes ground to powder will impart a reduced share of benefit to arable lands, containing and but in a small proportion, will be included much vegetable matter, and may perhaps enable mild lime and quicklime, either of which, when soft peats to produce wheat; but powdered bone, in an uncalcined state, is always to be preferred to bone ashes, because the oil and other animal cheaper rate. matter with which bones are richly charged has not been dispelled.

9 Horn is still a more powerful manure than

fects on a soil.

porated with the sludge, is so perfectly reduced by exposure to the weather, that it takes the appearance of earth. The effects of road-drift are quantity of albumen (a substance similar to white vegetable life. Thus tallows and oils, received in allied to horn than to bone; they contain a great they are ill adapted to promote the functions of quantity of albumen (a substance similar to white vegetable life. Thus tallows and oils, received in egg,) gelatine (basis of jelly,) with some oil.-Woollen rags act powerfully for one year.

in different manufactories-such as furriers' clippings, the shavings of the currier, and the offals

* The carbon and hydrogene abounding in oily to support vegetation. Fine road-stuff is better than dung on pasture land.*

2. Soot is a very powerful manure; its great the substances of their durability is easily explained from the gradual manurer in which they change by the action

Bones are much used as a manure in the neigh hourhood of London. After being broken, and boiled for grease, they are sold to the farmer.— The more divided they are, the more howerful are their effects. The expense of grinding them in a mill would probably be repaid by the increase of their fertilizing powers; and in the state of pow

Bone dust, and bone shavings, the refuse of the turning manufacture, may be advantageously em-

ployed in the same way.

The basis of Bone is constituted by earthy salts, principally phosphate of lime, with some carbo nate of lime and phosphate of magnesia; the easily decomposable substances in bone are fat, gela tine, and cartilage, which seems of the same nature as coagulated albumen.

According to the analysis of Fourcroy and Vau-

quelin, ox bones are composed Of decomposable animal matter 51 — phosphate of lime
— carbonate of lime
— phosphate of Magnesia 37.7 10 1.3

M. Merat Guillot has given the following esti mate of the composition of the bones of different

duced in the distillation of coal at the Gas Es-lof the tan-yard, and the glue-maker-form highly tablishments, may be recommended as a valuable useful manures; any one of which, buried in the soil, operates for a considerable time.‡

12. Bleacher's Waste.-It is usual to cast away ded to one of the liquor.

7. Coal Tar.—The tar produced in making luable manure. Humboldt, about 1810, discovered that a weak solution of such preparations, has as a top-dressing, as the nature of the land and riments on this interesting and important subject. The waste lees, after boiling linen yarn or cloth, may also be used for alkalizing composts.

13. Soaper's Waste has been recommended as shavings, and bone ashes, are serviceable where a manure, under, the supposition that its efficacy phosphate of lime is to be supplied to a soil.— depended upon the different saline substances which it contains: but the quantity of these is very minute indeed; its chief ingredients are a supply of calcareous materials, or when a caustic solvent is wanted in a soil, may be had at a

14. The Fluid, or Dissolved Parts, of Animal Substances, require some preparatory process to fit them for manure. The great object is to blend bone, as it contains a larger quantity of decompo-sable animal matter:* it is very durable in its ef-vision. When these have been applied in a rank vision. When these have been applied in a rank or unreduced state, bad effects have followed .-10. Hair, Feathers, and Woollen Rags, are all Perhaps while they retain the combinations of ania crude state by the roots, may clog the pores of the bloated plant, repel dews and aqueous fluids, 11. Refuse of Skin and Leather, accumulating and obstruct the free communication of the leaves with the atmosphere.

One mode is, to spread the animal fluid thinly on the land under tillage, and previous to putting

Bone of Calf	Phosphate of Lime.	Carbonate of Lime.
Horse	67.5	1.25
Sheep	70	5
Elk	90	. 1
Hog	52	1
Hare	85	1
Pullet	72	1.5
Pike	64	1
Carp	45	5 .
Horses' Teeth	85.5	20.5
Ivory	64	1

The remaining parts of the 100 must be considered as decomposable animal matter.

Horn is a still more powerful manure than bone, as it contains a larger quantity of decomposable animal matter. From 500 grains of ox horn, Mr. Hatchett obtained only 1.5 grains of earthy resi-duum, and not quite half of this was phosphate of lime. The shavings or turnings of horn form an excellent manure, though they are not sufficiently abundant to be in common use. The animal matter in them seems to be of the nature of coagulated albumen, and it is slowly rendered soluble by the action of water. The earthy matter in horn, and still more that in bones, prevents the too ra-

rid decomposition of the animal matter, and renders it very durable in its effects *

* A mercantile house in Hull imported bones for manure, in the course of last year, to the amount of forty thousand pounds.-Ed. Am. Far.

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 199. Chemical Essays, by Samuel Parkes, F. L. S. London, 1815. vol. IV. p. 160.

in the seed or filants, to suffer the free escape of but manured annually in the above proportion; necessary; for there is no fibrous matter rendered the volatile particles that will go off by exhala- and from which I have reaped five quarters of soluble in the process, while a part of the manure tion. The better mode is to convey animal mat-

When sugar-baker's waste has been reduced to the finest state possible, it will still be improper for application as a manure, until it has been mixed and incorporated with three or four times its bulk of some earthy substance, which may be enriched with a proportion of vegetable mould or desiccated dung.

Graves also are too rank both for corn and grass, unless conveyed in a compost of earthy materials; wood ashes may be profitably added, a manure, which, with one horse, will crush five affords nourishment to plants; but there is an obas having a tendency to divide and correct the par-

ticles of tallow.

Oily Substances contain a deal of carbon, and are employed as manures with great advartage. Animal or vegetable alkali increases their fertilizing power, by converting them into soaps .-Quicklime diminishes their efficacy, tending to make them insoluble. Train-Oil and Blubber.— All the practical writers on the application of train-oil and blubber, and similar refuse, agree that to rectify it, it must be made into a compost with a great body of earth, though they may recommend different proportions under the diversified circumstances on which individual experience is founded.

The ingenious Dr. Hunter* advises a compost thus formed: Let 12lbs. of American potash be dissolved in four gallons of water: mix the solu-tion with twenty bushels of dry mould, and four-

teen gallons of train-oil.

A Correspondent of the Farmer's Magazine found that blubber in a crude state, as he applied it in a first essay, destroyed, instead of assisting vegetation. Twelve years' experience has led him to a most successful method of using it, which he presents to the notice of other agriculturists. His pian is to make it into a compost in the proportion of nine loads of earth to one load of blubber. He first makes a layer of earth two ing a dead animal with six times its bulk of soil. It is too valuable to be used on common occasions. feet thick, -building it a foot higher at the sides, mixed with one part of lime, and suffering it to alone. It may be mixed with sand, perfectly rot three feet inward, like a solid wall, to form a remain for a few months, the decomposing carcase ted dung, exhausted bark, or other ingredients, cavity for the blubber. When the blubber has is made to impregnate the superincumbent mould according to the wants of the soil. been laid on a foot in depth, similar layers are re- with soluble matters, so as to render the compeated to a convenient height till the blubber is pound an excellent manure; and by mixing a litexpended, leaving three feet of earth for the top the quicklime with it at the time of its removal, layer; The entire heap is then beat down close the disagreeable effluvia would be in a great meaat the top and sides to exclude the air. In this sure destroyed. Any waste carcase may also be state it will ferment, and the earth becomes impregnated with the foul air of the blubber. matter in a state of fermentation: but it is advisa-When this fermentation abates, which it will do ble to urge and sustain the fermentation at a heat in about two months, the heap is to be turned high enough to kill gentles and catterpillars. over from top to bottom. The bottom layer of earth, which thus becomes the cover, will re-bran of rape-seed, is a restorative manure for araquire some addition in thickness, to prevent the ble land. It should be used when fresh, and turn- Professor) it is freed from all soluble substances escape of air by the second fermentation: When ed in with the seed. this abates, the compost is again turned over; and after a third fermentation, becomes fit for from burnt rape-straw, which contain a deal of its agency upon water; or more probably, to its use. The communicator of this method then alkali. This is a good dressing for turnips. adds: "The mixing or applying lime therewith, I have found detrimental, as the lime reduces the blubber, and prevents fermentation. I never use this compost until it is nine or twelve months old. barley, eight; grass-land, four. It excels in sti-In this state, I have applied—to both grass and mulating a cold soil. tillage land-about 10 or 15 loads of the compost per acre, each load weighing two tons; and have cut from the grass land three tons of hay per acre, and after-grass in proportion. I have also used it to tillage crops of wheat, beans, and potatoes, on a field of 20 acres, that has not been fallowed for ten years, until this present summer,

wheat per acre,—five quarters of beans,—and is lost. The best farmers use it as fresh as it can from 1300 to 1500 pecks of potatoes,—with those be procured. Where it cannot be immediately ter in a compost of earthy or vegetable materials. from 1300 to 1500 pecks of potatoes,—with those pe procured. where it cannot be succession. The land is a strong clay; applied, a good resource to save the juices drainfrom the boilers of Sugar-bakers consist princiand the only difficulty from constant cropping is ing from it is to lay it on a flattened heap of earth twich grass of preparing for compost.—Sea-weed, as a manure, which if left in the land, the blubber encourages improves the growth and taste of esculent herbs. the growth."

Pulverized Oil-Cake has been used with advantage as a manure: it is an antidote to the wire-lands. In general, such substances are made to worm, especially if mixed with elder or worm-ferment before they are employed; "though it wood, when it proves a certain means of destroy-may be doubted (says Sir H. Davy) whether the ing the worm; an effect which is explained by re-practice should be indiscriminately adopted. ing the worm; an effect which is explained by reflecting that oil is descructive to most insects. A mill has been invented for pulverizing oil-cake as

tons per day.

provided the quantity be limited,-and, that suf-bandry foul. When straw is made to ferment, it ficient time intervene, before the plants are put becomes a more manageable manure; but there in, for the combinations of animal matter to be de-is likewise a great loss of nutritive matter.stroyed. In an instance, recorded by Mr. Young, More manure is perhaps supplied for a single crop of too great a quantity of herrings having been but the land is less improved than it would be, supploughed in for wheat, so rank a crop was produposing the whole of the vegetable matter could be ced, that it was entirely laid before harvest. In finally divided and mixed with the soil. It is usual order to prevent a dressing of fish from raising too to carry straw that can be employed for no other luxuriant a crop, they should be mixed with earth purpose to the dunghill to ferment and decomor sand, and sea-weed. Their effects are percep-pose; but it is worth experiment, whether it may tible for several years.

from the mixture of all oily and fishy substances, it is ploughed in for the use of a crop. In this favours bear [barley] and green crops; but when case, though it would decompose much more slow-

16. Carrion is not commonly used as a manure, On this question, and the proposed artifice for though there are many cases in which such an appreserving the whole quantity of refuse straw of plication might easily be made. Horses, dogs, hay as manure for the soil, the Reader's attention sheep, deer, and other quadrupeds, that have is invited to the Strictures and Suggestions andied accidentally or by disease, are too often suf-nexed to the article, Management of Manure fered to lie exposed to the air, or immersed in from the Homestead. water, till they are devoured by birds or beasts of prey, or entirely decomposed: meanwhile, noxious ed, is a manure so nearly fit for universa! applicagases are given off to the atmosphere, and the tion, that no other exception need be made to it land where they lie is not benefitted. By cover-than the case of a soil being already too rich.

18. Malt Dust is a manure of great power and vivacity. It answers best as a spring top-dressing. Provide for wheat ten quarters per acre;

19. Sea Weed .- In some of the maritime coun-

ties a great deal of sea weed comes in on the and does not last for more than a single crop.-But for one crop it has been found to be the most productive of any. ‡ It is sometimes suffered to the offsets and cuttings of many plants, struck interment before it is used: but this seems wholly unto the surface of a bark-bed, will vegetate with

20. Dry Straw and Shoiled Hay, with every sort of haulm, is convertible into manure for all There can be no doubt that the straw of different crops immediately ploughed into the ground jection to this method, from the difficulty of bu-15. Refuse Fish forms an excellent manure, rying long straw, and from its rendering the husnot be more economically applied when chop-"The manure produced in the fishing villages ped small by a proper machine, and kept dry till used much, renders the soil unfit for producing by, and hroduce less effect at first, yet its influors: hence that soil is called poisoned."*

22. Woody Fibre.-" Mere woody fibre [says Professor Davy) seems to be the only vegetable matter that requires fermentation, to render it

nutritive to plants.

"Tanners' Spent Burk is a substance of this kind. Mr. Young, in his Essay on Manures, which gained him the Bedfordian Medal of the Bath Agricultural Society, states that, spent bark seems rather to injure than to assist vegetation;' which he attributes to the astringent matter that it contains. But, in fact, (remarks the by the operation of water in the tan-pit. If inju-There is also a rape-cake formed of the ashes rious to vegetation, the eff. at is owing either to sorbent and retentive to moisture, and yet not penetrable by the roots of plants."

By 'Tanners spent Bark,' in the above passage, it is to be understood only the bark from which the tanning principles has been extracted in tanner's vat. This substance, when fermented as directed under "Hot-house," in Abercrombie's This manure is transient in its effects, "Practical Gardner," is a great auxiliary to vegetation; in general, the excitement from it is only safely given through the medium of mould; but

^{*} Georgical Essays. †No. LXIII. (dated Aug. 7, 1815,) p. 287.

^{*} Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, vol vii. p. 201. \$ Ibid. vol. vii. p. 202.

^{*} Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 194. Ibid.

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2. 194.

out earth. See "Pinery," and Grapehouse."- peat must be charged with vitriolic matter, and Devons, was worse than that, of all other breeds reduced to an earthy state.

Inert Peaty Matter is similar, in respect to the absolute necessity of fermenting it before it can be beneficial as a manure. It remains for years exposed to water and air without under Devon going change; and, in this state, yields lit-tle or no nourishment to plants. Lord Meadowbank has recommended a mixture of farm-yard ploughed in for wheat.

Shavings of Wood, and Saw-dust, will require "the Devon breed." as much dung, or green vegetable refuse, to bring Ignoramus, had not stated, that they did "disthem into fermentation, as the worst kinds of regard the, Devon breed"—he no doubt was sat-

recorded in a subsequent page.

Peat Ashes have a local utility as a top-dressing for cultivated grasses. The peat ashes of Berkshire and Wiltshire, in particular, are sold at a considerable price for manuring artificial grass-lands, and are much celebrated for their good effect. Professor Davis beginning to the discount of the disc

With regard to its application in the open gar- lie on a substratum of calcareous earth. Turf- nor so bad, as to overpower the characteristics, of den, it is not a fit dressing for common beds, till ashes are used in the Netherlands for manuring all other races, whether mixed, or unmixed; and clover and other grass lands; and force great

DO-NOSCIMUS.

Devon Cattle, " in figure and points" not better in the opinions of the Easton Committee, than Cattle of the Eastern Shore.

Dear Sir,-! am called on by Ignoramus, to de-

in the season comprehending winter, six months "Dutch breeds, and has none of the present short mon heifer, can vie, with the best Devons,—to reduce fermented peat to the state of vege- "horned blood, in her veins; and as Fanny, was I would observe, that it is important, to adhere table mould. Ten cubic yards per acre may be "by a full bred Devon Bull, it would appear, "that the committee did not entirely disregard

The Fibre and Grain of Wood can be much assured, that the chairman, had perfect knowsooner decomposed by the action of caustic lime, ledge of Devon cattle—that another member, who indelicacy, nor impropriety, in exposing, an alte-than by the process of fermentation. The young received the only premium for a Devon bull, and ration, which through accident no doubt, had ocshoots of pruned trees, and similar vegetable re- which could be given, to none other than a Devon, fuse, may be speedily converted into a manure, by not less perfectly understood their merits—that being laid in a pit, with alternate layers of quick- a third, whose associations, and pursuits, lead lime. Mr. Brown, of Derby, has been honoured him frequently, upon the estates, where Devons cially if there should be reason to believe, that with a medal, from the Society of the Adelphi, are bred, had heard, all their virtues discussedfor this contrivance, extending the application of that a fourth, could not be ignorant of their exa principle which has been immemorially known, cellence, as his farm adjoins, that of a scientific and recently much adverted to. See above, Lime agriculturist, by whom many of them are annually reared. Ignoramus but contended, that the pre-23. Ashes of Vegetables not woody .- The con- mium, for the best heifer was awarded for Fanny, version into ashes by combustion of vegetable re-from a cow of mixed short horn blood—that the fuse matter, otherwise easily reducible into massecond premium was given for a heifer, from and yet may have proceeded, from some fortunate nure by fermentation, may sometimes increase short horn stock—that the two best heifers, altits fertilizing power in one of these ways: either though so many thorough bred Devon heifers ing over the appearance of Devon blood. And if by augmenting the tendency in the manure to produce carbonic acid, under the combined action of charcoal, moisture, and air,—or by the efbred bull of the short horn breed, was offered to Devon blood, in the State, yield when tresh, but fect of the alkali in relation to some other matheir examination, and that of the Devon breed, sixteen quarts of milk per day, they must naturally nure, or the texture of the soil,—or by some inthere were several bulls of the required age," rally doubt, whether the red cow, whose milk gredient which would be permicious in combinative all the premiums, which were taken by bulls, when measured, with its froth, equalled twentytwo quarts could be of pure Devon blood.

ashes, applied as a top-dressing, may also contribute to the destruction of insects and their larva.

Burnt Straw is said, by an intelligent practical except one, were awarded for animals, of mixed two quarts could be of pure Devon blood.

It may be observed, that I am not contending, for my own opinions—I but support, those of the Maryland Society, established by their awards,

Burnt Straw is said, by an intelligent practical farmer,* to be a manure that will insure a crop is proved by Noscimus, who confirms, what he of turnips. The comparative efficacy of burnt had said, by substituting, for mixed short horn straw is shewn by an experiment of Mr. Wright, blood, the words "Bakewell and Dutch breeds." That the Dutch breed has ever been, called Short

*A. General View of the Agriculture of the the examination of the committee"—in the other the abundant productions of the earth, so little East Riding of Yorkshire, by H. E. Strickland, for a Devon bull, as it was offered for, a Devon attention has been devoted to the subject by those

he would not contend, that the commixture of Devon blood, must necessarily prevent, an animal from taking a premium, where but mongrels and Devons were shown.

But it appears, that Ignoramus, is supported by the decisions at another show; for at Easton the first premium, was given for a bull, by a "short horned" bull Bergami; and four others were takdung for the purpose of bringing peats into termentation; for this end, dung is well adapted, fend opinions, which he had heard me express—tee, not satisfied with the mere, award of the premium, the but any putrescible substance will serve equally although, I would not sanction, all that he has minum, express their "gratification, at finding, the but any putrescible substance will serve equally although, I cannot hesitate to defend assertions," that the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all the but all the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, the but all meats, the better will it answer the purpose. In ordinary cases, one part of dung is sufficient to decompose three, and from that to six, parts of peat: green vegetables, mixed with the peat, will accelerate the fermentation. In the height of summer to summer to decompose three, and from that to six, parts of peat: green vegetables, mixed with the peat, will accelerate the fermentation. In the height of summer it will take about three months—and "her mother is descended from the Bakewall and "that the fine breed of Champion and Bergami, "are beginning to be widely dispersed." In the same paragraph, in speaking of Mr. Carmichael's little native Eastern Shore Cattle, they assert, "the heiter, in colour, figure, and points, general-"ly, would have vied, with the best Devon reds in the second of the same paragraph.

> to the pedigrees, of animals where they are exhibited, to determine, the character of an established race,

I conceive, that when the signatures of a committee, selected for their knowledge of the subisfied, that the committee did their duty, and was jects, on which they are called to decide, have been attached to a report, there can be neither curred, giving a name or a pedigree, which with-out fear of contradiction, I aver, was not in the report, as it was written, and read; more espethe committee were aware, that a cow may be red, may have marks of Devon blood, may be supposed to have cost thirty guineas in England, may be sold, on the public highway by an emigrant unknown, and may be called, by a name suited to his purposes, or adapted to the wishes of a most enterprising, liberal and ingenuous man,

upon the Eastern, as well as upon the Western Shore. PHILO-IGNORAMUS.

Politicks of Agriculture.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Charles County, Jan. 3d, 1825.

lands, and are much celebrated for their good effect. Professor Davy, having analysed as well these ashes as the soils to which they are successfully applied, found in the soils themselves no sensible quantity of gypsum; the ashes, on the other hand, consisted in great part of gypsum, with a little iron, a little common salt, and variable quantities of calcareous, aluminous, and siliceous earth, and sulphate of potassa. But such is not generally the case with peat ashes: to produce this preponderating quantity of gypsum, the due this preponderating quantity of gypsum, the in the one case, for the calf, from a cow, without a fedigree, as "she was the only one offered to the abundant productions of the earth, so little bull only. who are particularly entrusted with the interest Ignoramus, had not supposed, that the blood of the whole. "What have you done for the plan-

Esq. † Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 19.

ters and farmers? is the usual question asked counties, than the manner of raising and keeping voted for it!" Thus have we been, from time to time, put off with excuses; and at the next eleclature? However, this mode of reasoning and those insufficient excuses will no longer avail, for I see with much pleasure, that the "Agricultural Society of Maryland" have appointed a commit-tee, to make "propositions;" and from the cha-racter of those gentlemen who compose it, we are satisfied that judicious "plans" will be sub-mitted to our legislature. It will then hereafter be incumbent upon the agriculturists, throughout the state, to scrutinize minutely the objections and listen to the just complaints of planters and farmers, require better evidences of the existence, or abler suggestions for remedying some of the evils, than may be found in the "American Farmer" within the last several weeks? Although there are a variety of modes recommended; yet any one, would contribute greatly to alleviate proper attention to vegetables, I have not the some of their grievances. From the "committee least doubt of its being preferable to any other.

I have given these particulars as an evidence, tivators of the soil do anticipate not only a favourable report, but efficient measures. It would be too much to expect for that committee, that they should embrace all the details requisite to a perfect plan for the promotion of agriculture, as it requires several distinct and seperate laws to remedy all the evils. The revision and amendment of the "law of trespass" generally:—a law for the protection of sheep, and consequently the taxing, chaining, keeping at home, or killing superfluous dogs :- and a law to compel the owners of hogs to keep them within their own enclosures, or the right to those trespassed upon, of killing when found on their land. These are, I consider, more or less indispensable to all concerned in agricultural pursuits, and equally just to all classes in society. Upon the subject of sheep and sheep-killing dogs, enough has been published in the American Farmer, to satisfy our delegates, even those who consider themselves most invulnerable, that something must be done, or it is to be earnestly hoped, that they will hereafter have nothing to do. The destruction of sheep by dogs within a few years past, has been so ruinous to the raising of that stock, that in many neighbourhoods the attempt is entirely abandoned; and in that in which I reside, formerly remarkable for good sheep and great numbers, I believe I can discussed by some able hand. with truth say, that there is not wool sufficient to furnish stockings for all the families. It would seem as if the dogs had anticipated a declaration of war against them, and like prudent politicians have commenced the attack, for within the last ten days they have reduced the small remnants of flocks to one half, and in some instances to less than one-third. Now let those of our delegates who are such advocates for the "people" calculate whether it is more to their interest, to pay a higher price for the wool, requisite for family purposes, or to keep fewer dogs at a lesser ex-pense. It is to be regretted that many of those essays in the American Farmer are not re-published in some of the country newspapers; much good might be done to the farmers and planters, and then our delegates could not plead ignorance of the existence of such evils.

There is no part of agricultural economy less attended to, or less understood in these lower formerly hung heavy upon it?

upon the return of our delegates from Annapolis hogs; and no stock is more destructive to our and the answer is equally ready: "No filan or neighbours, or troublesome to ourselves, when permitted to range at large. Those who will proposition was suggested, in which they were permitted to range at large. Those who will immediately interested, or I certainly should have make the experiment, with few exceptions, will find it to their advantage not to permit their hogs to run at large, particularly if their neighbourtion, very zealous to support the same delegation, hood is infested with either two or four legged because "no plan or proposition came before the dogs. During the last year necessity compelled legislature." And pray whose fault was it that me to pen my pigs, or have no pork; thirty were no "plan or proposition" came before the legisning through it, on the 15th December, 1822; the pigs were from two to four months old: a beef was fattened in the same pen until March: I gave them two ears of corn a piece, night and morning .- After my wheat was gathered in, they were let into the stubble field until the scattered grains were consumed; then penned again, fed on apples, pumpkins, &c. &c. with corn: they were slaughtered the 20th December last. I have never had such good pork, and am convinced that the difficulties which may be opposed to the success same weight of meat would have cost me more by of their efforts. Can men who are disposed to raising them in the common way; and have been listen to the just complaints of planters and far-saved much trouble, vexation, and loss by straying and their being stolen. Although there is an extensive marsh attached to the farm, as well as a pretty extensive wood range, I shall pursue the same mode again, believing it to be the most eco-nomical. With the advantage of clover, and a

> in favour of the hog law. Suppose this practice was pursued; the necessary fencing for all other kind of stock, might be made of a post and three rails ;-whereas, to be safe from hogs, it requires at least five with posts, and of the common worm fence from nine to eleven rails. The difference in the saving of timber, especially in districts of country where wood is not abundant, would more than pay for all the pork required upon the farm, without taking into the account labour and other considerations. But independent of these, is it not right that each individual should be compelled to keep his stock off his neighbour, and not put him to the expense of making fences where he would not otherways require them? Should our legislature pay a due regard to these matters, the end of the year, which has just commenced, will bear striking evidence of the judiciousness of their enactments, and the agriculturists may congratulate themselves that they are no longer misrepre-A Furmer of Charles County. sented.

-0-To the Editor of the New-York Gazette.

Gentlemen-Permit me, through the medium of your useful paper, to propose the following Queries to the public, in hopes that they may be

1st. Is it not possible that the English government will, upon hearing of the discrimination in the duties upon their manufactures in favour of American citizens, lay an additional duty upon cotton when imported or even owned by a citizen of the United States?

2d. Will not the English (or even French) government, probably lay an export duty even upon their own manufactures, when exported or owned by a citizen of the United States?

3d. Will not the large manufacturing population in England and Scotland, petition their go vernment to enact the above laws?

4th. Is not this proposed law in direct opposition to the treaties with Great Britain?

5th. Why is Congress laboring to put restrictions upon trade, whilst the government of Great Britain are doing all in their power to free their

6th. Are not the commerce, riches, and the amount of imposts in England, increasing rapidly under this their new system?

Remarks by M. M. Noah, Editor of the New-York National Advocate.

We have been looking for some queries on the above subject, which will be admitted is of great interest to the general prosperity-and as such, should be approached with caution.

The secretary of the treasury in recommending discriminating duties, gives the following rea-

"But whatever motives there may be for allowing a credit for duties to our own citizens, no sufficient reason is perceived for continuing it to foreigners, who are not domiciliated in the republic. A discrimination, in this respect, between citizens of the United States and others, would tend to confine the commerce of the nation to its own citizens, and would aid in restraining the practice of shipping merchandize to this country, upon consignment, for foreign account, which has hitherto been found to interfere with the interests of our own regular merchants."

Accustomed as we are to receive the opinions of the secretary, with great deference, arising from a confidence in his experience and integrity, we are nevertheless constrained to doubt the policy of enforcing any distinction in the collection of duties, and the objections to the measure as detailed above, struck us forcibly on reading the official document. We are, undoubtedly, bound to afford protection to our own citizens, but it is very questionable, whether "confining the commerce of the nation to our own citizens," would not very materially abridge its advantages and curtail its profits. We export a very small proportion of our imports; as we are consumers, therefore, the more free and unrestricted we are in our commercial regulations, the greater will be the field of enterprize and competition, and the cheaper will be the commodities actually required and consumed.

The honorable secretary admits, that, while cash payments for duties would prevent loss, it would "probably diminish the amount of duties," and shortening credits would produce the same results. Policy, therefore enjoins us to avoid measures which may impair the revenue, or create distinctions and classifications among merchants, which may result in retaliatory decrees.

Suppose, as a measure of retaliation, a duty should be laid on cotton in England, the property of Americans, would it not seriously injure the growers of this article in the south? Suppose the French government should shackle our commerce by special export duties, would it not equally impair our exports and staple article to France? If the discriminating duties in question are prohibited by treaty, there the thing ends at once.

But all reasoning on this subject fails from the admitted impossibility of enforcing the system .-The moment a law passes which compels foreigners to pay cash duties, not a bale of goods will be imported in the name of a foreigner; and the moment England passes a retaliatory law, no cotton will enter in the name of an American .-Nothing, therefore, being more feasible than an evasion of the law, it would become a dead letter, though surrounded by a battery of oaths.— We had better allow our commerce to progress, as it now does, prosperously and satisfactorilythrowing open all its avenues to the enterprising capitalist, and enriching our country with the product of every clime, filling our national cof-fers, decreasing our national debt, improving our commerce from all the burdensome weights which national resourses, and receiving in our national family the industrious of every clime.

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Internal Improvements.

[Communicated for the American Farmer.] CONSTITUTION

Of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth.

I. This Society shall consist of as many members as shall sign this constitution: and its object shall be, as designated in the title, to promote internal improvements in the commonwealth.

II. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Recording and a construction and reparation of roads to the con-Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer; who sideration of their fellow citizens. ber of the present year, and on the first Tuesday in January, in every year after 1825. The offi-cers chosen at any election shall retain their offices until the appointment of successors.

III. The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, or, in their absence, a Chairman chosen pro tempore, shall preside at the meetings of the Society. The President shall call extra meetings whenever requested by six members in writing, whereof six days notice shall be given.

IV. The Recording Secretary shall keep fair minutes of the proceedings of the Society.

V. The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the Society, and keep correct accounts present to the Society at the stated meetings. He them. shall pay no monies but on the order of the Pre-

sident, countersigned by the Secretary.
VI. The society shall hold meetings every two

May, July, September, and November. VII. An acting committee, to consist of five members, shall be appointed on the second Tues- monwealth. day in December of this year, and at the first It has been frequently remarked by our citimeeting of the Society in every year after 1825; zens who have visited the eastern states, that in be the reverse of digging a trench. The road which committee shall perform such duties as those parts of the Union, the town roads, which should not be sunk below, but rather raised above may be entrusted to them by the society, and are the same as our public highways or township the ordinary level of the adjacent ground. Care shall have charge of its correspondence. The roads, are better made, and are always in better should be taken that there be a sufficient fall from Corresponding Secretary shall act as secretary of this committee, and shall keep its minutes.

VIII. The subscription for the first year shall be one hundred dollars, payable in four quarterly society. The subscription after the first year shall be ten dollars per annum.

Nov. 30, 1824.

Extract from the By-Laws.

The Acting Committee shall open a correspondence with the friends of internal improvements in the United States and elsewhere; with all such information, in relation to the objects of the society, as can be procured; and shall from time to time report their proceedings, and such other matters as may be interesting to the society, and as may contribute by their statement and promulgation to the purposes for which it is established. The committee may submit for the consideration of the society, plans for public improvements, and such estimates of their cost, and of the means of their accomplishment, as can be procured without expense; unless the expendi- large stones scarcely ever consolidate. ture of money for the purpose of attaining such estimates and plans shall be specially authorized by the Society, They shall keep accurate minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted to the society at every stated meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY. John Sergeant-President.

John Connelly, Mathew Carey, Paul Beck, Jr. Vice Presidents.

John White-Treasurer. John Y. Clark-Recording Secretary. Gerard Ralston-Corresponding Sec'y. Mathew Carev

Joseph Hemphill, Richard Peters, Jr. Acting Committee. Stephen Duncan,

William Strickland Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth," respectfully submit the following essay on the prietors of stage coaches-and of numbers of the

> MATHEW CAREY JOSEPH HEMPHILL RICHARD PETERS, JR. STEPHEN DUNCAN WILLIAM STRICKLAND.

GERARD RALSTON, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1824.

SECTION I.

On the Construction of Roads.

pairs is regulated by the correct or erroneous

Roads in our state are of three descriptions-VI. The society shall hold meetings every two roads, both of which are made and kept in or-by drains or ditches. The means by which to months, on the first Tuesday of January, March, der at public expense—and turnpike roads, which produce these effects, are detailed in his work at have been constructed by private capital, and length, and in his various examinations by order by large and liberal contributions from the com-

order than the same roads in Pennsylvania. Why the road to the adjacent ground to take off the this is the case, it will not be difficult to show, water, so that this ground be some inches below instalments, the first on the organization of the ever, only intended to invite the attention of the are indispensably necessary. citizens of the commonwealth to the known and

who have charge of public works in the United the purpose of this paper particularly to call the conduct water, be mixed with the broken stone, States; and with those who are skilled in the public attention, and by a statement of the error which must be so prepared, and laid, as to unite science of civil engineering. They shall collect neous principles upon which they have been by its own angles into a firm, compact, and immade, and an exhibition of a better mode of con-penetrable body. structing and repairing them, it is hoped extensive benefit will be obtained.

In the formation of our turnpike roads we com-

mit four great errors :-1. We dig a trench in which to place the large the upper stratum loose, and open for the recep-stones which are the foundation of the road, and tion of rain water. which receives the water that percolates through, and undermines and loosens the coat of broken is to be laid on, not all at once, but in layers of stone, which forms the cover of the road. Those three inches thick; after the first layer is laid on,

basin for the reception and detention of rain.

if cut, it is very seldom kept free from obstruction. on the turnpike.

At these errors we are not to wonder; for England, with centuries of experience in roadmaking, and tenfold the experience of turnpikes that we have had, has until lately pursued exactly the same career, which, even at present, is continued in many parts of that island. But a new system has been introduced there within a few years past, by Mr. J. L. M'Adam, which has The Subscribers, the Acting Committee of stood the test of the most rigorous scrutiny—and received the most unqualified approbation of parameters. liament-of the postmaster general-of the promost enlightened persons in the nation. It forms no slight recommendation of this system, that Mr. M'Adam, and his family, under his direc-tion and on his system, have been and are employed in the construction and repair of different roads to the extent of nearly 700 miles-and that he is consulted, and his plan followed, by the major part of all the road-contractors in England.

The leading features of Mr. M'Adam's system are—that the best foundation for a road is the natural soil; that this foundation, on which the broken stone is to be laid, ought to be eleva-The proper construction and preservation of usually termed the side or summer road*—that public roads are objects of the first interest. Their the stones should be broken so as not to exceed permanence depends entirely on the manner in six ounces in weight (he has recently declared a which they are formed, and the expense of re-preference of three,)-and so completely consolidated as to prevent the penetration of rain-that of the receipts and disbursements, which he shall principles adopted by those who have charge of the stone should be as far as possible homogeneous, as the mixture of hard stones with those easily friable is highly pernicious—and that the bed The great public highways, and the township of the road should be secured against under water the following plain rules:-

> and at a future period some facts may be commu-that on which the road is intended to be placed. nicated on this subject. At present, it is, how- Side drains, or ditches, to carry off the water,

> 2. "Having secured the soil from under water, acknowledged fact, that our public roads, which the next care is to secure it from rain water, by are under county and township charge, are bad a solid road made of clean, dry stone, or flint, so in their formation, and almost entirely without selected, prepared, and laid, as to be perfectly that care which is necessary to make them passa-impervious to water. This cannot be effected, ble at some periods of the year. unless the greatest care be taken, that no earth, To the turnpike roads in Pennsylvania, it is clay, chalk, or other matter that will hold or

> > 3. "The large stones usually laid at the bottom of roads as a foundation, are not only a useless expense, but positively injurious; as, being constantly shaken by heavy carriages, they keep

> > 4. "The stone, (or, as we term it, the metal,) it is to be subjected to the traffic, or if the road

* It is to be observed that Mr. M'Adam disan-3. Our stone is not broken small enough—and proves of side or summer roads; as the earth our roads are generally encumbered with large which is carried from them to the turnpike, by stones, which interrupt the progress of carriages, the horse's hoofs and the wheels of carriages, inraise up the wheels, & by the jolt, injure the roads. jures the latter. In England scavengers are em-4. There is rarely a trench or ditch cut at the ployed on many of the roads to sweep off the side of our roads, to carry off the rain water, or, mud into which the rain converts the earth carried

water should be thrown on it; for no stone will the road, where it will receive the water falling mages might be sued for and recovered before consolidate when perfectly dry.

5. "Much has been said and written upon the strength of roads. My experience leads me to but on the second year have given it an addition first instance-but it will be found the most ecoof three inches, loosing a little the hard surface nomical mode in the end. of the road, about an inch deep, to allow the both of the load and the carriages; and that if it tercepting the influence of the sun. could be kept dry by any other means, the artificial road would be altogether unnecessary.

or roof, to preserve it in that state; experience rake in the track made by the wheels. having shown that if water passes through a road, and fills the native soil, the road, whatever may

7. "The only proper method of breaking stones, both for effect and economy, is by hersons sitting. The stones are to be placed in small heaps; and women, boys, or old men, past hard labour, should sit down, and break them with small hammers, so as none shall exceed six ounces in weight.
8. "The stones should be broken very small.

I went as far as the then old prejudices would admit. But experience has convinced me that half that size is more useful and more profitable to the country.* When the stone is well broken, and properly applied, there is no occasion for the covering of gravel or slate-and I object to it, as

on the stone at different times, and in layers, is,

as to allow the water to pass through.

10. " Nothing is to be laid on the clean stone weather, or displaced by the action of wheels, ment of our rights. which will pass over it without a jolt, and conse-

stand upright in travelling. I have generally made roads three inches higher in the centre than at the sides, when they are eighteen feet such as would be bottomed on common sense,wide. If the road be smooth and well made, the water will easily run off in such a slope.

12. "When roads are very convex, travellers generally follow the track in the middle, which is the only part where a carriage can run upright; by which means three furrows are made, one by the horses and two by the wheels. More water stands on a very convex road than on one that is reasonably flat.

13. "Ten inches of well consolidated materials are equal to bear any kind of carriage. I do not care whether the substratum be soft or hard-indeed I should prefer a soft one, provided it was discrimination rather more nice than wise, dis-about 2 or 3 feet, then a layer of brush, another

a hill, the ditch should be on the higher side of

16. "Twenty per cent. of the expense of im-

It is a curious fact, that the roads in Sweden, which are among the best in the world, are made be its thickness, loses its support, and falls to on the plan adopted by Mr. M'Adam. On these roads no stone is ever laid larger than a walnut.

[To be concluded in our next.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore County, January 3d, 1825.

In recommending six ounces as the proper size, gislature of Maryland, has, at last, appointed a key, and the facility of obtaining license to sell, "Committee on Agriculture." This is what prompting every fellow to keep a tippling shop, should have been done, long since—even in the who is too indolent to labour. It is almost a wonappointment of this committee, the agricultural der there should be found a sober man in society; interest is greatly benefitted, inasmuch as a me- every device and scheme are resorted to by these dium of communication is had, through which our miserable wretches to induce our slaves and serwants are made known, our rights asserted, the vants, constantly to commit petty thefts and to preventing the consolidation of the stone, by grievances set forth under which the landed inkeeping the pieces apart, whereas they would terest labours, and the remedies and reliefs pointreturn, a few gills of whiskey are given. Not a ed out—this is the more important at the present chain, iron bolt or screw, in short, nothing of the ed out—this is the more important at the present kind that can be turned into money or drink, is time, when the other classes of society are impor kind that can be turned into money or drink, is tuning, daily, our public authorities, for exclusive safe-all stolen and taken to these vile depots. that if the whole quantity be laid on at once, the privileges and further protection, to the almost Our legislature, if independent, could soon give under part never consolidates properly, but con- total destruction of the great mass of the country; relief; by so doing, they would be instrumental tinues loose, and tends to loosen the upper part so the land holders, and those engaged in the culti- in effecting the reformation of many, and thereto encounter, is the greater exposure and want wisher to the happiness of on pretence of binding. Broken stone will com-bine by its own angles into a smooth, solid sur-lay, trouble and expense we have to submit to, of protection of our property, and the great deface, which cannot be affected by vicissitudes of in order to obtain redress of the least infringe-

We would humbly suggest, through your columns, to this committee, to take into consideraquently without injury.

lumns, to this committee, to take into consideration the propriety of repealing all the laws now extant on the subject of trespass, and to enact such as will be simple, intelligible and efficient-The law of 1715, provided that no horse, mare or the spring, summer or autumn? The law also description of it. states, that you shall have your fence five feet

some justice of the peace of the neighborhood, 15. " The materials should be cleansed of the who should have power to summon a jury to try mud and soil, with which they are mixed in their the case, without the present tedious and expenthe conclusion, that six inches thickness of well native state, on the sport where they are procure sive delay. We cannot pass over another and broken stone, properly laid on, is quite sufficient, ed. If gravel be used, it ought to be cleared by greater evil of which we have great reason to provided the bed of the road be made and kept screening, or, if necessary, by washing. Some ad-dry. Of late years I have made no road thicker; dition will be hereby made to the expense in the would reap an incalculable advantage. We mean the number and character of the grog shops throughout this state, which have almost rendered worthless, the whole of our labouring populanew and the old metals to unite; going upon the proving and repairing roads is often incurred by tion. The remedy I would suggest, is to encrease principle that the natural soil is the real carrier rows of trees, particularly on the sunny side, in- the present tax or license to \$100, hoping that this sum might tend to lessen this great and grow-17. "Carriages whatever be the construction ing evil. Should any person, on prosecution be of their wheels, will make ruts in a newly made found guilty of selling liquor to slaves, or of keep-6. "The thickness of a road is immaterial as road till it consolidates, however well the ma- ing a disorderly house, in lieu of the present fine, to its strength for carrying weight. This object terials may be prepared, or however judiciously I would recommend the punishment to be a fine is already obtained by providing a dry surface applied. Therefore a careful person must attend of \$100 and confinement in the penitentiary at over which the road is to be placed as a covering, for some time after the road is opened for use, to hard labour, at the discretion of the court, and disqualification, ever after, to obtain a license (and if this would not prevent them,) extend the punishment to disfranchisement of all their nolitical rights. The constables or the informers to have the benefit of the sum recovered by fines from such prosecutions. Let the money raised from ordinaries be applied to the establishment of free schools for the education of the poor. The demorailzing effects produced by the number of these nuisances, are truly so alarming, that they loudly call for some prompt and efficient measures to Dear Sir-I rejoice exceedingly, to find the le-check them; with the present low price of whisvation of the soil. Amidst the difficulties we have by deserve and receive the thanks of every well

MANKIND.

>0 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BURNING CLAY.

Sir,-Many of my friends have enquired of me, the method I pursued in burning clay. In order to answer their enquiries, I beg the use of your columns. I was so alarmed at the trouble and expense I should incur in the process, from what gelding should be permitted to run at large from I had read, or heared on the subject, that I was May to November, but neglected to extend this a long while deterred from the undertaking. I prohibition to hogs or horned cattle-Whyshould however, resolved on making a trial, and follownot the law be amended so as to include all kinds ed my own mode, which, indeed, is much more of stock, and to extend to the winter as well as easy to put into practice, than to give an accurate

I had a number of stumps and knotty logs laid high, without making any provision for hedges, as a foundation, and having a few wagon loads of stone walls or other enclosures. Why should not oyster shells on the place, I determined that one those laws be so altered, as to compel every man burning should suffice for the shells and the clay. to take care of his own stock? The law, with a The shells were thrown on to the thickness of not such as would not allow a man to walk over it. tinguishes between cutting and carrying away coat of shells, &c. till my shells were exhausted. 14. "When a road is to be formed on the side of from a man's premises, wood, bark, timber, corn, I immediately fired the heap, and commenced hill, the ditch should be on the higher side of grass, fruit, &c., when it be done at one time, with my ox carts and hands to haul and pile on * This item, No 8, is taken from a MS communication to an American gentleman, dated Feb. 7, 1823—and is the result of greater experience than Mr. M. Adam had when he wrote the preceding an unled, and others enacted that will give the laws against is, the suffering of the blaze to break out;

from the high ground, and keep the road dry.

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cheapest and best. My soil is a stiff clay, I ap-linjury from the musket." plied it on potatoes and corn-a day or two after too wet. Immediately on the appearance of the was visible, and so continued to the ripening of himself, by reading it over three times. both. Some may say it was the effect of the burnt shells—these I have before used—but never

Farmer, you will insert it,

And oblige D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

6th January, 1828.

CAYENNE, OR RED PEPPER

virtue of it is destroyed; if any of your numerous sign:correspondents, can inform me how it can be ac- Rove not from pole to pole, but step in here,

A CONSTANT READER. Portland Mills, Va. Jan. 7, 1825.

Miscellaneous Items.

prove beneficial to the society. On one of the proceeds, but continual re-investment of the half-labels is the following:—"The seed from which yearly dividend, until his death. This accumu-the enclosed were raised, were found in the sto-lative process has been regularly attended to, "Given in the month of Muharren, the year

"out of season" passage to China, which is effected by going round the South Cape of New would have advanced well towards the same reholland, thus avoiding the periodical winds presult, but the dividends of the bank amounting to to the Escurial, to announce to the king the resosailed from the Delaware on the 20th of June, have mentioned .- N. Y. Statesman. 1787, and arrived on the 22d of December, at Canton. As no ship had ever before made a similar passage, great astonishment was manifest-ed; and the lords of the British Admiralty sub-Norfolk, by which a direct communication will "Although this news is positive and sequently applied to Mr. Morris for information be opened between the two places, in 36 hours. with regard to the track of the ship. It is said that her probable route, was previous to her departure, marked out by Mr. Morris, with the assistance of Mr. Gouverneur Morris.

absorbent; so much so, I was enabled to go to a declaration of independence," this exemplary operation. work in that part of the field which was top patriot answered "in my judgment, Sir, we are

One sharp frosty day, his present Majesty, saw any such sensible effects on the crop on which when Prince of Wales, went into the Thatched it was applied, as in the present application. I House Tavern, and ordered a beef steak; but should certainly preter burning clay as a manure, rather than haul ashes 3 miles, though they were given to me. I conceive them to be an admirable application for turnips, wheat, grasses and then a third. "Now," said his Royal Highness, Should you think the above worth a place in the steak." On this, Mr. Sheridan, who was present, wrote the following impromptu:-

The Prince came in and said 'twas cold, Then put his head the rummer; Till swallow after swallow came, When he pronounced it summer.

powder, and to attempt to dry it by the fire, it doubt but it would draw me plenty of customers." They have not feared to wear embroidered fewill burn before I am aware of it, and to attempt The Dean took out his pencil and wrote the following connect which long graced the barbara and condemnable colours, and go to the a longer process, by exposing it to the sun the lowing couplet, which long graced the barber's public walks with extraordinary veils, which suf-

furnished the other day, in the Surrogate's office to decency and honour, cannot be suitable to of this city. The probate of a will from London Musselman women. A packet containing seeds, collected by one of was received, directing the disposal of property mach of a wild goose, that was shot 300 miles without material interruption or diversion until from land about two years since."

without material interruption or diversion until the present year, when the original capital. constantly increasing by the regular and occasional Enterprize.—The distinguished Robert Morris surplus dividends, has amounted to \$300,000, deof this city, made the first attempt to effect the vised to a person named in the will.—Legal inte-

whenever you find the clay giving way, or heat-ty will scarcely believe that the bare loins of ma-lavailing, Mr. Partridge, a medical student, made ing red-hot, put more earth on, and you will find ny brave men who carried death into the enemy's an incision, about 6 inches in length through the it the simplest process in your farm operations. | ranks, at the Eutaw, were galled by their car-iskin and muscles till he came to the weasand, As to its effects as a manure, I can speak de- touch-boxes, while a folded rag, or a tuft of moss (windpipe) into which he made a sufficient opencidedly in its favor-and I believe it to be the protected the shoulders from sustaining the same ing to extract the potato with ease. The wound was then nicely closed by sewing, and the whole secured by lint and bandage, and in a few weeks its application there came a smart rain. I was pleased to find it had already acted as a strong of Congress said that we were "not yet ripe for than four ounces of blood were lost during the

dressed with it, while the part not dressed was not only ripe, but rotting."

A new clock is in progress for St. Paul's too wet. Immediately on the appearance of the Dr. Witherspoon often remarked that he could Church, London. The vestrymen of the church corn and potatoes, the greatest possible difference precisely repeat a speech or sermon, written by have it in contemplation to introduce gas, and an illuminated face, so as to give the neighbourhood the full advantage of this desirable object by night as well as by day.

Scraps from English Papers.

The Grand Signior, conceiving that his disasters with the Greeks are owing to the Turkish women wearing thin veils and casting wishful looks at the men, has issued the following firman:

"Since the women must never, when they go out, deviate from the rules of decency and honour, it is especially necessary to take care that none of their actions be contrary to the holy law.

"An imperial firman has already been published to hinder them from wearing embroidered feredges and improper colours. The duty of the Dean Swift's barber one day told him that he officers to whom that firman was addressed was had taken a public house. "And what's your mon Red, or Cayenne Pepper, but have not been sign?" said the Dean. "Oh, the pole and basin; enabled to effect it to my satisfaction; it has so great a tenacity it is impossible to reduce it to powder, and to attempt to dry it by the fire, it will have not doubt but it would draw me plenty of customers."

The Dean took out his pencil and waste the following the formula of the duty of the officers to whom that firman was addressed was to see its execution. Thay have not done so.—In these latter times, therefore, certain women have been seen to change the tone of decency and homour for manners least becoming Musselmans. They have not feared to wear embroidered fefer their faces to be seen.

"Such conduct is equally contrary to the dicomplished; by inserting in the American Far-where nought excels the shaving, but the beer. vine law, and to my supreme will. It is evident mer, you will confer an obligation on that the Government must put a stop to such an Compound Interest .- A fair example of the irregularity, and that it is also the absolute duty natural and just increase of money by the opera- of husbands, to take care that their wives do tion of time and the ordinary course of law, was not go out in a dress which being irreconcileable

"Henceforward, therefore, the women shall the Society of Friends, during a long residence in the funds of the Manhattan company. In the not wear embroidered feredges, nor condemnable in America, has been transmitted to the Botanic year 1799, the testator, Daniel Delaney, invest-colours, nor veils artfully contrived to show their Garden, in the town of Bury, England, some of ed \$50,000 in stock of this bank, with a resolu-faces; whoever be the husband or relations of all which are of the pulse kind, and are likely to tion to suffer it to remain, without receipt of its those who may be seen in such a dress, they shall

"Given in the month of Muharren, the year

Paris, Nov. 11 .- We have just received, by express, the following news from Madrid, dated

the 3d instant:—
"The Charge d'Affairs of France, and the General in Chief, Count Digeon, went off yesterday valent at certain periods in the China sea. In a greater ratio, by a constant re-investment, has lution to his Majesty Charles X. to withdraw prosecution of this subject, the ship Alliance accumulated to the hardsome cash property we his troops from the Peninsula leaving only garrisons in Cadiz, Pampeluna, &c. The Charge d'Affairs is also to tell his Majesty that the troops It is in contemplation to establish a line of will in no way interfere with matters beyond the

" Although this news is positive and authentic, and though the preparations have been already made for entirely evacuating Spain at the end of the month, I can guarantee to you, that when A correspondent of the Worcester Spy, states, ult. a note to our Minister of Foreign Affairs, that in the month of may last, a cow belonging announcing the positive instructions he had re-Fortitude.—General Greene stated that "at to a farmer of Templeton, in Worcester county, ceived as to the evacuation of the interior of the battle of Eutaw Springs, hundreds of my was choked with a raw potato; and that after Spain, our (the Spanish) Government was so men were as naked as they were born. Posteri-all the usual means of relief had been found un-frightened, that it immediately commenced new negotiations, making propositions which have been sent to Paris, and which, notwithstanding the note transmitted to M. Zea, and the journey of the General and Charge d'Affairs to the Escurial, will probably occasion some modification in the first determination of the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

"The negotiation with the bankers of Paris for a loan is altogether broken off, because these houses would not take the smallest part on their own risk. It is affirmed that instructions newly given to M. Burgos, authorize him to make some overtures to other houses on the admission of a certain quantity of bonds of the first loans of the Cortes, which would be received in payment of

"It is stated as positive that M. de Talaru returns to Madrid."—Constitutionnel.

The parish of Mary-la-bonne is about to be lighted up with gas. Sixty miles of iron pipe have been contracted for, to convey the gas.

At a meeting of the committee appointed for At a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of taking into their consideration the purpose of taking into their consideration the plan proposed by Lieut. Colonel Trench, for Then dread our might in equal fight, Oh Johny Bull my Joe. making a quay on the north bank of the river Thames at London, held on the 2d November, it was resolved to carry the undertaking into effect. £611,000 is considered an adequate sum; it is to be subscribed in £100 shares. Mr. Wyatt is to be architect, Mr. Rinne engineer.

It is repeated that Mr. Broughman will be appointed one of the King's counsel.

A dreadful fire had taken place in Fleet-street. Now Johny Bull my Joe John, in commerce let's unite, London. It commenced in the shop of Mr. Bond, We'll give you cheaper lead John, than in the field of fight; linen draper, No. 87, and extended to several of At Ohlkans it was dear John, I guess you found it so, the adjoining premises, and caused a destruction. The 8th will tell the tale full well, Oh Johny Bull my Joe. of property to nearly the amount of £100,000 sterling. No lives were lost.

>0 NATIONAL REVENUE.

Treasury Report.—It appears from this report that the actual receipts into the Treasury for the year 1824, are estimated at \$26,980,893, 96, which with the balance of 9,463,922 81 remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, form an aggregate of \$6,444,816 77. and the expenditures during the year, including tree about eight years old. 4,775,671 99 paid awards under the Florida treaty, and 16,568,413 76 of the public debt, leaving an existing balance of 4,506,668 91; subject, how-ever, to the payment of appropriations already made.

The public debt on the 1st of Jan. 1817, was 123,491,965 16, of which 115,257,806 48 were funded, bearing an average interest of 5,561 per centum per annum; and on the 1st of Jan. 1824, the whole debt was 86,045,003 18, bearing an average interest of 5,361 per centum per aunum; while the government hold 7,000,000 capital in the Bank of the United States, which would reduce the actual debt to about 79,000,000; being about 5-8ths of what it was eight years ago; within which time about 5,000,000 have been paid for the purchase of Florida.

The excess of receipts over the expenditures, including the annual payments of the public debt, will be about 3,000,000, until the close of the year 1835; after which time, the debt being then entirely discharged, there will be an annual addition of 10.000,000 to the amount, applicable to such objects of defence and for the welfare of the nation as may be deemed expedient and proper .-Del. Gaz.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

JOHNY BULL-BY A HUNTER OF KENTUCKY.

Oh Johny Bull my Joe John, when we were first acquaint, Your horns were made of steel John, to brave the battles' brunt:

They were full long and keen John, and frightful to the foe; Thy roar was heard, and Nations feared, Oh Johny Bull my

Oh Johny Bull my Joe John, in triumph on the seas, You tribute claim of all John, and plunder when you please But this cannot be right John, your conscience tells you so, If it will not, will Yankee shot, Oh Johny Bull my Joe.

Oh Johny Bull my Joe John, we've met you on the Main, the loan proposed to be contracted; but this is a report which I repeat without guaranteeing it.

"It is stated as positive that M. de Talaru re-

> Oh Johny Bull my Joe John, we've met you on the land, The choicest blood you brought John, we sprinkled o'er the strand;

> Then hie thee home in haste John, to meet some other foe, We fight more bold than if for gold, Oh Johny Bull my Joe.

Oh Johny Bull my Joe John, we fight for more than fame,

Now Johny Bull my Joe John, we've better got acquaint, We stand in freedom's cause John, to brave the battles' brunt:

There thou hast got no horns John, Columbia lets thee know Thou art indeed the mooly breed, Oh Johny Bull my Joe.

Now Johny Bull my Joe John, we laugh to hear thy roar, We think it is the WASP John, or HORNET, nothing more; Our Constitution now John defies her every foe, Old Ironsides in triumph rides, Oh John Bull my Joe.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1825.

LARGE LEMONS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer-with two

THOS. EDMONDSON'S compliments to Mr. SKIN-NER, presents him two Lemons on a twig, from a

Harlem, Jan. 4th, 1825.

Balt. Md. Ag. Society's Room, 11th Jan. 1825.

J. S. SKINNER'S respects to Mr. EDMONDSON. and acknowledges with many thanks his interesting present of two lemons on a twig-the fruit of most extraordinary size-evincing equally the skill and care with which they have been raised. They will be exhibited as a proof of both, at our next meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, at Mr. Caton's, to-morrow week. This fruit is a native of Asiawhence it was brought into Greece and Italy, but in the days of Pliny they had not succeeded in raising it-He says "It would not forget Media and Persia, and liking no other soil would soon die." Virgil says it is an antidote to poison and cure for Miscellaneous Items-Scraps from late English papersconsumption-

"With this the Medes, to lab'ring age, bequeath "New lungs, and cure the sourness of the breath."

It was cultivated in England, according to Lord Bacon, as carly as the reign of James the I.; but it is doubtful if either he or his Majesty ever saw any as large as those at Harlem.

of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will be held at the residence of R. CATON, Esq. on Wednesday, the 19th inst. at 11, A. M. The List of Premiums has been prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, and will be submitted to the Board for their revision.

DONATIONS

TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AMERICAN FARMER,

Deposited for distribution in the Society's Room over the Post Office, since our last:-A variety of beautiful Oats—round white Beans—and Seed of a Russian Cabbage [all gone,] which stands the winter, and grows from cuttings. Also, a model of an highly finished and ingenious instrument for pruning shrubbery, trees, &c.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. COLLECTED BY THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

No material difference in the prices of articles generally. As to Tobacco, the holders of the fin ; est quality are waiting expected news from Europe, and holding on for better prices-That of inferior quality, such as has been selling for \$4 or \$5, has improved about 50 cents per hundred. LIVE CATTLE—a lot of near 20 from the South Branch, brought to market by Mr. Parson's, in high order, sold, a choice lot of 11, for \$6 per head, the remainder for \$5.50; the eleven averaged about 800 lbs .- Howard-street Flour, out of the wagons, \$4.371 to \$4 50-Wharf Flour, \$4.25 -best white wheat, 83 to 85 cents-red, 80 cents, very little coming to market-best Turkeys selling in the market for from 621 to \$1-best butter in prints for table use, 311 cents.

We stop the press to announce with deep heartfelt regret, the death of MAJOR GENERAL R. G. HARPER.

Much association with him, lately, as the most active member of our Agricultural Society, had served to make us better acquainted with his personal qualities; thus uniting, to great respect for his talents and integrity as a publick man, the sincere personal regard, inspired by his courtesy, generosity, and good feelings as a gentleman.

It was but yesterday that in the Circuit Court the Editor of the American Farmer—with two he displayed the unimpaired powers of a vigo-Lemons, one of which was 13½ inches in circum-rous mind, rich in the stores of learning, acquired by the best education and the best directed industry: thus passing to the gates of death as it were in the recent footsteps of an illustrious compeer. He now lies a spiritless corpse in the house which was but yesterday the seat of elegant hospitality, and domestic happiness, a mournful illustration of the uncertainty of human life and human hap-

- " Fate wings with ev'ry wish the afflictive dart
- "Each gift of nature, and each grace of art;
 "With fatal heat, impetuous courage glows,
- " With fital sweetness elecution flows; "Impeachment stops the speaker's pow'rful breath,
 "And restless fire precipitates on death."

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Treatise on Soils and Manures-Devon Cattle, "in figure and points" not better in the opinion of the Easton Committee, than Cattle of the Eastern Shore-Politicks of Agriculture-To the Editor of the New-York Gazette-Constitution of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth-Burning Clay-National Revenue—Johny Bull, a song. by a hunter of Ken-tucky; Editor's notices; Prices Current; Advertisement, &c.

Printed every Friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing executed with nearnes, and desputch—Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore.

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AGRICULTURE.

SHEEP-do not degenerate in Tennessee-immense number killed by dogs. WOOI ._ of, at present-and prospects for future prices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Near Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 24th, 1824.

Dear Sir,—The sample of Saxon wool you sent tries, as I wrote you from Gibraltar in 1822 or 3. or shell-lime—which are generally within reach e was very thankfully received; and agreeably I observed that the dark coloured cattle are of those who have marshes. me was very thankfully received; and agreeably

their flocks from dogs.

ing too many dogs.

wool in this country, I am at a loss to determine; but am inclined to think that the increase of population and the new tariff, perhaps, may give rise to new manufactures and improve those that are already in operation; all may have a tendency ny by Commodore Bainbridge, and S. Hambleton, to improve the price, and hence encourage the Esq. and now in possession of Mr. Middleton of growth of wool in every State in the union, that South Carolina.]-Edit. Am. Far. well adapted to the growth of that article.

My flock is at present small, but I have had eight hundred head; they were very healthy and prosper well in this country : I now keep entirely ewes, and they average about five pounds of wool per annum; I do not wash it on the sheep's back, of, either in size or fleece; I have now samples tried it. of wool taken from sheep I purchased in 1814.lambs in March next.

benville, Ohio, and had it manufactured or ex- this? changed for cloth, and by doing so have made it

Your's respectfully,

ON THE CATTLE ON THE SHORES OF more easily got out. As it does not freeze it THE MEDITERRANEAN

Georgetown, (D.C.) Dec. 28th, 1824.

Dear Sir,-The information which I obtained on the shores of the Mediterranean, is not suffi-lent manure. It is equally stimulating and much ciently fresh in my memory as to enable me to more durable in its effects. say so much respecting the cattle of those coun-

to your request, I will try and answer your seve-invariably preferred for milk, and the result of ral queries in the Farmer, page 273. my enquiries at Genoa, Tuscany, and the island al labour, and is an excellent top dressing for It is much to be deplored that this State Legis- of Minorca, was, that a good cow usually gave grass, wheat or corn in the hill. But, used in my enquiries at Genoa, Tuscany, and the island lature has not as yet thought the matter of protecting sheep from dogs, worth legislation. Yet
think it a matter of very great importance to
also in Naples. The oxen of Naples were much
the community at large, and more especially the
the largest that I saw any where—many that I
as much as six feet deep, of rich alluvial soil and agricultural part; for it is most certainly high viewed working in the city of Naples, I believe time that the United States should grow at least to have been fifteen or sixteen hands high: they With such compost beds at commas much wool as they consume, and it will not be are of a lighter form and more active motion than need long complain of poor land. done in many years without the several States in any other cattle that I have seen, and are purely the union make use of some means to protect white with the exception of the muzzle, ears, horns, hoofs, and tuft of the tail, which are black.* We boast of independence, but we cannot do it I was informed by a person at Naples who had with propriety, even when we fail in raising as been supplying the French Government with timmuch wool as we consume. Every State ought ber, from forty and fifty miles distant, that they to use every reasonable means to protect her travelled from twenty to twenty-five miles per flocks, so that her citizens might at least raise a day, and that unless driven over fast, they apsufficiency of wool for domestic purposes, which peared not to be more affected by heat than horwould encourage industry and economy. To show ses; from what I have seen of them in the city
further the importance of a dog law: I, thinking it
of Naples; and in the summer too, I believe his
likely that this fall the called session of our legischaracter of them is not over drawn. He also
eyes fell on the minute of the journal announcing lature would give the matter a due consideration, said that they were the offspring of the Hungari-went round to ten or twelve of my neighbours, an bull and Spanish cow, or vice versa. I gave none more than two and one-half miles from me, my horse to Mr. Lusby, the gentleman at whose since more at leisure contemplated them in their and got each one to state what number of sheep house you saw me on the Eastern Shore. My they had lost by dogs within two or three years mare I have here, but not in foal. I apprehend the of real estate. On a full examination of the subpast, and the amount was about six hundred, and hog from Spain in this climate has not hair suffi-iect, every one will be convinced of the great I did not see several that had lost a considerable cient to keep it warm, but its offspring may and importance of the proposition, and we wish most number to my knowledge. Extend this to a State, will do better, for cold is scarcely less impoveror the United States, and think of the enormous ishing than hunger. At New York, a month since, the effects of the measure proposed, and that he loss, and all too, for the useless whims of keep- I found in the Navy-yard, one of the two casks Another reason why we should have a law to sent to you last summer, the other I could receive In the whole circle of our political economy, we tax and lessen the number is as the number is no account of:- The one there will be sent to know of no one in which the holders of real es lessened, so the damages done by mad dogs in the like proportion will be lessened.

you early in the spring, to be divided between tate have so deep a stake, as they have in the yourself, Mr Weatherhead and Mr. S. Pearce of question, shall the Maryland mortgage system be I am respectfully yours, JACOB JONES.

[* The same as the cattle brought from Tusca-

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SALT-MARSH.

I send you a sample of my wool, and to show the see them made at great expense—but what commethod of foreclosing mortgages were enacted, size give the live weight of three Merino ewes I post bed can be superior to those of marsh, the this morning weighed, No. 1, 92; No. 2, 105; work of ages, already prepared to our hands? ence to themselves in borrowing money when No. 3, 110 lbs.; they are very fat and are to have I have sent my wool for the last five years to shells, muscles, &c. all impregnated by salt. Can tum. What wonderful political improvements the manufactory at Harmonie, Indiana; or to Steu- any reasonable man desire a better compost than would result from a good system in this respect!

about the drawn artic the micros wheat fallow.

Few who live on salt rivers or bays are igno rant of the value of sea weed-but one load of well saturated marsh is worth two of that excel-

Nothing is more suitable to receive bank-shells,

If chopped fine it amply pays for the additional labour, and is an excellent top dressing for

decomposed vegetables saturated with salt water. With such compost beds at command, no farmer

CORNPLANTER.

Politicks of Agriculture.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. BORROWING ON REAL ESTATE:

Among the bills originated in the House of application to the circumstances of the holders earnestly that the mover has digested in his mind is prepared to illustrate the immense benefits of solid stalk wheat, which I had directed to be the state will derive from a favourable change. As respects an improvement in the price of the Eastern Shore. It is perhaps suited for spring altered, and a simple summary and cheap system ool in this country, I am at a loss to determine; sowing.

I am respectfully yours, be established? In looking back five years, and remembering the contingencies which affected the property and circumstances of many worthy men now utterly ruined, we cannot repress the solemn ejaculation, how might they have been saved, had they enjoyed the facility of borrowing money upon the security of their estates; but on account of the serious objections to the delay, expense, and personal trouble of foreclosing mortgages, they could find no one to lend! If we were required to say in what manner might the legislature of Maryland most benefit the people, I am persuaded that the value of marsh, as a we would most unhesitatingly say, by changing but from my experiments the wool loses in wash- manure, is not sufficiently known. Many of my the mortgage system. We have probed the subing clean about one-third. I do not think they neighbours who have thousands of cart loads of ject to the bottom, and wonder that our farmers degenerate in this country when taken good care it on the margins of their fields have not even have not seen their interest in this question; and we will tell the owners of real estate, that there We hear much of compost beds, and sometimes cannot be a doubt, if a wise, summary, and cheap grass roots, leaves, rotten wood, sand, sometimes the value of their property twenty-five per cen-A new spring would be given to the whole agrichanged for cloth, and by doing so have made it I know of no manure that sooner makes returns, cultural community. We have been accustomed generally worth fifty or sixty cents per pound in Although taken out in large tussocks and turned annually to perceive some scheme proposed to in, (the sooner the better, on account of the salt) ameliorate the condition of our people and re-MARK R. COCKRILL. it greatly benefits the corn crop, and all suc- lieve them from pressing pecuniary embarrass-ceeding crops, for several years. No manure is ments; but none that has led to any beneficial

the character or ranner estates, from being wholly a dormant thing, into an active, invigorating ders it indispensably necessary to turn our attended, showed no damaged or cut tobacco. Thus yet a dormant thing, into an active, invigorating of the purchase, ly a dormant thing, into an active, invigorating, instrument of credit. How many farmers might the produce of our farms to purchase them from for the want of such laws as would give them sebe placed in more favourable circumstances; abroad. Owing to the immense ravages commit curity and confidence that the sample by which how many more acres might be productively cul- from giving to our sheep that attention they re- whole. I myself have seen tobacco come into our tivated, and how many families would be saved quire. Every man of discernment must have state warehouses, in such a condition, that I would from ruin by a new and improved system of mortgage, who can tell! Let the legislature, let the representatives of our farmers examine well this subject-there is much in it, and in disposing of it rightly, they may do lasting good,

In Pennsylvania and New York, their judgment bonds give facility for borrowing any amount

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Bultimore County, Jan. 12, 1825.

a valuable customer as Great Britain would be, for their money - This is the wish of the the overstocking the markets with such agricul tural produce as we are in the habit of exporting to that country-the decrease in value of such articles, in consequence, until they would become so low as not to reimburse the grower, which would in a great measure put a stop to their cultivation and leave thousands of acres idie.

All this it appears to me would be, for some years at least, evidently prejudicial to agriculture; and what new ideas and habits from which Amphicon expects so much, could do to relieve interest of the planter, the dealer and the ship us, I cannot fathom.

tural produce than she can consume, so long it perfect confidence in the purchaser, that the samappears to me, will a foreign market be necessary as well as desirable; and the immediate consequences of an increase of manufactures, and the loss of our foreign market, would be to aggrandize the town at the expense of the agricultural interest.

Emigration to this country and also the increase of population will, in some measure, relieve the farming interest; if this were not the case, sup posing the speculations of Amphicon to be fulfilled, I fear we should have to deplore the return of many tracts of land even in the neighbourhood of this city to their original wild and savage state, from the inability of farmers to cultivate them for the interest of themselves or their connexions.

I am yours, &c. A FARMER.

() FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP.

It is strange that there should be found in our county, a man who would object to the laying a tax on dos. Government has laid a very heavy

and inspiring basis of credit, performing to a great be done, we shall be compelled either to go with they lose from 33 1-3 to 50 per ct. become disextent the functions of money, by becoming the out warm clothing, or submit to pay away half of gusted with the trade, or perhaps, may be ruined abroad. Owing to the immense ravages commit curity and confidence that the sample by which how many more labourers might be employed, ted by dogs on our flocks, we are discouraged they purchased, was a correct specimen of the the great number of useless dogs kept throughout of it to Holland. The inspector gets to work, strips this state. Many poor who have not wherewith the hogshead, and cuts off from 50 to 150 lbs. of on real estate, will any one say these states are not more prosperous than Maryland?

him—a worthless dog should not be suffered to may not happen to be present, any means of asnot more prosperous than Maryland?

hogs, &c.; why should not dogs be also tax sound. Many who may actually have seen this ed, as they are a part of our property as well as tobacco inspected, and who would not have taany of the farm stock? We would, therefore, re-ken it as a gift, possibly in two or three months commend to our legislature to lay a tax of \$2 on after, forgetting the mark or number of the cask, each and every dog within this state, and \$5 for or that it was damaged or cut, buy this same un-Sir,-Amphicon, in his letter, inserted in your of the collector of the taxes of each district sample. Justice requires that the inspector should paper of 31st ult. addressed to the farmers of the throughout the state, diligently to enquire of the lins rt in the obacco note that the sai hogshead be United States on the subject of the tariff, after head of each family, what number of dogs or sluts cut, or not, according to the fact, and then leave very ably discussing the matter, comes to this conclusion, that America will become her own manufacturer, and that "Agriculture, the noblest of employments will prosper, &c." I perto be given for each and every fox scalp that may possible for him to guard against fraud. By this feetly agree with Amphicon, that the former of these speculations is likely to be realised by degrees; but in what way the agricultural interest fore given, be continued for the destruction of inducements to the purchaser, by assuring him is to be benefitted by it, is more than I can at wolves. These are merely hints, but we wish our that he would be protected against all deceit, present conceive; for should such a course of delegates to undertake something that may be be- as he could depend on the sample and note events take place as he conjectures, it appears neficial towards suppressing the number of useless to give him a correct knowledge of the article he per ectly clear to me that the effect would be quite dogs, and to extend encouragement to the breed- purchases. the reverse to what he anticipates; the immediting of sheep. The people who have to pay them the reverse to what he anticipates; the immediting of sheep. The people who have to pay them I send you these few hints, under the impressate consequences resulting from the loss of such annually about \$40,000, expect something at least sion that you will see the propriety of there be-

FARMERS.

Baltimore County, January 10th, 1825.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE TOBACCO TRADE

Tobacco being the principal staple of this state. On the USE OF CHARCOAL FOR THE PRESERVA-I deem it to be of the utmost importance to the per, to have the laws regulating its inspection So long as America can grow more of agricul- so framed, and so enforced, as to ensure the most ple exhibited be a correct specimen of the hogsnecessary in wording a supplement to the present laws regulating the inspection of tobacco-I will, however, state some of the difficulties under which the trade labors, and attempt to suggest a remedy, and will then leave it with those whose duty it is to watch over the interest of the good people of this state, to apply such as they may deem adequate. The inspector of tobacco, under the present laws, deems it to be sufficient for him o make in the hogshead five breaks, to draw an and to state in the note whether the same be of crop or second; but he does not interpret the have been most seriously defrauded by their having bought tobacco according to the sample and note, placing confidence in the efficiency of our laws and the honesty of the inspector, not suspect

turportation of all woolens, which ren- bacco. The samples by which they had purchasbserved, and must have reason to complain of not have taken it as a present, and paid the freight to feed a pig, keep about them five or six half the wet ordamaged ends or sides-he then breaks starved dogs, that have to go to the nearest flock and draws his samples, but in no instance, does of sheep to satisfy their craving appetites-no man he put in with the draws, any portion of this dawho has a good dog would object to pay a tax for maged or cut Tobacco, or give the purchaser who each and every slut; and that it shall be the duty der the impression that it corresponds with the head of each family, what number of dogs or sluts cut, or not, according to the fact, and then leave

ing a change in the laws, and solicit your able pen to urge our legislature to adopt such as in its wisdom it may deem adequate to remove the difficulty complained of by

FAIR DEALER.

Horticulture.

TION OF PEACH TREES-Remarks founded on experience and justified by reason. On the USE OF PLASTER AND THE CULTURE OF GRASSESwhy so many failures with grasscrops. An example of EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRODUCTIVENESS of a Farm without foreign aid or materials except plaster.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. January 7, 1825.

Dear Sir,-I enclose you \$12 for the arrears for the American Farmer, with which please credit my account: I have been an attentive reader of its pages since I became a subscriber, and have been pleased and benefitted by many of its eesays. My attention has been strongly drawn to the subject of the diseases to which the Peach average sample of the tobacco from those breaks, trees throughout the United States, have for many years been subject, and the proper and appropriate remedies; here, as elsewhere, tanners' law as intending that he shall draw a faithful bark, drawn ashes, oil, lime, scapsuds, and a va-sample of the whole hogshead? Many shippers riety of other materials have been applied in vain. I have myself generally succeeded in preserving my trees, by a careful examination of the trank of the tree and removing the worm in the early stage of its existence, or as soon as vegetaing that they had bought cut or damaged tobacco. tion has fairly commenced; at that season of the which they could not possibly tell, or judge of, year its abode may be readily discovered by the lunless they had seen the cask taken off the to- orzing of the gum near the surface of the soil, a

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quired. The object of this communication is to lands to a great degree. give publicity to the remedy that full and fair ex. I have unintentionally trespassed greatly on to raise the bed in the middle; thus I continue periments may be made by different persons in your patience; when I sat down it was merely the work, always turning to the right, and when I various parts of the United States. As I have for the purpose of covering the money, and assur have finished the bed, the result is this: (supponot had an opportunity of ascertaining the effect ing you that I have been gratified with the result sing the ground to have been perfectly level when

sum as a manure. From the experience of twen will only add one single remark on the subject of the treatment of the experience of twen will only add one single remark on the subject of the introduction of foreign seeds:—probably every the introdu

sure indication of disease. For the information ness of the soil, excites the astonishment of ma-jon the work of perfecting them; but in all cases of those interested in the discovery of an effect ny: whereas, in fact it arises simply from the circle in which it is desirable to cultivate particular tual remedy, cheap and easy in its application, I cumstance that they fornish no tood for either the plants, and a tendency is discovered in them to beg leave to state, that a friend on a visit to me in clover or gypsum. If farmers will uniformly clear deteriorate, the introduction of seeds from hermal last, found me engaged in removing the their lands of weeds and sow clover with some feet plants is desirable, as their deterioration is earth from the trunks and roots of my trees, for other proper grass seeds, they will soon discover also progressive. Thus in Flanders they import the purpose of discovering the haunts of the that when they plough their lands, they will have worms and destroying them; he stated, that he something left in the soil on which the plaster never produce grain in quality equal to the seed; had successfully applied charcoal to his trees, co- can operate by producing fermentation and de-vering the soil about one or two inches thick, and composition, and leave a pabulum fitted for the select the best of the crop for seed. I have exextending about one foot from the tree; and that support of the clover when again cast. No soil amined fifty varieties of seed wheat imported by when the first parcel was applied, he observed will, generally speaking, re-produce the same ve-the Agricultural Society of this State, but could worms of the description in No. 41, of your pa-getables for many successive years; and manures not find any sample equal to half a dozen kinds per, leaving their abode and attempting their es-of the most fertilising qualities may be applied of our native wheat. cape over the charcoal, and that within a few mi- in such quantities as entirely to destroy the soil nutes after their first appearance, five large worms for the production of the finer and more tender expired on the coal; the application was made in plants. I have seen a garden which I understood the spring of 1822, and he added, that his trees had been in use for a century, and probably mahad flourished to an unparalleled degree ever nured every year, (and to my knowledge very since; not one of them evincing any symptoms of many) refuse utterly to rear the common garden Agricultural Correspondence. decay or disease since the application of the char-vegetables. No practical good farmer will atcoal; he added, that he had repeatedly made ex-tempt a succession of corn or wheat crops; those EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR-ON THE TIDE TRUNK periments with ashes, tanners' bark, and a varie qualities of the soil peculiar to the suscitation of ty of other articles without effect. I am inclined any plant are diminished, and at length exhaustto believe that this will on further trial be founded, and require to be renewed by other vegetable efficacious, not only as a remedy against the rava-matter; animal manures will not supply the defiges of the worm, but as a valuable manure; py-ciency, nor do I believe that the application of rolygneous acid is not only destructive to insects, vegetable manure either in its raw or fermented reception for this letter, I shall take the liberty but protects the body touched with it from their state, will have the effect on several kinds of of addressing you on two subjects connected with approach—and it appears to me, that the carbon crops; but that it must be produced by the ger- that occupation in life; the success of which I contained in coal must be the operating cause in mination and growth of other seeds and plants. verily believe, we both have so much at heart.—producing the destruction of the insect. Pulve- I have made it an invariable rule to mix my grass The first is in relation to ploughing. When I rised charcoal strewed over fresh meat will re-seeds, clover and timothy, in about equal por-sist the progress of putrefaction; and on hams tions, and cast of the mixture from six to ten ago, one of the objects which particularly attracteffectually protects them from the maggot, a quarts to the acre. The clover perishes the ed my attention, was the effect produced by the worm to which they are subject whenever place third year, the other grass has then gained com-ed in an exposed situation in summer. I would plete possession, furnishes me not only an abundhere called) hedge rows, or considerable accuhave made use of this remedy had I not removed ance of pasture, but when ploughed again an mulations of the richest earth at each extremity all the worms, or had I discovered any further in abundance of the best food for the succeeding crops, of the field; these were generally occupied by dications of their attack in the course of the sum - I have used plaster on many of my fields every noxious weeds, or grown up in sassafras, persimmer. This, like many other discoveries, was the year for the last twenty; have never, except from mon, or bushes the most difficult to eradicate; to result of accident. A blacksmith who had a circumstances peculiar to the season, experienc-number of young peach trees, one of which stood ed a failure in my clover crop, or found my plas near his shop, was in the habit of casting the ter inoperative; but I also pay great attention to land, and rendered ditches parallel with the hedge sweepings of his shop about the stem of this my barn yard, and annually manure nearly thirty rows necessary to take off the superfluous moistree, and discovered that while his other trees be acres of arable land with its products—the consecture. came sickly, and at length nearly all perished, quence of this course of practice, has been to four-this flourished and bore abundantly; this circum-told the products of my farm. When I purchast stance led him to make experiments on those edit, it supported a few sheep, cows for the comwhich remained, and he soon found that they recovered from their diseased state, and were in
perfect health in 1822; he stated to my friend,
that from his observation he was almost certain
fed on it one thousand sheep, upwards of thirty
that it would be impossible for any of this dehead of grown horned cattle, fourteen horses, have of charcoal. As it is imperishable in its nature, housed at least 2500 bushels of grain, and up it will be found the cheapest of all other propos-wards of 2000 bushels of potatoes: I have never feet from the extremity of the field, and run the ed remedies; and as it is a great absorbent of wa-purchased a load of manure for my farm; my plough to a point about the same distance (or seter, it must contribute to the growth and vigour system of improvement was based on the use of ven feet) from the opposite extremity, then I of the tree by gradually and in moderate quanti- grass seeds and gypsum, and these have enabled turn to the right (not to the left as is usual) withties discharging its surplus moisture when re- me to produce hay and straw for enriching my
out taking the plough out of the ground, and cut-

in further increasing the fertility and productive- naturalise them to their new climate and to carry (of a date which is now torgotten,) for the first

almost every year their seed wheat, because they

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

AND ON PLOUGHING.

Charles City County, (Va. Berkeley, Jan. 1st, 1824. 5

"Having thus (I hope) secured a favourable

a second furrow close along side of the first, so as have finished the bed, the result is this : (suppoof this application, as a remedy from personal of your arduous and unremitted labours. But ago the operation of ploughing commenced.) it is observation, I do not wish to have my name compriculture is a subject perfectly inexhaustable—a higher in the middle than any where else, lower municated to the public.

I have also observed great complaints of the fort and happiness of the human family, so it is failure of clover crops, and the inutility of gyp also the most difficult to be fully understood.

I have also observed great complaints of the fort and happiness of the human family, so it is left, and all of the rich would, instead of being in a periodic hedge-row is brought into cultivations and the most difficult to be fully understood.

This representation of the most important to the complete the most important

most miraculously, and in the course of a few years been discovered, it appears to me worse than use out the tide water from reclaimed land, and to very much enriches the soil; and that the same less to introduce other seeds of the same species discharge the water whenever an opportunity of causes should cease to produce the same effect of plant, because it must be the work of time to fers. I am indebted to the American Farmer,

hung on hinges, sufficiently large to close the makers, gate keepers, &c. aperture when the tide is up. The door is suspended from the upper plank within the trunk, and as the water is discharged from the land, work. presses against the top of the trunk: again as the tide returns, the door which requires some weight water is on a level at both ends of the trunk, is of clear stone equal to ten inches in thickness. by the first motion of the tide pressed against the aperture and closes it. I have never known this ened up and broken, so that no piece shall ex-tention. trunk to get out of order but in two instances, ceed six ounces in weight. the first was when there was no weight to it, and shortly after the first, when the door was cut by muskrats. A little sheet iron nailed on it obviates both of these evils."

or BULL'S ErE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Rahway, N. J. Jan. 12, 1825.

Respected Friend .- Your correspondent asking information respecting ice houses, may be inform- rise of three inches from the side to the centre is more than one hundred and fifty yards. It is not ed, that from the experience we have had, it is sufficient for a road thirty feet wide. best to have the ice surrounded with a wooden pinned on them on the side next the ice-the ice to be broken on the road. then kept well, but thinking it too small, we removed the curb and filled all up to the wall with and none left in the road exceeding six ounces, ice, the consequence is, it does not keep as well the road is to be put in shape, and a rake employ as before, although the quantity is greater-and ed to smooth the surface, which will, at the same ed by going round it, the circuit is preferable. we now intend to replace the curb, and as char- time bring the remaining stones to the surface, coal is found to be one of the best non-conductors and allow the dirt to go down. of heat, it has occurred to me that it would be and wall, with this substance.

Farmer, as to the best mode of destroying the upon the manner in which it is performed. The their lungs and different muscles-and of this exweed known here by the name of Daisy, or Bull's stone must not be laid on in shovels full, but scatperienced drivers know how to avail themselves,
Eye? It is spreading to an alarming extent, and tered over the surface, one shovel full following

A public spirited citizen of Baltimore has when once in the field it seems almost impossible another, and spreading over a considerable space, brought from England a set of the tools used in to extirpate it.

Internal Improvements.

[Communicated for the American Farmer.] CONSTITUTION

Of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST] SECTION II.

On the Repair of Roads.

There is reason to believe that the expense of keeping turnpike roads in repair, might be diminished one-third at least by the following plan .repair any damage that may arise in the road .- have been originally too large. For instance :- out so as to raise the bottom of the hive sufficient-

idea of the one which I use, in which was repre- He ought to be provided with a full supply of brosented the trunk with a floating door; but al- ken stone, placed at proper distances—with an nature, that in lifting, it becomes sand. In this though mine differs from that in the door only, ox and ox cart—a roller—a rake—a shovel, &c. case, I recommend cutting down the high places, yet the difference I think all important. My A person fit for this purpose might be had for keeping the surface smooth, and gradually wear-trunk is sunk below low water mark, having the probably 150 or 200 dollars per annum—besides ing out the materials now in the road, and then extremity within the dam closed; then an aper- the expense of provender for the ox. A supervi-ture is cut in the top to discharge the water from sor ought to be appointed to every portion of a perly prepared. To roads made of freestone, the cultivated land; within the trunk a door is road of 40 or 50 miles, with full powers over road these directions most particularly apply.

work.

1. "No addition of materials is to be brought to bring it in a perpendicular direction when the upon a road, unless where there is not a quantity

b. "Small hammers about one pound weight steeled, with a short handle.

c. "Rakes, with wooden heads, ten inches in ICE HOUSES—how best made.—Who can tell ches in length, very strong, for raking out the road which has a gentle bend, and one that is in a how to kill a frestilential weed called Daisr, large stones when the road is broken up, and for perfectly straight line. A road ten miles long

while it is consolidating.
d. "Very light broad-mouthed shovels, to spread the broken stone, and form the road.

4. " The road is then to be laid nearly flat. A

curb, having a small space between that and the thered off with a strong, heavy rake, with teeth to point out that a strict adherence to a straight wall.-When our ice house was built many years two and a half inches in length, to the side of the line is of much less consequence than is usually ago, we had such a curb made of posts and planks road, and there broken. On no account are stones supposed; and that it will be frequently advanta-

6, "When the large stones have been removed, inequalities of ground.

still better to fill up the space between the planks that have been broken, are to be spread careful-

stones to be laid on as soon as the piece of road reasonable terms. is prepared to receive them—and then break up another piece. Two or three yards at one lift is enough.

9. "To proportion the work among the five men, must of course be regulated by the nature of the road. When there are many very large stones, the three breakers may not be able to keep pace with the two men employed in lifting

11. "The stone on some roads is of so friable a

12. "When additional stone is wanted on a road consolidated by use, the old hardened surface of The following directions for repairing old roads, the road is to be loosened with a pick, in order to make the fresh materials unite with the old."

In addition to Mr. M'Adam's rules for making roads, as given in the first section of this essay, the following observations from Mr. Edgeworth's 2. "The stone already in the road is to be loos- Essay on roads, are deemed worthy of public at-

1. "Roads should be laid out as nearly as may 3. "The tools to be used in repairing roads be in a straight line. But to follow, with this was pressed by a considerable discharge of water against the top of the trunk: the second was the point, for lifting the road. commodious roads. Hills must be avoidedin the head; the face the size of a shilling, well towns must be resorted to-and the sudden bends of rivers must be shunned.

2. "It may perhaps appear surprising, that length, and iron teeth about two and a half in-there is but little difference in length between a keeping the road smooth, after being relaid, and and perfectly straight, can scarcely be found any where. But if such a road could be found, and were curved so as to prevent the eye seeing further than a quarter of a mile of it, in any one place, the whole road would not be lengthened however, recommended to make serpentine roads 5. "The stones, when loosened, are to be ga-merely for the entertainment of travellers; but geous to deviate from the straight line to avoid

3 Where the are described by a road going over a hill, is greater than that which is describ

4. "What is here said respecting level roads, must not be strained to an assertion that a perheat, it has occurred to me that it would be ill better to fill up the space between the planks ad wall, with this substance.

Can any information be obtained through thy

A public spirited citizen of Baltimore has 8. "Only a small space of road should be lifted making and repairing roads by Mr. M'Adamat once. Five men, together, should be set to and a set, in imitation of them, has been ordered lift it all across. Two of them should continue by the Committee, which in due time will be exto pick up and rake off the large stones, and form hibited in some public place in Philadelphia, for the road for receiving the broken stone. The the benefit of Road Contractors. Suitable artists other three should break stones—the broken will be commissioned to furnish sets on the most

Rural Economy.

From the Free Press.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF BEES.

Having seen an extract in the New York and forming. When there are few large stones, Statesman, from the Connecticut Mirror, wish-Let the road, as soon as completed, be divided into sections of six, eight, or ten miles, as experience may dictate. To each section let a man the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying information how to prevent worms from destroying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying information how to prevent worms from destroying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying information how to prevent worms from destroying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. Of all the surveying bees, I cheerfully give what experience in the contrary may be the case. be appointed, whose duty it shall be to proceed relay roads which have been made with large Make the hive of good seasoned boards (either daily, or every other day, up and down his por- stone, or with large stone mixed with clay, chalk, pine or whitewood) as tight as practicable. In tion of the road, to fill up ruts, cut small drains or other mischievous materials, there are many the lower end, that sets on the bench, drive in to carry off the water, remove all stones that obstruct the wheels of carriages, and, in a word, to lift and relay a road, even if the materials should vent mice getting in between, and let them stick

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ly high from the beach that the bees can pass in and out all round at pleasure.—The worm owes its origin to a species of butterfly, resembling the candle-fly, probably the same. It is about the bee-house, particularly in the evening; and when the hive is set close upon the bench, deposits its eggs in small cracks under it, which in time forms a worm. It remains some time in a torpid state-then ascends the hive at night, and secures a retreat in the comb, which baffles the vigilance of the bees to dislodge it. I drew the conclusion from the slothful disposition of the worm, that it must be engendered in the immediate neighbourhood of the bees; and after trying a number of experiments, adopted the one above described, as being the most certain means of baffling all its efforts to get possession of the hive.

This last summer, my bee-house being full, I set two late swarms outside, on a bench-intending to take their honey early in the fall. The hives having no nails in them, were raised by a small block placed under one side, to let the any cracks, fill them up on the outside with a whitewash of lime.

If you consider the above information of any importance, please give it a place in your paper, and believe me to be a

FOE TO PIRATES. December 5th, 1824.

Domestic Economy.

BORING FOR WATER.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 5, 1825.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir,-Your favour of the 31st Dec. was duly received, by which I am given to understand that enquiries have been made respecting my new

mode of obtaining water by boring.

And, Sir, I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the principle is good, that is, the experiments which I have made have all proved successful to my full satisfaction, and to the complete I .- Description of Skates, and the manner of satisfaction of my employers-and my having undertaken and completed three wells, I feel confident that water may be obtained in most all places whatever by boring deep enough, which will be shoe. different depths in different situations. The first well that I undertook to bore I obtained water to it retards the progress, by rendering the moveflow over the surface at 140 feet, or thereabouts; ment less secure, and may occasion falls. The the second one I have bored 215 feet; the third bottoms should be of good steel, well tempered

Alexandria, to bore for water for the town of which are nearly a quarter of an inch thick to Alexandria, and I expect to go on to that place those which are narrower. The greater part of within a week or two, then I will do myself the skates which are used in the north are grooved, pleasure of stopping a few hours in Baltimore.-All enquiries respecting water-boring will be promptly attended to; and any communications the impulse. However, those who are accus-will be thankfully received, Sir, by your most toined to skates whose irons have a plain face the hares, are most destructive devils amongst

humble servant,

LEWIS DISBROW. N. B. The water on Mrs. Griffith's estate flows tial that the iron be of the same height from over the surface, without tube, of the finest pure the beak to the heel. The common height is

Sporting Olio.



FOX HUNTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir-I am happy to see you are disposed to promote a taste for rural and field sports. Be assubees pass in and out. In the fall, when I moved red, sir, that in proportion as you can excite a them, both hives had worms under the edges relish for such amusements amongst country genthat set close to the bench; and a worm has not tlemen, and lay open such fields of entertainment for the leisure hours of the young gentlemen been seen near any of the other hives, this season, that were set in my usual way. I will here remark, as a preventive, never to put a swarm and overter cellars, and unsocial and pernicious into a hive that has been standing any time in and oyster cellars, and unsocial and pernicious the bee-house, without first pouring in boiling debaucheries of various kinds. Anxious to aid water, and rinsing it out; and if there should be you in what I believe will cheer the heart, liberalize the mind, and invigorate the constitution, I authorise you to offer to any gentleman or com-pany of gentlemen, within striking distance of Baltimore, at least one dozen of very superior hounds, if they will promise to keep them well and hunt them well—I must have an answer within two weeks.

> skater. The principal thing is to take care that Oct. 29. the skates are well made, and to fix them on in the most commodious manner. This exercise is so easy that it is scarcely necessary to prescribe any rule to young persons when they have good examples before their eyes. It suffices, by way your paper, by publishing the following account of precaution, to make them observe, that when of sporting, which I take the liberty to commuthey go alone they must lean the upper part of nicate. the body forward till they have acquired the equilibrium.

nutting them on.

When we buy skates, we should choose them yond the sole of the shoe, either before or behind, I have bored 132 feet, and the water just begins and very hard; those which are too thin and to flow over the surface.

weak, break easily, and cut too deep a track in I have contracted with John C. Vowel, Esq. of the ice, therefore we should always prefer those and have two edges. This form may be useful, because it hinders the foot from slipping when it gives will gow with as much security, and even faster than those which have others. It is essen-

slip. We must especially take care that the iron be well secured in the wood, for the most important thing in this exercise is to have the skates properly fixed. In those which are com-monly employed there are three points in the hinder part, which fasten themselves into the heel of the shoe as soon as the straps are tied and we begin to stand upon them.

II .- Elementary Exercise.

The greatest difficulty being to balance well on bases so narrow as those of skates, it will be very advantageous to teach young persons to walk with them in a room before going on the ice, and to balance themselves sometimes on one foot and sometimes on the other. These preparatory ex-ercises will soon enable them to tie on their skates themselves, which though simple in appearance, is certainly an essential preparation.-In order to prevent sprains, on first making use of skates, we should give our hand to some one near us, or hold fast by the surrounding objects, till we are sure of our equilibrium.

Thousand Guinea Match .- The great foot race for 1000 guineas, between Capt. Parker and Metcalf, the pedestrian, was run this day a little after one o'clock, on the foot path from Bennetthorpe to the Blue Bell, over the south road at Doncaster. The Captain received 40 yards at starting out of a mile. Before they had run three hundred yards, Metcalf had gained the 40 yards given, and passed the Captain, when he had it all his own way (running backwards and walking); his opponent gave in after he had run about three parts of the distance. The winner did 1080 yards in five minutes and twenty-six seconds. Several sporting men were present, and money to a very considerable amount was bet; immediately before On Skating .- The exercise in question is starting, six to four on Metcalf. The Captain learned with great facility, if we begin young and have the advantage of being instructed by a good and buff shoes; Metcalf in pink.—Doncaster,

From the National Intelligencer.

You will confer a favour on a subscriber to

On Wednesday, 22d December, a party of five gentlemen, Severn Teackle, James Polk, Sam'l McBryde, Robert J. H. King, and Henry P. C. Wilson, assembled in Somerset county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, at Arlington, the residence of When we buy skates, we should choose them with the wood not longer than the sole of the shooting- They returned in five hours, having bagged forty-four brace of parteidges.

Shots of each herson.

	1.01.00	
H. P. C. Wilson,		26
Severn Teackle,		20
James Polk,		20
Sam'l McBryde,		12
R. J. H. King.		10

HARES.—In a late number of his Register, Mr. Cobbett, in an article on American trees, has the following passage:-"Let me (while it is in my nead) observe, that those pretty little creatures, young trees; and that they are particularly fond of the locust, which they will bark after these get to be as big as your leg. To advise any man who has hares to destroy them, I know to be in soft water: the water did not flow over until I about three quarters of an inch. Those which had bored down 200 feet, but then it will be unare lower are good for nothing, for as scon as the derstood that it is an eminence of about 50 feet body inclines a little on one side, the skate beabove the level of the river, and low grounds in ling no longer in a perpendicular direction, the passage in Thomson's Seasons, in which the poet the neighbourhood.

L. D. wood may easily touch the ice, and occasion a calls upon "Britain's youth" not be so cruel as

to pursue the timid inoffensive hare; but to put forth their generous ardour, in order to destroy the nightly robber of the fold. What poor snivelling philosophy! Pope would not have said this. The fox, very seldom, if ever, robs the fold, and very rarely even the hen-roost. He the same mode of treatment is to be adopted.—In lives chiefly upon wild animals, and amongst these you are to count great quantities of field-mice that he destroys; whilst the hare is indeed the most timid; but, except the rabbit, certainly the most mischievous animal in existence. She will cut you off two or three hundred young trees in a night, out of mere sport. She will stand up upon her hind legs, nip off the leading shoot of a tree more than three feet from the ground,* and this out of pure mischief, for she does not eat a bit of it. I once planted some small trees in rows the foxes had done in the hen-roosts of the farm ded, moderate exercise is highly proper. in twenty years. When people write about seamen, pent up in London."

[* An American gentleman, lately from England, in himself an example and promoter of libe ral sporting, partook in that country of the pleasures of the English chase-both in fox hunting and hare hunting .- He says the English bare is as large again as ours, and thus explains, how it is that the pursuit of the English hare affords such fine sport :- It is not uncommon for an English hare to run 15 or 20 miles before they are caught-But fox hunting is altogether unlike hare hunting, having in it much more of enthusiasm and animation .- Hare hunting is pursued with harriers, and a perfect harrier will always have his nose to the ground and puzzle for an hour sooner than leave the scent, while the fox hound full of life and spirit is always dashing and trying forward.]-Edit. Am. Far.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Strain of the Back Sinew - The flexor tendons. or back sinews, as they are commonly termed, tendon to the other; in violent exertions these membranes are ruptured; hence arises a greate: or less degree of inflammation, swelling, and ten effased, constituting the callous enlargement of old strains. An erroneous idea of the nature of strains very commonly prevails: it is supposed to consist in an extension of the tendon; but in dissecting an old strain, the tendon is always found in its natural state. Rest is the grand remedy for strains, and without it all others will prove iner fectual. It is by many supposed, that turning h horse to grass, when strained in the back sinews, is a better plan than keeping him in the stable; this, however, is by no means the case: at grass a horse will generally take so much exercise, as will tend rather to increase than diminish the lameness. A flamnel bandage, kept constantly wet with the following lotion, is, perhaps, as good a remedy as can be employed for recent strains; as it cannot well be moistened during the night, it is better then to leave it off, and apply it again bandage would be injurious:

Take Sulphate of zinc, four ounces; Acetate of lead, six ounces;

give some opening medicine; and if any swelling remains in the leg after the inflammation has subsided, blistering or firing is necessary, but these are never proper until that period.

first essentially necessary; blistering the pastern must have separated and made them wide apart is also proper. It should be laid down as a general rule in the treatment of strains, of whatever very close together. The hares did more mis-inflammation in the part, rest is absolutely neces-chief amongst these trees in one single night, than sary; and that, when the inflammation has subsiinflammation in the part, rest is absolutely neces-

sons, they should understand something about attacking them generally during the fourth and points, from wearing unequally; this is somecountry affairs, and not be little sinecure place- fifth year. It consists in a swelling under the times so bad as to hinder mastication, and wound ing, and sometimes even to threaten suffocation. crease of some one tooth. In this case the part should be frequently and indeed almost constantly fomented; or a large poul- ing in a discharge of stinking matter from its cleft tice should be applied so as to be completely in or division; sometimes the other parts of the frog contact with the swelling; this, however, is not are also affected, becoming soft, and ragged, and easily done; and I think upon the whole, it is bet-incapable of affording protection to the sensible ter to trust to the fomentation, by which the tu frog which it covers: having removed the choe. mour will be brought to suppuration, and then the pare away any ragged parts there may be, so as horse will be relieved. When the swelling has to expose fully the diseased surface; after cleanburst or been opened, (and unless this opening is ing the frog perfectly, apply a solution of white of sufficient extent to give free vent to the mat- or blue vitriol, and a short time after, pour some ter, it may be retained, and form sinuses or a melted tar ointment into the cleft of the frog, and fresh tumour,) it may be dressed with digestive let its whole surface be covered with tow that has ointment and kept clean; by such management been dipped in the same ointment, and upon the consist principally of two tendons; one terminat- it will soon get well. I have generally applied tow place a flat piece of wood about the width of ing in the bottom of the coffin bone, the other in some stimulating contment, or a blister, to the the frog; one of its ends passed under the toe of the pastern. The latter serves as a sheath to the throat, when there is great difficulty in swallow- the shoe, the other extending to the back part of former. Between these tendons a slippery fluid ing, or a severe cough; and when the blister has the frog and bound down by transverse slips of is secreted, which enables them to move readily produced its effect, have employed the fomenta-upon each other; in several parts, however, we it ion, as before directed. As to the period when shoe. The moderate pressure thus supplied will may observe membranous bands passing from one it is proper to open the tumour, I would by no means advise its being done, until the whole of production of solid horn; this dressing must be it has become soft. When a horse is recovering repeated daily. Thrushes are sometimes attend-from strangles, and has regained his appetite in ed with inflammation of the foot and lameness, derness; in severe injuries coagulable lymph is some degree, a mild dose of physic should be particularly when the heels are much contracted, given.

completed his full number; the mare usually only thirty six, being generally without tushes. They are divided into three kinds: the incisores, cutting teeth or nippers; the cuspidate or tusies; and the molares or grinders. The horse, like most other quadrupeds, has, during life, two sets of teeth; a temporary and a permanent set; the first usually appears at or soon after birth, the others can cloth seen here, in softness of texture, and eleappear gradually as the temporary set fall out, and the change is completed during the fifth year Wells & Co. of Steubenville, Ohie, and is entireof his age. It is a curious fact, that though the ly of American wool. two sets of teeth appear with an interval of some years between them, yet the rudiments of both are formed nearly at the same period; at least we know, that as soon as the temporary or coltonly prevented from making their appearance by damson plumb from one of his trees, on the 9th.

the pressure of the first : thus, when one of the first set is drawn, its place is soon filled up by one of the second or permanent set; and this appears to be a reason for their early formation, that they may always be ready to fill up any accidental displacement that may occur before the usual perivery severe strains it is adviseable to bleed and od. Dealers often take advantage of this circumstance, and by drawing some of the colt's teeth make him appear older than he realty is. It was essentially necessary there should be two sets of teeth; for as they grow but slowly in proportion Strain of the Coffin-joint.—This is productive to the jaws, had there been but one set, the disof a very obstinate lameness: perfect rest is at proportion in growth between the teeth and jaws as the jaws increased. The manner in which the temporary teeth are removed is very curious; it kind they may be, that, during the existence of is occasioned by the pressure of the permanent teeth upon their roots; this causes a gradual absorption of the roots, so that after a time, having no support, they fall out. The grinding teeth of Strangles .- A disease incident to young horses, the upper jaw are sometimes found to have sharp jaws attended with cough, dullness of the eyes, the inside of the cheeks; it is necessary in such and some degree of fever; soon after a discharge cases to file them down with a concave or hollow from the nostrils usually takes place, the swelling rasp that is made for the purpose. We someincreases, becomes tender, and at length suppu- times find next the first grinding tooth of the uprates. The abscess, if not opened, bursts, the per jaw a very small tooth, which farriers call a horse is relieved, and gradually recovers. This wolf's tooth; this is supposed, but without foundais the usual progress of the disease when left to tion, to cause a disease of the eyes. The edge nature; and I have known many colts get through of the first grinder is sometimes found considera-the disorder at grass without any assistance.— bly higher than the other parts of the tooth; this The strangles sometimes attacks in a more se-projecting point may be knocked off with a blunt vere form; the swelling and inflammation of the chisel; another species of wolf's tooth is what throat are so considerable as to prevent swallow- the French call surdents, and is a diseased in-

Thrush .- A disease of the horse's frog, consistor drawn together so as to compress and inflame Teeth.-A horse has forty teeth when he has the sensible frog; in this case a poultice is proper for two or three days, by which the horn will be softened, and the contractile tendency diminished.

> American Manufactures .- A piece of domestic broad cloth has been received and exhibited in this city, which is said to surpass any Amerigance of finish. It was manufactured by Messrs.

00

Darien, (Geo.) Dec. 14.

Something novel .- A mulberry tree, before our teeth are evident, the traces of the others can be door is now yielding ripe fruit, and a friend of as early as possible in the morning, for the dry distinguished immediately under them, and are ours of the Hopeton plantation plucked a ripe fthe

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Publick Institutions.

MARYLAND ACADEMY

OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

At a meeting of this Institution, held at their rooms, on the last Saturday in December, the fol lowing Officers were elected for the present year

President, . . L. H. GIRARDIN, L. L. D. Vice-Presidents, H. H. HAYDEN, J. T. DUCATEL.

P. MACAULAY, M. D. Secretary, . Treasurer, . . WM. FRICK

Librarian, . . GEORGE FRICK, M. D. Curators, . . . J. S. SKINNER. JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

P. T. TYSON, JOSHUA I. COHEN, M. D.

The highly useful and important effects of this Institution does not seem to have attracted as yet It and happiness of mankind. In presenting to sels, and other gentlemen visiting distant countal benefit, the active co-operation of a numerous their attention in procuring the rarest and most and intelligent community.

effected. To the active zeal and spontaneous libe- discovery to the votaries of natural knowledge rality of some of its members, and of other gentlemen, the academy is at this early stage of its of the class of science in this academy are not jects, to this highly important undertaking. existence, indebted for an extensive collection of merely speculative and theoretical. If on the mineral substances, from all parts of the globe, one hand natural history opens enchanting visand for an herbarium, containing several hundred tas, and affords ceaseless delights of the purest rative plants. It has, moreover, the prospect of kind, on the other, it has in prospect abundant terest-in short, it rises upon a basis exhibiting,

lated to illustrate the Natural History of the

Togentlemen of the learned professions throughout the State, the present appeal is more connidently addressed. They can readily appreciate the objects of the academy; and they will no doubt, deeply participate in the gratification arising from enlarge views of the works of nature of the structure and composition of our globe-of the rich and diversified productions spread on its surface, and of the mighty revolutions which is has undergone. From this globe, countless gene

tally disappeared, or left only a few melancholy rains, but the wonders of the natural world still remain in their original majesty—physical Monu which, if not necessarily allied, are at least calments still exist in their primitive grandeur and culated to aid and adorn each other. sublimity, to attest the awful conflicts of nature and the elements They offer, as it were, vene tor himself, and legible to every observing eye .-To record and elucidate these grand phenomena, and facts connected with them is in a peculi ample and success of many European and some American Geologists.

results which are embraced in its scheme great- and there through the state, may be made use ly concern the prosperity of States, and the bene-fully to converge. Captains and officers of ves our readers the following brief outline of this as- tries, likewise have it in their power greatly to sciation, we hope to elicit, for purposes of gene- assist the collateral objects of the academy, by curious productions of nature, peculiar to those The Academy under view, is divided into two countries, and by their politeness in forwarding classes, the one of Science, more particularly Nathe same. The ocean, the seas, and the waters By the class of Science, much has already been said still to present a new field of research and

orming a Geological Cabinet of considerable in mines of discovery intimately linked with the interest and prosperity of agriculture, the mechanipromise of progressive usefulness and future stability.

It is evident, however, that the individual exercises of the members composing the class of beince, cannot embrace the whole range of research, observation and discovery which a field so prize, research, experiment and labour.

The above mentioned or cause Indian Corn to come up specarity sheets and to know one half of the valuable treasures with which the bounteous before planting. This method is highly beneficial by causing the corn to come up in an equal and but to the discovery and improvement of which uniform manner. Try this method with water in the half of the creator has annexed the exciting conditions of enters. search, observation and discovery which a field so prize, research, experiment and labour.—The above mentioned, as well as common water. immense as the Natural History of Maryland members of the academy do not intend solely to or medicinal saits? For the investigation and gar, let there be a moderate degree of heat, and analysis of such objects the members of the class use access of external air. of science tender their services to their fellowcitizens, only claiming in return donations of such natural productions and curiosities as have aiready been alluded to, not for their exclusive use, but for the general benefit; it being their inention to make their caomet accessible to all cealous and active votaries of natural knowledge

without any charge or expense whatever.

sults of human skill and labour, have either to jof its existence will, it is hoped, be sufficient to induce literary gentlemen to join it, and thus promote the contemplated union of pursuits,

To conclude-The members of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature, have enterrable inscriptions traced by the hand of the Crea-led upon their scheme of association, and now proceed in the execution of the same, with a strong conviction that if earnestly assisted by their fellow citizens in the manner above stated, ar manner the desire of the academy. In this it may be ultimately attended with the happiest they are stimulated and encouraged by the ex- effects. They look not so much to their own gratification in the pursuit of favourite objects as to the bencht of the community at large. Of late the geological science has made an as tonishing progress—leaving, however, several links in the immense chain of facts and observation of the state a spirit of profitable enquiry—and tions yet to be supplied. These facts and obser-vations must evidently be derived from various now partly inefficient, because divided. If, accorsources. The academy presents a focus where ding to the remark of the celebrated Bacon, that attention which it richly deserves; for the the rays of Geological light now beaming here knowledge is power, it is chiefly when confederated for useful ends.

Confidently relying on the intelligence, good will, and aid of their fellow-citizens, the members of the academy will receive, with pleasure, such contributions in minerals, plants, bones, and other objects of natural history as may be forwarded to them through their Secretary, Dr. Macaulay, or the Editor of the American Farmer.

In our next number we shall present our reatrans History, and the other of General Litera- in general, are comparatively but little known.

Their rich and diversified productions may be By the class of Science, much has already been said still to present a new field of research and gentlemen may avail themselves of the opportunity of contributing by their personal services as Let it be distinctly understood that the objects members, or by donations of books, or other ob-

Recipes.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Method to cause Indian Corn to come up spec-

opens before them. Engaged, like other citizens, contemplate nature with the poet's or the paint- To make good Vinegar :- Take ten gallons of n busy and multifarious occupations, their labours er's eye-they aim at being practical naturalists. apple juice, new from the press, and suffer it to for the advancement of natural knowledge, must Chemical analysis will make them better ac-ferment fully, which may be in about two weeks. necessarily be limited to the productions and quainted with the composition and properties of -[It is supposed that a shorter time in warm phenomena, which the immediate vicinity of Bal. the various soils in the State of Maryland. Their weather will do.] Then add eight gallons of like timore may present. Hence, in their anxiety to task will principally be to ascertain and point out juice, new, for producing a second fermentation: enlarge their cabinet, they earnestly request the aid of their countrymen in collecting, preserving, and forwarding to the academy any object calcust of the very slight chances of disferentiation is material. Now stop the bung: covering gold or silver, but is it unreasonable to hole with an empty bottle, with the neck down-STATE. They likewise request the communical expect that in this state there are yet unknown wards, and expose it to the sun for some time .tion of any interesting facts connected with Geolo and of no advantage either to their owners or to When the vinegar is come, draw off one-half into gy, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology; for natural as the community at large, rich ores of iron, copper a vinegar cask, and set it in a cool place, above well as political history is essentially composed of facts, with this difference, that the facts of the tormer possess a permanent, and those of the latter, only an evanescent interest.

When the vinegar cask, and stolling that the facts of the plants—beds of fertilizing earths, marl, &c. &c. in the same way. Thus one cask is to make in—springs impregnated with mineral substances, the other to use from. When making the vinegar latter to their to where of the plants—beds of the plants—beds of fertilizing earths, marl, &c. &c. the other to use from. When making the vinegar latter to their to the rest of the plants—beds of fertilizing earths, marl, &c. &c. the other to use from.

To cure the Yellow-Water in Cattle, (Horses.) -Take antimony, refined saltpetre, (that is clear and good,) flour of sulphur, cream of tartar, two ounces each, or the like proportion for a larger quantity. Give the horse, &c. as much as will lay on the point of a new case knife-(say on a ninepenny piece, or a pistareen)—three times a day, rations of men have been swept away by the hand of time; stupendous fabrics, once the proud rejects of the class of literature, the bare mention. The horse must not be used at all until some time after he is well. Mix the flour of sulphur and

A Cure for the Cancer .- We are informed that a son of Mr. Carter Harrison, of Prince-George's county, has been cured of a cancer by the appli-cation of the dock root. The dock used, in this the men were very destitute of clothing. case, we understand was the narrow leaf dock .-The root was boiled. The cancer bathed with paragraph in the newspapers, but as your jourthe decoction—(it is presumed it should be strong) lication, as a circumstance literally true, and to founded assertions.* be depended on.

To bake a Loggerhead Turtle .- Cut its throat and hang it up by its hind legs to drain; when as it is gentle.]—Edit. you think it has bled all it will, cut it up, take all the meat out of the shell and wash it in many waters till perfectly cleansed; then cut it into small pieces, put it into a pot with three pints of water, let it stew slowly till perfectly soft; then take it off the fire, and season it with pepper, salt, a small teaspoonful of mace, beaten fine, the same of cloves, a tablespoonful of anchovy liquor, or of catchup, three of Madeira wine, chop onions, parsley, thyme, sweet marjoram, winter savoury, sweet basil-(the quantity must be at the discretion of the cook or taster)—stew it among your turtle, and stir it well up, put it into your baking dish and bake it. It is a great fault to bake it livered from Taylor's Landing Warehouse, dutoo dry. Put paste around your dish, garnish with force meat balls, hen's eggs, boiled hard, or twenty-four. fried bacon.

The soup exactly the same, only instead of three pints of water, two gallons—and serve it up in a tureen. Instead of baking it in your oven, it requires so much stewing, that I generally prepare it one day to eat the next.

Brain-Staggers-A disease common to domestic animals, and to calves amongst the rest .- They are supposed, in the case of calves, to be caused, sometimes, by eating the blossoms of whortleberry bushes. In all cases brain-staggers, may, we this office. are told, be cured by splitting the skin of the forehead over the brain, and separating it from the bone sufficiently to introduce under it a small quantity of fine salt. As soon as the salt dissolves the animal is relieved.

To save Red Clover seed .- One method is to take a common grain cradle, place the lowest finger as near the scythe as you can; then fasten a piece of linen or other cloth on the backs of the lowest two fingers, stretching from one to the other. The man then cuts a swarth, taking off only the heads, with as little of the straw as possible, and lays it as he would wheat, in a straight

Cayenne Pepper-may be dried in a common dutch oven, and then ground in a common spice or pepper mill.

There is no truth in the statement, and I am antimony together; then add the saltpetre and confident that no authority from General Greene be, and he is hereby directed to furnish forthwith cream of tartar.—Proved. men on that occasion were not much in want of that the scale may be finally acted upon at the

clothing.

The action at the Eutaws was on the 8th September, 1781. In the summer and autumn of 1782 premiums will be acted upon by the Trustees,

I did not think it necessary to contradict the nal is more likely to descend to posterity, I think —and the pulp applied to it.—(Petersburg Inthat its reputation requires that you ought to be the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death telligencer.)—The same paper repeats this pubcareful not to copy from newspapers such unof General Harper; and that the Corresponding I am your ob't. serv't. JOHN E. HOWARD.

[* This reproof we acknowledge to be as just

RARE PRODUCTION.

Fat Pigs .- Three pigs, raised by Mr. Absolom Wroe, living on 7th street, in this city, (Washington) aged between 11 and 13 months old, were killed on Thursday, and the nett weight of them was found to be as follows:—No. 1, 327 lbs; No. 2, 368½ lbs; No. 3, 419 lbs. These pigs were exactly the same breed as that which obtained the premium at the Maryland Agricultural exhibition a few weeks ago.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and de-

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total
Number in- spected.	44	1.5		44
Number de- livered.	57			57

DAVID STEWART, Inspector. TREASURY OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1825.

True Copy from the original report on file in

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1825.

that the premiums for horses were not judiciously " will take five hundred dollars for the two, to be awarded at the last Cattle Show. That may, or "delivered in the District of Columbia, if sold it may not be; but does he not see that no deci- "within six weeks: which sum will not more sion can ever please every one? If there were "than re-imburse me all that they have cost me." between the objects exhibited, no room for difference of opinion, there would be no use in ap-pointing judges. With all respect for the moback again, laying up on the first row. By this method much time is saved in raking, and most of the clover is left on the ground, to be turned in, or, if you please, pastured.

Sheep, do not degenerate in Tennessee, immense number killed by dogs: Wool, price of, at present, and proceeding, or awards of the judges. We have been obliged to these gentlemen's services, and their appointment shews the confidence of the Society in the services.

Information is wanted-as to the general principles of the construction and the cost of of a farm without foreign aid or materials except plasteran oil mill-for making linseed oil from flaxseed.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary

except it be reduced to writing before the next

meeting of the Board.

On motion, Resolved, That James C. Gittings Esq. be elected a member of this Board, to fill Secretary notify him forthwith of his appointment.

John B. Morris, Esq. was then elected a mem-ber of the Board of Trustees, in lieu of H. Car-

roll, Esq, who declined acting.
In was then resolved to hold the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, at the Society's room, on Tuesday, the first day of February, for the special purpose of finally agreeing upon the Scheme of Premiums, and the time of holding the next exhibition.

The Board then adjourned to hold their next regular meeting of the Board on Wednesday, the 16th of February, at the town residence of R. Caton, Esq.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Tr In the prices of country produce there is no material change since our last report.

Jack and Jennet,

VERY LARGE AND OF BEST BREED, FOR SALE.

In our account of the late Cattle Show, we spoke of a very superior Jack and Jennet brought to America from the Mediterranean last summer by Commodore JACOB JONES, for his own use .-The Commodore has been called, with satisfaction to the country and much advantage to the Navy, to a seat in the Navy Board, and therefore wishes to dispose of these valuable animals. In reply to a letter addressed to him, at the instance of a correspondent, whose name we have forgotten, he says, as to the breed and the price of these animals:—" The Jack is 13 hands and 3-4 inch, "and is six years old, or will be so some time in "the spring; and although not yet done growing, " is larger than the best that were showed to me "at Malta, and for which they asked \$500 at that "Island. My Jack and Jennet are from the Is-"land of Majorca, where they are said to be the To correspondents .- A subscriber thinks "best of Spain, except those of La Mancha. I

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

ment shews the confidence of the Society in their judgment.

yation of peach trees, remarks founded on experience and justified by reason. On the use of plaster and the culture of grasses, why so many failures with grass crops. An experience and the culture of grasses, why so many failures with grass crops. ample of extraordinary improvement in the productivent Extract to the Editor, on the tide trunk, and on ploughing lee houses, how best made; who can tell how to killa per lential weed called Daisy or Bull's Eye?—Constitution At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held at the residence of Jas. Carroll, Jr. on Wednesday, the 19th January, 1825, D. Williamson, Jr., Esq., on the part of the committee appointed for that purpose, newspapers, an article that "General Greene stated, that at the battle of Eutaw springs, hundreds of my men were as naked as they were born," with an observation that the brave men were galled with their cartouch boxes, &c.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held at the residence of Jas. Carroll, Jr. on Wednesday, the 19th January, 1825, D. Williamson, Jr., Esq., on the part of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a Scheme of Premiums for distribution of the best of dense and being amended was referred to the next regular meeting of the Board, under the following resolution:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the promotion of Internal Interval tary

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AGRICULTURE.

REPLIES to various practical questions on Agriculture, lately propounded in the American

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Frederick County, Va. Jan. 19th, 1825.

Sir,-If you think the following answers to but this is seldom done for want of time. some of the queries contained in the American before the public.

move the stock to another field, so as to give the be afraid to try on a large scale. grass time to grow a little before the rainy season comes on in May. I can assure you that this tle. I turned them on a field about the first of early grazing would destroy that noxious weed; now leave the rest for another time, or for a more accordingly I did so the next year, and I have able pen.

A VIRGINIAN. not been troubled with it since.

As to dock, briers, &c. &c. I know no way to get clear of them, except to cut them off with hoes as fast as they appear above ground, particu-

larly in the month of August. Secondly, Are permanent pastures, or the pasturing of arable land most beneficial, &c.? The answer to this question I should suppose, depends entirely upon the relative fitness of the land for grass and grain, and on its distance from market. Clover and timothy, or orchard grass, or all three together, I think are the best for pastures; for after the clover is gone the others afford excellent grazing after severe frosts, and indeed through

the winter. Thirdly, Has it been ascertained whether corn, and if any, what kinds can be advantageously cut down with the blades and tops on; and if it can, how is the process to be conducted so as to prevent injury by the shrinking of the corn, the fall-

ing of the shocks, &c ?
The kind of corn that I cultivate is white, not very flinty, and ripens usually about the middle of Sept. I believe the yellow corn ripens earlier, but it is not so good for bread-and not convenient one-half of the shocks and blades have become the ode and address for publication. yellow and dry. When this is the case there is no danger of the corn being damaged, provided the shocks be well put up and not made too large; they should contain eight or ten bushels of ears. B. Page in the chair. My plan is to plant in the old way in squares of four feet, two stalks in the hill; when the corn is

apart one way and ten the other; in this order upon R. K. Meade, Seth Mason, and Martin the shocks will yield four or five bushels of shelled Cartmell were appointed. corn. The corn that is first cut and put up should At 11 the society proceeded to the ploughing stand about a week to dry, and then the other match. A lot belonging to Mr. Robert Gray, half may be cut and put up around the shocks—east of the presbyterian church, had been sethe straighter the corn is set up the better, the lected by the committee, and six ploughs entered shocks will stand the wind and weather; the tops for competition. should be tied with bands of straw or corn stalks;

Fourthly, What is the best mode of saving siness, the vice president in the chair. Farmer of the 7th instant, worthy of insertion in clover seed, and curing clover hay? The practice your paper, and likely to be satisfactory to your with us is, to sew a piece of coarse linen on the correspondent, I request that you will do so. I two first fingers of a cradle, from the heel of the was read, and ordered to be published. have so much to learn, however, and can impart scythe to within four or five inches of the points to others so little knowledge of husbandry, that I of the fingers—with this the cradler cuts off the mously adopted—a similar one having passed at can with difficulty prevail on myself to venture heads of the clover and throws them into small the spring meeting, but inadvertently omitted in heads of the clover and throws them into shad heaps—he is followed by a boy who puts two or the list of premiums.

Resolved, That a premium of \$10 be awarded Your correspondent asks, first, What is the more of the heaps into one, where they remain a best mode of extirpating St. John's wort, dock, and running briers, or dewberries, and sassafras stacks until winter, when the seed is got out.—

Sprouts? The cheapest and most effectual mode Clover for hay should be cut when nearly one last 12 months. of killing St. John's wort that I have ever heard half the blossoms are dead, or of a dark brown of killing St. John's wort that I have ever heard half the blossoms are dead, or of a dark brown of, or seen tried, is to pasture it very early in the colour—left in the swarth till dry, then put up in spring, say from the first of March, when vegetation begins, till the first of May, and then re-up their clover green, and salt it, but this I should The reports handed in were: up their clover green, and salt it, but this I should

As to the application of manures, consisting of corn stalks, straw, &c. I think the best time to plan has succeeded very well with me. About haul it out is in the winter, to spread it on thick seven or eight years ago, being scarce of winter and plough early and deep, say seven or eight in--the grass and weeds are buried so deep that ed. Adjourned to 4 P. M. March, which was then, and had been for seve- they cannot interfere with the crop. The usual ral years, almost completely covered by St. John's quantity of wheat sown on an acre of land here, wort. About the first of May I took off the stock, and turned them on again a few weeks afterwards. I think one bushel the right quantity, matches asked for Observing in the course of the summer that the and this is most generally sown in this neighbour- their report to-morrow. St. John's wort appeared to be much thinner, and hood. When I sat down I intended to answer, as a great deal later in blossoming, than in previous well as I could, all the questions of your corres-years, I was induced to believe that a repetition of pondent, but I find my sheet is filled, and I must for the best agricultural ode that shall hereafter

< DOC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE VALLEY.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, held in Winchester, the 16th day of matches made the November, 1824: present, Wm. M. Barton, to be published. Vice President, and a quorum of the members.

The Vice President proceeded to call over the different committees, and cards, designating the members of each, were distributed among them.

The Society then repaired to the presbyterian church, where the exercises were conducted in the following manner:-1st. Dr. Watt's version of the 65th psalm; 2d. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hill; 3d. Stanzas for and accommodated to the occasion, by the same reverend gentleman; 4th.

Address by the vice president.
At 2 P. M. the different committees separately entered upon the discharge of their duties.

At 4 the society again met in the court-house, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Rev. Dr. Hill, and to Wm. M. to have different sorts, I plant but one kind — Barton, vice-president, for the part they took in The proper time to begin to cut down corn with the exercises in the church this day, and that the blades and tops on, is when about one-third or they be severally requested to furnish copies of

Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Met at 10 A. M. pursuant to adjournment, Wm.

The following resolution was adopted :-Resolved. That a committee of three members as his former has been honourable and glorious.

ripe I cut down ten rows and leave ten standing, be appointed to examine the letters written to The following resolution was offered by Daxid taking care to put it up as it is cut, and to have the vice president, in respect to the purchase of W. Barton, and unanimously adopted.

the snocks ranging both ways, and twenty rows the New-York wheat, and report this day; where-

At 2 P. M. returned to the court-house, and proceeded to the transaction of the ordinary bu-

The trustees then proceeded to the receiving

On horned cattle and sheep;

On horses and hogs;

On crops;

On manufactures;

On implements and inventions; food for my stock, which consisted chiefly of cat- ches. This is the best chance for a crop of corn all of which were severally ordered to be publish-

Met pursuant to adjournment-the vice presi-

The committee on ploughs and ploughing matches asked for and obtained leave to hand in

On motion of A. H. Powell,

Resolved, That a premium of \$10 be given

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clk.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

Met pursuant to adjournment-the vice president in the chair.

The committee on ploughs and ploughing matches made their report, which was ordered

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by William B. Page, and unanimously adopted.

The members of the Agricultural Society of the Valley have convened at Winchester at their annual fair, to witness the improvements and promote the interests of agriculture. They view with delight the various blessings with which peace and plenty have crowned the year. Whilst their hearts are raised in gratitude to the author of every good and perfect gift, they feel them-selves proportionably indebted to those men by whose aid they have attained liberty, without which life would lose its blessing and its charm. The arrival of Gen. La Fayette in this country, has afforded them an opportunity of discharging a small portion of this vast and countless debt. They believe that they represent the feeling, and speak the wish of their agricultural brethren in offering to him the following tribute of respect:— Resolved, That General La Fayette be elected

an honorary member of this society.

Resolved, That the members of this society

will approve any exertions which may be made by their representatives in the general and state governments, for bestowing on him such a support as will render his future life as comfortable

Resolved, That in future the reports of the tates. "The seed is not good, it is more than Then they are to be taken to a chamber or garret different committees on the subjects entrusted to a year old." After a little time many of his plants there to remain till it freezes. By no means carry not subject to the revision of the society, unless established rule.

The following resolution was offered by A. S.

Tidball, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in all cases hereafter in which crops for a premium, the party applying shall accompany his statement with an affidavit or affir mation that the statement in every respect contains the truth to the best of his knowledge and belief; that he shall also have the certificate in writing, of one other disinterested person that he really believes, from the crop which he has seen, that the statement made by the applicant contains the truth, and that the committee shall not be at liberty to award a premium to any applicant, unless he be particular in describing his mode of cultivation.

The following resolutions were also offered by A. S. Tidball, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be presented to the vice president for the inde-pendence and impartiality with which he has presided at their different sittings, and that he be requested to accept of a silver cup, as a fur ther token of the estimation in which he is held by the members.

a silver cup be presented to the secretary for the faithful and active discharge of his arduous duties.

The society then adjourned sine die.

The following gentlemen were received as honorary members during the fair :

> JOHN M M'CARTY, of Loudoun. JOSEPH SI EER, of do. DANIEL JANNEY, of do. HUMPHREY B. POWELL, of do. LLOYD R. NOLAND, of do.

And the following gentlemen as members:

Thomas Jones, Josiah Massie, Thomas A. Tidball, Robert Gray, Joseph Arthur,

Jacob Hoffman, of Bky. Stephen M'Cormick. Thomas Cather, Henry Beatty, Alfred H. Parkins.

D0< FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE CULTURE OF ONIONS.

I believe that every plant has its corresponding principles in the earth and atmosphere. Were not this absolutely the case, how is it that they come to a state of perfection, each after its kind, throughout the vast variety that vegetate upon the earth? Upon the supposition that every genus are so dangerous as the wire worm, for it destroys of plants is nourished by one common principle the root and the plant perishes.

In the elements, why do they require so many

By weeding them in season two different kinds of soil and situation? Those principles, applied to one plant, have a salutary ef-fect,—to another, quite the reverse, and all this come up with the weeds. Care should be taken while from mere vegetable matter. There are not to hill then at all, rather take away the earth difference in the two experiments, we understand some peculiar plants that will not flourish, be the from the roots, as the nearer they grow to the soil ever so rich, until it becomes naturalized to surface, the fairer onions they will be. If any are their growth,-and among these the onion is remarkable.

Many good people are led to imagine that this too luxurious growth. vegetable is hard to please with a soil. They select a very nice spot of ground, and spare no pains growth, it receives no support from its top, (rein properly arranging it for the reception of the sembling corn in this particular) but rather sup-seed. "But when shall it be sown?" Some elderly people say "in the old of the moon, that the onion ripens will dry away leaving a small they may bottom well." This item is by no stem. means neglected, and the man confidently expects a reward for his punctilious exactness.— earth the onion is ripe, and ought to be pulled.— the large number of them, we took the occasion But, perhaps, not one seed in a hundred ever vege. Let them lie to the sun until the outer skin starts. to remark that with a view to weight of pork,

them by the society, be final and conclusive, and disappear without any assignable cause, and per them immediately into a cellar as the dampness haps some innocent little insect has its eyes put it appears that they have obviously violated some out with ashes, &c. What few are left standing receive all possible attention. But observe them, and you will find that not one stands upon the surface; on the contrary the stalk runs down to the depth of two or three inches of an equal bigness applications shall be made to the committee on to the fibrous roots, and this is all the perfection it for this sole purpose. Save your best onions, they arrive at in most instances. How natural and have not much regard to color, for if you the conclusion that this land never can be made to produce onions! The cultivator is determined follow that they will all be so, if you save all of not to be deceived by it again.

Now it is apparent that the want of success in the above process was not owing to a lack of vegetable substance, although it would have been an indispensable ally to those subtile secretions ripe. which were not as yet concentrated. These are gradually located by its own influence, verging to curious if they will account for the phenomenon greater and greater degrees of maturity. And which I have mentioned above, viz. that the seed for myself I am persuaded that all plants, provided they have their vital support, the longer they are cultivated in one place, the better they are; but more observably so in the one under consideration.

Some years ago I saw a piece of moist land, consisting of a rich black loam plentifully manured and sown down with onions, and the result precisely the same as that mentioned. The man, however, still persevered, and another year pro-ly. But the manuring is yearly repeated; and Resolved. That the thanks of this society, and duced him, perhaps, one onion to twenty scullions. A third year, and nearly one half were tolerably handsome, but rather large top. He can now (after a lapse of eight or nine years) rear fair onions with as much ease as potatoes.

The best time to sow the seed, like all others, is when the earth has received a goodly degree of warmth. The ground should be made as level as it possibly can be, and cleared of all incumbrances. There is little danger of making it too hard, as a pressure of the earth will have a ten dency to prevent the onion taking too much root downwards. I have no objection to sowing in hills or drills-they will grow well either way. After the seed is sown and covered to the depth of an iach, take a piece of board two feet long, fasten it to the shoe of the foot, and stamp the hills or drills perfectly level; this will press the moist earth upon the seed and cause it to vegetate surer and quicker.

After the seed is up (which is generally in a fortnight) nothing is to be done till the weeds make their appearance, unless the flies make depredations, in which case, ashes are to be sprinkled on sparingly, for in this tender state of the plant, too much alkali would prove a destroyer. Of late I find that the black ant is a foe, for it cuts the top off close to the surface. But neither

By weeding them in season two points are gain-The first is the saving of half the labour; inclined to run deep in the earth, they should be dug round, and their tops bent down to prevent a

When the onion has arrived at considerable

there to remain till it freezes. By no means carry will cause them to vegetate and the onion will soon become soft and spongy. I have kept them very well all winter in a garret, but they were not permitted to freeze and thaw alternately.

The method of rearing the seed is the following :- Select a sufficient spot in your bed and keep wish to rear, say the yellow, it will not certainly that description. Mark your bed into squares of one foot and set your onions to the depth of six or eight inches. This will prevent their long slender stalks from falling down before the seed is A CULTIVATOR.

P. S. I shall be much obliged to some of the of a yellow may produce a red onion.

Remarks by the Editor .- Onions are not an exhausting crop, but improve the land on which they are sown for several years in succession .-Dr. Deane observed, "I have many years cultivated onions on the same spot; and have never found the land at all impoverished by them. Bu: on the contrary, my crops are better than formermust not be laid far below the surface.'

NEW THRESHING MILL.

Claremont, (Vt.) Sept. 5.

On Friday last, a number of gentlemen of this town and Windsor, Vt. witnessed the operation of a threshing mill, invented by Messrs. Tylers and Andrews of this town; and the result of several experiments satisfied all present, that it would thresh and clean 15 bushels of wheat in an hour. The labour of threshing and cleaning is performed in the most perfect manner-not a kernel of wheat could be found in the heads, after passing through the mill. Every particle of dust and chaff is separated from the grain and blown away, and the straw is cut into pieces about 4 inches in length. This mill has been used with equal success, in threshing clover seed, rice, and coffee. The machine is kept in motion by two horses, and requires a driver and four men to tend it. Messrs. Tylers have been engaged for three or four years past, in perfecting their design; and while we congratulate them on their success, we hope their ingenuity and perseverance will be liberally rewarded, for having made so valuable an acquisition to the useful inventions of our country.

Since the above was in type we have learnt that Messrs Tylers and Andrews made another trial of their threshing mill, on Monday last; when they threshed and cleaned 4 bushels of wheat in 9 minutes; which is at the rate of 26 bushels and 2-3ds in an hour. The cause of this arose from a difference in the horses; one of those employed in the first instance being a bad one. Water or steam power may be applied with in-

creased advantage.

HAYFIELDS' PEN OF SWINE-compared with some in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

[When, in a late number of the Farmer, we gave credit to Hayfields, the "Premium Farm," for the great net weight of its swine pen, com-When the fibrous roots no longer adhere to the pared with Maryland hogs, and considering, too, 25.

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R.

correspondent.]-Ed. Am. Far.

"Having seen an account in the Farmer of the Maryland, I take the liberty of sending an account County, Pennsylvania:-

months and 26 days:-

3,401 lbs. Whole weight, Heaviest hog weighed, Average weight of the 7, 530 lbs. 456 lbs.

The particular weight of the other six not recollected.

Lot No. 2, Joseph Walter's, five hogs, aged ten months and two days:-

	1160	1100100	16786	 uuyo	
First,					351 lbs.
Second,					330
Third,					325
Fourth,					324
Fifth,					307
					1637 lbs.

Average 327 2-5 lbs.

Lot No. 3, Ioshua Taylor, Esq. four hogs, aged nine months and two days:-

166166	10	1016	6110	24/	 P 4	00	20.04	90				
First, .										360 lb	S.	
Second,										324		
Third, .										320		
Fourth,	•									297		
									-	-		
									1	1301 lb	s.	

Average 3251 lbs."

A MASSACHUSETTS-ESSEX COUNTY PEN-slaughtered 4th Jan, 1825.

5, VIZ .—	
552	410
466	584
404	428
594	419
424	446
444	540
	5711 lbs.

5711 lbs. at 7 cents, Lard tried from round, about 1073 lbs. at 9 cents, Scraps and fat from entrails

12 hogs averaging 475 14-16, \$413 463 amounting to

bartered for 1 bbl. soap, say

Agricultural Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Editor-ON THE HILL SIDE AND HORIZONTAL PLOUGHING IN ALBE-MARLE, VIRGINIA.

Jonesboro', April 14th, 1824.

on you for my fifth volume of the Farmer—he will also pay you my subscription for the present year, or sixth volume, which I wish retained and bound also. I have requested Mr. Ross to protouch the present of the present of the present of the present year, or sixth volume, which I wish retained and the present of the p

months old, had beed carried and fed with corn are generally so broken as to render horizontal through one entire winter; fattened the next and ploughing indispensable to their preservation from washing. I am informed that in Albemarle, Virginia, an average weight of two hundred and the hill side plough and the level are twenty-four and three fourths. We now give the dispensed with, and that horizontal ploughing inches the plough in this is by no means the optimum.—

We would prefer eight over the country, and better work, and we do it with more ease months old, had beed carried and fed with corn are generally so broken as to render horizontal both to the team and the ploughman. Our main object in this first operation, is to break the land deep, particularly for corn. The average maximum depth of our ploughing inches but this is by no means the optimum.—

We would prefer eight over ninches if our ploughes weight of some lots just received from a valued is there performed by the eye with the bar-share. If any improvement, either in the implements or in the manner of performing this kind of ploughweight of several lots of hogs, raised and fed in lighted in the Earner of the first ploughing.* lished in the Farmer, you would serve a large of three small lots, raised and fed by three farmers portion of country by communicating it hereafin the neighbourhood of Kennit Square, Chester ter. Minute instructions as to the use of lime as a manure; the state in which it should be appli- but the rows for corn are laid off as nearly on a ed; the quantity to the acre; the mode of spread-Lot No. 1, James Crossin's, seven hogs, aged 17 ing; the season when; the crops which should follow, &c. would be very acceptable to many of your subscribers in the west. I will thank you low. In this way if an error occurs by the irre-

In haste, your's respectfully, THOS. EMMERSON.

Albemarle, Va. Jan. 12th, 1825.

ed appearance of our hilly country; and for the hastily. preservation of our soil, as well as for the greatest product in any crop that requires summer cul-ture we consider it a sine qua non. The reasons

P. MINOR. are obvious; to our red and thirsty soil, during the time of vegetable growth, water is absolutely manure; to retain the water then should be our first care, and in retaining the water we also retain the soil. This can only be done by deep here mentioned, was so different and so irreconcisions. ploughing in the first instance, and horizontal lable with the practices of Mr. Stimson, an accultivation afterwards.

Twelve hogs averaging (two old sows and a stag hog included,) twenty months old, the weight as follows, viz:

| Stag hog included,) twenty months old, the weight as follows, viz:
| Stag hog included,) twenty months old, the weight as follows, viz:
| Stag hog included,) twenty months old, the weight as follows, viz:
| Stag hog included,) twenty months old, the weight terially from the first model. The one most approved at present is made and vended by Mr. Ry| Indications I in the difference with the first model. The one most approved at present is made and vended by Mr. Ry| Indications I in the difference with the first model. The one most approved at present is made and vended by Mr. Ry| Indications I in the difference with the first model. The one most approved at present is made and vended by Mr. Ry| Indications I in the first model. The one most approved at present is made and vended by Mr. Ry| Indications I in the first model. The one most approved at present is made and vended by Mr. Ry| It is an axiom here, flough dechton proved at present is the food of plants. Try to reconcile our incongruities by a light in its structure, efficient in its performance, note of your own. and shifted and adjusted with ease at the end of a furrow. The cost is about ten dollars.

I have used one of these ploughs in certain situations, for many years, but I have serious doubts of their intrinsic utility. The time lost in shifting the plough at the end of each furrow is considerable, and this is encreased as the bouts are siderable, and this is encreased as the bouts are shorter, to say nothing of the awkwardness of the for strangers on Landing in the w. indies.

Gash on siderable, and this is encreased as the bouts are shorter, to say nothing of the awkwardness of the for strangers on Landing in the w. indies.

J. On landing, keep out of the heat of the sun; of the furrow, and the consequent increase of or, when out of doors, use an umbrella. For some ploughing in some manner round the hill; but to a remitting fever; to receive contagion from side only presents, and particularly if the distance is short, I think as good and as much work

II. As forts and garrisons in the West Indies, can be done with any common plough by running are on the low lands near the sea, they are geneback in the same furrow, leaning the plough in rally unhealthy. If you have a choice, take a such a way as to let the point scoop under the un-broken surface, and thereby turn the next time and well clothed with timber trees and succulent greatly more than the width of the share.

Dear Sir,-Mr. Ross has promised me to call we seek to plough around the hills, and as much fore breakfast; and-sea bathing is salutary; but

there was a manifest want of economy, both in the durability, and cost of the horizontal, or hill-side save time by avoiding short turns—we do more breed and the feed of the hogs. They were 18 plough. Our lands in this part of the country, and better work, and we do it with more ease We would prefer eight or ten inches if our ploughs and teams would admit, always predicating the success of our crop in direct proportion to the

> It is only after the land is deeply broken up that our attention is directed to the horizontal culture. The level is generally dispensed with, level as can be attained by the eye. Upon a hillside of much extent, I generally begin about midway with a guide furrow, filling up above and beto give Mr. Ross your aid in his enquiries respect-ing the hill-side plough. gular shape of the hill, it is not so serious, being divided between the top and bottom of the hillside. Our rows are generally from five to six feet apart, and the stalks are left to stand from one foot to two and a half feet apart, according to the strength of the land. Two and sometimes Dear Sir,-I take great pleasure in replying to three ploughings are given the crop after it is your enquiries concerning the use of the hill side planted, generally with the shovel-plough, (the plough, and the practice of horizontal cultivation simplest and best to kill grass) which working in this part of the country. To the latter we alternately to one side and the other, leaves a think ourselves certainly indebted for the improv. deep furrow in the middle to hold water that falls

> > I believe the foregoing embraces all your en-

count of whose success, both as to product and im-The hill-side plough, I believe, was invented, and first introduced here about 15 years ago, by Col. Randolph, the father of the horizontal system of cultivation. There are now many differto excite a general incredulty upon all agricultudated to excite a general incredulty upon all agricultudated. ent modifications of it in use, some of which ral publications .- Can it be that the summers in

Economy of Health.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DIRECTIONS

labour thereby to the driver. There are but few time, walk at leisure, and take no violent exercise situations on any farm where their use may be in the heat of the day. When a man is fatigued, thought necessary, that may not be overcome by sickness is at hand. In other words, he is liable even where this is impracticable, and one steep human subjects, or from miasmata, arising from

plants.

In breaking up our land either for corn or wheat, III. Riding is a healthy exercise, especially be-

clothes to put on; after stripping, let your skin be made to strengthen the parts subject to them. be well wiped with a dry towel; but by no means rub the body with rum, as by it the pores are restricted, and a fever may be the consequence .-The best cordial, in this case, is a warm basin of tremely hurtful. Many persons have lost their tea, coffee, chocolate, or broth, according to the time of the day. As you value your life, abstain having their windows so situated as to reflect

ternoon.

with a large towel, to kill such musquitoes as may still be there.

VII. Chigres are a species of flea that burrow into the feet and toes; at first they occasion an itching, and then a little red lumb, which becomes legs, which deprived him at once of all motion, painful. A negro is the best hand to pick them and seemed to affect him universally. Various

and in the West Indies, the frequent use of the length it occurred, that the spasms might prowarm bath, at a temperature of from 90° to 96° of ceed from wearing silk stockings, to which he Fahrenheit, as ascertained by a thermometer, had not been accustomed; and the weather at cannot be too strongly recommended.

RULES AND CUSTOMS,

Recommended from respectable authority.

have been given by several authors, sometimes abridged as maxims or aphorisms. There are ments as are difficult to digest. very few of them, however, calculated for active and shall then give an abstract of the system, by eyes, ruins the stomach, and is the source of infi-the observance of which the celebrated Plutarch nite mischief. reached an advanced age with unimpaired mental and personal faculties.

ought to abstain from liquids as much as possible; posture above half an hour at a time." for great drinkers are more generally corpulent than great eaters. Even water is nourishing, always to be communicated when the stomach is either from its own qualities, or as promoting di- empty. The tumultuous agitation of the brain, gestion, as appears from an interesting experi-renders the stomach powerless and paralytic,

well in cold water; mingled with a few drops of sleep.
spirit of lavender or Hungary water. This preassists in preventing deafness.

III. Two things ought to be particularly avoided —first, giving up the body entirely to idleness;— and second, eating again before the last meal is

IV. It is of the highest importance to pay particular attention to one's temperament, and constitutional weakness. If a person be sanguine or choleric, it gives a tendency to inflammation; or, stitutional weaknesses, every man, in a physical by additional clothing. sense, has his weak side; and diseases generally fix themselves in those parts which are by nature

or that of a friend. Then get a complete shift of ever such weaknesses exist, every exertion should fects result from drawing up both windows in a

V. The preservation of the eyes depends much upon a moderate use of light; and it is a fact confirmed by experience, that too much light is exsight by living in rooms with white walls, or by from warm toddy, punch, or negus, unless this last strongly the light of the sun. The light admitted into rooms, may be so proportioned by shut-V. There are a number of excellent fruits in ters, venetian blinds, or curtains, that it may be all the islands; take care they are fully ripe, and perfectly sufficient for use, but neither stronger eat little of them at a time, in the morning or af- nor weaker than is necessary. It may be proper to add, that being near-sighted, partly proceeds VI. Strangers are much tormented with mus- from the injudicious custom of confining children quitoes, but after some time pay no attention to during the first years of their lives, almost conthem. Be sure, at night, to draw down the mustantly within doors. They are thus rendered inquito net close all round, and brush it well inside capable of forming a focus properly for distant

objects.
VI. An unseasonable change of clothing is often pernicious. A gentleman was suddenly seized with violent, and almost intolerable spasms in his out; and a little snuff may be put into the cavity. conjectures were formed about the cause, and It may be proper to add, that both in the East, various remedies were given to no purpose. At that time was rather cold. On this conjecture, he took off the silk and put on a pair of worsted stockings; in consequence of which he recovered.

VII. It is an excellent rule, in regard to diet, may happen. that every man should eat and drink a proper A number of rules for the preservation of health quantity of what best agrees with his constitution, but never should eat or drink so immoderately as dispersed in large publications, and at other times to overload the stomach, or take such refresh-

VIII. Nothing can be either more ridiculous, life, or fit for those who live in society, as it to now or more pernicious, than the custom of eating and constituted. I shall select those which seem to drinking things very hot. It spoils the teeth, me best entitled to the attention of the reader, brings on the tooth-ache, disorders the head and

IX. A frequent change of posture appears to be favourable to health. One of Lord Bacon's I. Those who are apt to be fat and unwieldy, rules was, "never to keep the body in the same

X. Any unpleasant piece of intelligence ought ment.

II. Wearing a wig is an excellent practice for the old, the tender, and the studious. It tends to prevent head-aches, and a nervous weakness in the eyes, more especially when the head is shaved gree injurious. About two hours after breakfast, when improperly made, are in the highest degree injurious. About two hours after breakfast, which is the head with warm water and in the storage of the storage o daily. Washing the head with warm water and is, on that account, the best period; for, in addisoap, and scraping the skin with the back of a tion to the stomach being then empty, there is from the bustling world below. Here a family razor, clears off all scurf, and promotes perspira- time for the mind to recover its tone before bed party might enjoy their rye coffee and conversa-The head should afterwards be washed time, when the whole frame may be refreshed by

vents the head from catching cold, and greatly very best piece of advice he has given in a very able work he has published on health. In order to render people far less liable to taking cold, and habited a very high, flat roofed house, in a greatly to preserve their eyes at the same time, crowded, and then highly infected part of the he recommends them to adopt this rule, "that of town, and while the fever was prevailing with sitting a good deal during winter in a room with-out fire." But that rule ought to be carried far- family, and that a large one escaped the discount But that rule ought to be carried farther. One should never sleep or dress in a room in consequence, it is believed, of their occupythat has a fire in it, either in summer or winter, ing only the upper story of the house, never deunless in very damp weather: the smoke and dust if phlegmatic, he is likely to be affected with arising from fuel in a bed-room, are highly inju- for air and exercise. The deleterious gases chronic or nervous disorders. For regard to con-rious to health, and warmth can easily be obtained which produce yellow fever, and many other

strongly recommends more attention to ventilate but very moderate degrees of elevation. The weakened. In some persons, diseases attack the the rooms, more especially when they are full of famous Grotto del Cani, near Naples, so much

crowded coach, in a few hours of a journey .-What mischief then may not be expected, when numbers are shut up in small rooms, with an at. mosphere vitiated by their breath, and by the effects of fires and candles. The mode of admit-ting air, as practised at the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, which throws it to the roof, would be the best mode of preventing such mischief.

XIII. Mr. Steward likewise condemns the practice of going about all the morning, the men muffled up in spensers and great coats, and the women with furs and cloaks, whilst in the evening, they sit down to dinner imperfectly clothed, and the women half naked. Yet in that chilly state, they fill the stomach with food, having lost vital heat to digest it. Whether a life spent in the foul atmosphere of crowded rooms, or the system of chilly repletion (loading the stomach when the body is cold) does the most mischief, it is difficult

to determine.

XIV. Celsus has strongly recommended it to the healthy, to diversify their mode of life :- to be sometimes in the city, and sometimes in the country ;-sometimes at rest, but at other times to take frequent exercise; -sometimes to use the warm bath, and sometimes the cold;-to anoint sometimes, and at other times to neglect it :-- to avoid no kind of food that may be in common use; -sometimes to eat in company, and at other times to retire from it; -in short, by a varied life, to be always prepared for any circumstances that

XV. Celsus has likewise cautioned his readers. not to destroy, in the gay days of pleasure, by excesses of any kind, that vigour of constitution, which is the best support under infirmities; the loss of which, though unavoidable, yet by care and attention, may, for a time, be averted.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Domestic Economy.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON FLAT ROOFS. By Calvin Jones, of Wake Forest.

The object of this paper is, to state the advantages of flat roofs, and to propose a method for constructing them.

A house of three stories with a flat roof costs little more than a house of two stories with an angular roof, and an additional suite of rooms is obtained.

A flat roof may be made subservient to a thousand different uses, particularly in a town. It may serve as a promenade, as a calm retreat tion, and breathe a pure air uncontaminated by the dust and many compounded flavours of a less

elevated region.

When the yellow fever prevailed in Newburn about twenty-five years ago, Mr. Isaac Taylor infamily, and that a large one, escaped the disease, scending to the street, and going upon the roof The deleterious gases forms of disease, it is supposed, are of such gravi-XII. Mr. Steward, the celebrated traveller, ty, compared with atmospheric air, as to attain lungs; in others, the stomach; and so on. When-company. It is well known what pernicious ef- an object of wonder while chemical science was

Mr. Taylor's, so useful in many respects, was builder, with a caution, not to insert a post in the would have been proud in exhibiting; and the covered by a patent impenetrable stucco, that was roof, if it can be avoided. but an imperfect defence against the rain. Capt. Ott, a Russian gentleman of Norfolk, who com manded a company of horse artillery there du- inst. suggests the utility of growing the Nankin ly understood. ring the late war, had a flat roof to his house, cotton in some one of the states, so that Ameri-which was rendered for the most part impervious can Nankin may be manufactured for sale. It rers within the last year is truly astonishing; it reto water (after many fruitless experiments) by seems there are not many vessels expected from flects infinite credit on themselves as a body, and plastering the outside of the plank between the joists in the usual manner with lime, thereby have English Nankins," says the Palladium, able to compete in foreign markets with those of detaining in the seams the pitch with which the "and why not American?" The cultivation of any other country. There were many pieces of roof was payed over. Upon this roof the Cap-tain drilled squads of his company. Mr. Gil-es with the white by its farina, and discolours it. broad-cloth at the fair, from several factories, that the proudest monarch of Europe might be mour, a merchant of Petersburg, had a flat roof This might be avoided by cultivating it in one or proud to wear, saying nothing of their gentlemen, which his wife commended much for its convenimore states, exclusively of any other kind. ence in airing beds and drying linen, but it was defective in its most essential particular. The architect of the Monumental Church in Richmond, had a flat roof to his house, which completely subserved all its intended purposes. Common flooring plank, joined by straight edges, "To produce, to manufacture, to transport declining a quarter of an inch to the foot, cover from the place of production to the place of sale; this that succeeded completely.

last years of my residence in Raleigh, was con-sources of the riches of a nation." structed at different times by such additions as

readers of the American Farmer.

covered at once, the tar becomes so viscid as to impede the operation of papering that next follows. Thin fluid tar, I think better than half lows. Thin fluid tar, I think better than half make use of them, they must be near me, they made use of newspapers. I found on trial that it the others could not nourish."

Thus we perceive that agriculture, manufactures and advantage. These I lapped together, tures and commerce are dependent on each other tone at a time) in a single fold and dipped into a cer, that when one is injured the other must be kettle of warm tar. They were laid, overlaping each other about an inch, and spread and doctrine inculcated by some, that Europeans sily distinguished by the fever which attends it, and spread and countries to the course fever which attends it, and spread and countries to the course fever which attends it, and spread and countries to the course fever which attends it, and spread and course fever which attends it. pressed with both the hands. If a ridge of tar, ought to be our producers for every thing belonging the pain the animal suffers, standing with his as was frequently the case, collected in one spot, in growing to the second class, and for much of the first, it was pursued by hard pressure until it escaped and that America should depend for her resourant the margin. The tar gave such cohesion to the paper as to allow it to be strongly handled. That the opinions by which we have been led amining the bladder; and upon extensive the paper as to allow it to be strongly handled. That the opinions by which we have been led amining the bladders of such horses after death, ware of European origin will not be depleted. the paper as to allow it to be strongly handled without the danger of tearing. I gave the roof three coats of paper, and then sifted over it through a fine seive, a quantity of pure sand. In a few days it was as hard as stone, and no tar was emitted through the seems after the paper was applied, though both tar and water had percolated before. For nearly four years the roof was without defect. A crack then appeared in one place which was stopped by the application of tar,

and perhaps some confirmation of this opinion ly given. I found some nicety required in fitting vailed in our commercial cities; but Europeans In that cave, dogs, holding their heads near the the paper round some posts at the end of the have reckoned without their host; they have defloor, and respiring a ponderous carbonic acid roof, but the whole manuel of the business was ceived themselves, as the late fair in this city gas, are instantly deprived of sensation, while performed by a negro of moderate intelligence. amply proves. They have yet to learn the exmen, standing erect, and breathing a higher and Short boards were placed for the workman to tent of talent and enterprise that a nation of freeless contaminated atmosphere, are not affected.

I have examined several flat roofs, and have ed the paper. The plan of the parapet, which seen but two that were properly constructed a roof of this kind requires, is submitted to the many of the first rate European manufacturers

> An article in the Boston Palladium of the 10th the true principles of fabricating are very general-[We can give seed.] -Ed. Am. Far.

Political Economy.

From the Statesman.

ed with sheathing paper dipped in hot tar, (boiled that is to say, to cultivate and collect the raw to a consistence called half-stuff) overlapping in material with intelligence; to form them with the manner of shingles, and then sanded over, skill, and exchange them with judgment; or in trees. There are four kinds, viz. Strasburgh, formed the whole. I made a roof in imitation of other words, to perform the greatest quantity of Chio, Venice, and common turpentine. The two The house which I occupied for a few of the most advantageous manner, these are the great They are excellent diuretics and carminatives.

in its infancy, will afford an imperfect illustration, of which a thin coat ought to have been previous- wear. In the year 1819 the same opinion pre-

cloth, in quality, finish, and colour, proves that

The progress made by our wollen manufacturqualities to be seen at Messrs Platt & Faulkner's, Pearl-street, where an ample choice can be made, from olive browns, mixtures, blacks, &c. and all excellent of their kind. HOPSON. excellent of their kind.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Turpentine .- The resinous juices of certain useful labour, and dispose of the product in the last only are employed in veterinary medicine. Common turpentine is an ingredient in digestive Men who obtain from the earth and waters, by and detergent ointments, and by distillation afconvenience suggested or necessity required. the labours of hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, fords the essential oil, or as it is sometimes na-The last addition was parallel to, and correspond and cultivating all the raw material which we med, Spirit of Turpentine. Oil of turpentine is ing with a previous erection, and 10 feet distant make use of, only by their labour, are indebted a good remedy for the flatulent colic; the dose from it. This space was to be covered by a roof, to commerce for rendering the animals, minerals, and a flat one seemed the most eligible. Such an and a flat one seemed the most eligible. Such an and vegetables, useful to us.

After them come other workmen, the mechanone was accordingly extended immediately under the two eaves, having a declination to one end of concern the two to four ounces, mixed with gruel. In the dose of one concern the two to four ounces, mixed with gruel. In the dose of one concern the two to four ounces, mixed with gruel. In the dose of one concern the two eaves, having a declination to one end of concern the two eaves, having a declination to one end of concern the two eaves, having a declination to one end of concern the two eaves, having a declination to one end of concern the two eaves, having a declination to one end of concern the two eaves, having a declination to one end of concern the two eaves, h such large doses; but in small quantities it has a diuretic effect. In the horse it is the most certar paper and sand. Its cheapness, convenience, ing, an axe or a spade is worth more than the mediuretic effect. In the horse it is the most cerand complete subserviency to all the purposes of tal of which they are made; if flax be worth tain diuretic we are acquainted with. Oil of turits construction, has led me to suppose a brief more than the seed from which it has been properties, when rubbed upon the skin of animals, description of it might be useful to some of the duced, the linen into which it is converted, is causes considerable irritation and pain; when more valuable than the flax, and the cloth more used therefore as an embrocation it is generally Hot tar was first poured upon the boards of the than the fleece, the Leghorn bonnet more than mixed with some fixed oil, such as the oil of roof, and quickly and thinly spread over a super-the grass, flour more than the wheat, and bread ficies of 5 or 6 feet diameter. If more space is more than the flour.

melting and straining the common turpentine,

Urine, Suppression of .- The term Suppression stuff, or pitch, and the latter is particularly ob- require to be brought to me; and this is the busi- of Urine implies, that none or very little is secrejectionable as liable to crack. A hot day should ness of the merchants. They are also producers ted by the kidneys; and Retention of Urine be selected. The paper is now to be applied; I of utility, and this utility is so great that without means, that urine is secreted but cannot be evacumade use of newspapers. I found on trial that it the others could not flourish."

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Sporting Olio.



FROM THE ANNALS OF SPORTING.

OF THE DRUIDS.

"With hawkes and hounde he made him bowne, With horne and eke with bowe: To Drayton-Basset took his waye, With all his lordes arowe

ly large and spongy in some places, in others that the olden time was come back again; that more than a mile before it retrograded. As, at scirrhous, and broken into several rugged inter-stices, and so mangled that nothing of its original texture remained." Retention of urine is caused the painting, once more seem returned upon me. over 'the wide expanse of heather and down. texture remained." Retention of urine is caused the painting, once more seem returned upon me. over the wide expanse of heather and down, by inflammation or some other disease of the I have actually had a day's hawking almost amidst upon which, like a genius or a giant, stands dark neck of the bladder, or by the bladder itself hav- those masses of antiquity, which have hitherto and dismantled Stonehenge .- the wonder and the

as it will readily go; the end of it will then be with it from books, and none from observation; the devoted game again made a struggle and a felt a few inches under the fundament; upon this pardon me, therefore, ye initiated, if, from one flight for existence, when it was at once despatchurine discharged. Having accomplished this ob- withdrawing of the "hazard hawks," hoods, and larly tractable in obeying the cry of their keep-

management, we contrived to keep pace with sport, I suppose, will never be again as popular sports, or, rather, the principal manager in the and six in number; and, with their knowing exhibitions. head-gear, and fine top-not decorations as they sat "nid-nid-nodding," they really looked like half a dozen of very grave, potent, and interesting little creatures.

The scene of action was an extensive turnip-!

field, in which it was known partridges abounded. As soon as Col. Thornhill, (the proprietor of the hawks,) Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Hussey Vivian, and others, his companions, had arrived, and the spectators had been ranged outside the field, a hawk was taken from the perch, unhood. ed, and permitted to fly. It immediately towered, and hovered over the field, and, by and by, so that you might almost have fancied it an airy pointer, he seemed to beat backwards and forwards, quartering his ground, as it were, in evolutions similar to those used by the staunch quadruped. A partridge was, at length, put up; it was immediately pounced upon, and struck to the earth; but the blow was not fatal, it again rose, and fluttered, as if for protection from man, into the midst of the company. Even here it was followed by its eager enemy, and on its again attempting to rise in air, for life and liberty, was, "at one fell swoop," annihilated. This hawk was then taken from the prey, and another sent abroad on its flight of destruction. This was a young bird that had rarely been tried before, and, immediately it found itself at liberty, it darted, like a lightning-flash, and was quickly at a dis-Yes, my good friends, I have almost fancied tance from us; and I should think it fled for con coursed the airy quarry, the down was peo-Since the demise of the Duke of Queensbury, pled with horsemen, who, at their topmost speed,

I did not observe that the falcons were particuany wild flight, by a lure cast up into the air, We started-three of us,-but it is hardly fair and which was nothing more than a stuffed figure,

This was our day's hawking; and though the

King Edward would a hunting ride, Some pastime for to see,

motto, yet as mementos of curious and ancient pastimes, I should never regard getting a soaked supporting the hawks, which were perching, riding coat, and a soiled bever, as I then did, to hooded, upon a frame. They were young birds, enjoy again other such antiquated, but amusing enjoy again other such antiquated, but amusing A COURSER.

FOWLING-PIECE.

To the Editor of the Annals of Sporting. Sir,-Will you or one of your correspondents

en relieved for a time by diuretics; at length eruptions appear on different parts of the body, and when a total suppression takes place, from the structure of the kidneys being so destroyed that they can no longer secrete any urine, the animal soon dies. In such cases the bladder does not appear to sympathize with the kidneys, as in acute inflammation of those organs; for the horse is not constantly endeavouring to stale. Gibson relates a case of decayed kidneys in a miller's horse, caused by carrying heavy burthens. 'This horse,' he says 'was often subject to suppression of urine, and though he was always relieved by timely applications, yet these became more frequent as he grew old, till the last attack, when he continued three days before he died without staling or showing the least disposition to stale; during which time he never stood wide and straddling, but moved his hind legs and would cross them with great ease, till the next day, when A DAY'S HAWKING IN THE COUNTRY his legs and whole body swelled and broke out all over in moist watery blotches. After death the kidneys were examined; nothing remained of the right kidney but a small hard substance about the size of a pullet's egg, almost ossified, and of no regular shape. The left kidney was extremeing lost its power of contracting. When the baffled the genius and inquiries of the scholar and monument of the brown desert. The hawk in-bladder is distended with urine it may be easily felt, by introducing the hand within the rectum; probably for ages, continue to be known under was full of vivacious animation; for, as the falwhen this is found to be the case, it is evident the significant title of Stonehenge. that the kidneys perform their functions: the principal object then is to cause the accumulated Amesbury has been the congregating place of my endeavoured to keep pace below with the eager urine to be discharged; and, of course, to avoid Lord Rivers, and other noble and eminent courflight of the winged hunter; but the wing was every thing which may have a tendency to in-sers; and I, as a devoted patron of the "long swifter than the hoof, and ere we had encircled crease the secretion of urine. If there is any dogs," have embraced every occasion that was the mighty temple with our squadron, the partdegree of fever, bleeding is proper: a dose of permitted me to witness the abilities of their ridge had cowered beneath the stroke of its castor oil and a laxative clyster are to be given, swift-footed quadrupeds: but there was a novelty enemy. If relief is not afforded by these means, and it is in the commencement of this year's sporting cam. The remaining hawks were, one after another, clearly ascertained that the bladder is distended paign, and I regretted not the necessity of leav- and in the same way, afterwards loosed; and all, with urine, it is necessary to have recourse to an ing "Prim," "Tartar," "Scud," and the rest save one, killed their bird; but as the evolutions operation for drawing it off. In mares, it has be-behind, we en we were to be treated with a flight of all were governed by the same instinct, I need fore been observed, the wretha is short and large, of falcons, in lieu of a race for the first turn; not dilate upon each separate and surprising feat and it is easy to introduce a short tube or even the finger into the bladder, and by keeping open wild "hallo," were to list to the shaking of the ed to me very singular; thus, when a bird had its neck suffer the urine to flow out. In the horse trained wild-birds' bells. however, it is necessary to pass a long piece of smooth round whale bone up the urethra as far of sport, having gleaned but a slight acquaintance as if gloating upon his feast in anticipation, till end an incision is to be made, and through this lesson only, I am not so perfect in my history as ed hors de combat. opening a catheter may be introduced, and the criticism would require. Invite me to your next I did not observe ject, let the following ball be given, which will I will wager you that I turn out a tolerably apt er; but they were instantly brought back from probably remove the disease in the neck of the scholar, bladder, which caused the retention of urine. We st As weakness in the muscular coat of the bladder in me to disclose the secrets of our cavalry equip gaily coloured, and about the size of, and someis likely to follow, if it did not contribute to the
ments, for the stout gentleman upon the little
what resembling, a fine parrot, which the hawks production of the complaint, it will be highly horse, any more than the thin gentleman upon observing, would instantly dart at, and were thus necessary to guard against a return of the disease: the hig one, would not thank me, it may be, for easily retained. very little water should be allowed for some days, the muster roll. Let it suffice, that, with a little and every thing of a diuretic nature carefully avoided. An accumulation of urine is sometimes each other, -spite of a prologue of half an hour's as it was, when produced by riding a horse for a considerable gallop with Squire Blake's harriers,—and to artime, and urging him forward, without allowing rive at the scene of the new drama, which was him to stale; and this is more likely to happen, now about to ofen upon us, just as the lord of with "hawkes and hounde," as expressed in my should the groom have given him a urine ball, which is not an unfrequent occurrence. The piece, came on the ground, with his falconer, bladder by such treatment becomes unusually irritable, and contracts upon a smaller quantity of urine than it did in its healthy state, consequently he wants to stale the more frequently. The Ball :- Take of Camphor, two drams;

Powdered opium, half a dram; Nitre, one ounce;

Flour and syrup enough to form a ball.

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have the goodness to inform me, the proper way mated, and prices have also advanced 1 4 upon of cleaning the fowling piece, and whether it last week's rates, with every appearance of a still ought to be oiled when put away in the case, and, greater advance."

Another.—I ake six quarts of water, one quart of hop tea and one pint of molasses. Mix cold and bottle it.—By a lady of Franklin county. if so, what oil is best: by so doing you will oblige,
A constant subscriber,

16th September, 1824.

Always ready to contribute whatever in us lies towards the advancement of every species of the knowledge-box of N, by an extract, quite in per lb.—900 Pernams, 11 1-4d. to 11 1 2d.—200 point, from "The shooter's Companion," by Surats, 5 3-4d. to 6 5-8d.—150 Bowed, 8 3 8d. to way) which neither N, nor any other missile 10 1-2d. duty paid. sportsman should long remain without perusing.

Cleaning the Fowling-piece.

This operation, says Mr. Johnson, is so obvious and so well known, that it would appear time worse than idly spent to describe it. Neverthealways very clean. After returning from an excursion, though I may not have had a shot, and have only flashed the powder off prior to going have only flashed the powder off prior to going been steady. On Tuesday 350 bbls. of Carolina into the house, (a rule which I invariably observed been steady. On Tuesday 350 bbls. of Carolina into the house, (a rule which I dedicate my went at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. Holders are asking 35s. and if its use is daily alternated with that of coffees is added to not omitting the inside of the locks if rain should white. have overtaken me; an operation that takes up sary is, merely to look on while a gunsmith per- 35s. 3d. per cwt. forms the operation, twice or three times at

Of Oil and the best mode of clarifying it.

All vegetable oils possess a harder quality, and are more apt to become cloggy, than animal oils; and are, consequently, not so well calculated for the fowling-piece, the locks in particular. Neats-foot oil, and the oil from sheep's feet, gea week or ten days, when the residuum will sink to the bottom, leaving the oil remarkably pure, and admirably adapted for the purpose just mentioned. If it happens in the winter, when the sun is not sufficiently powerful, hang the bottle erwise the residuum cannot sink. Goose-grease, or the fat of fowls. in general, will answer the purpose fully as well, if clarified in the manner described. A nother.—A physician in Pennsylvan described. described .- A profusion of oil is not to be recommended-if the locks are rubbed with oily flannel or tow, it will be sufficient; the inside of the barrel should be wiped with oily flannel or tow, immediately after washing, while it is warm .- I rub the outside also, as well as the stock, and, indeed, every part of the fowling-piece.

Scraps from English Papers.

Extract from a letter dated "Liverpool, Dec. 2, 1824.

Another letter of the same date.

the whole of last week, the sales of which amount warm weather, and is now in common use in Ra- until completely saturated; when thoroughly seato only 8000 bags, this week it has been more ani- leigh.

London Price Current, Nov. 30.—U. S. Bank Shares, £24 17s. 6d. sellers—N. York 5 per cent. 101 1-2 a 103—Three per cents. 79 1 2, dividend from 1st October.

London Market, Nov. 30.

Cotton .- The market was steady last weeksport, we proceed at once to fill up the chasm in the sales consist of 100 Madras, at 6 1-4d, to 6 1 2d.

Coffee. The Coffee market was dull; no public sale to-day, and prices without alteration .-Berbice and Demerara have gone off at a further decline of 3s. to 4s. since last week. Jamaica pretty bottle. steady, but heavy of sale ;-St. Domingo, rather less I will take the liberty to say a few words on the subject. Those who wish to shoot with pleasure and precision, must keep the fowling-piece sure and precision, must keep the fowling-piece per cwt.—some very good ordinary. Brazil, also a large parcel sold this day at 58s. 6d., a few lots sold at 58s. per cwt.

attention, after having taken a little refreshment, for fine new-500 bags sold at the East India fee, or a very small quantity of coffee is added to is the fowling-piece, which I clean thoroughly, white for fine new-500 bags sold at the East India fee, or a very small quantity of coffee is added to

Hemp, Flax and Tallow .- Hemp is in steady but a few minutes, and to which nothing more is demand—St. Petersburgh clean at £38 per ton.—
requisite in addition to the screw-driver, than a spring cramp. There is no difficulty in the matering in the material in the same manner as coffee, make a spring cramp. There is no difficulty in the material in the material in the same manner as coffee, make a spring cramp. ter, and the only introductory lesson at all neces- dle rather firm-Sellers asked 35s. Buyers at

Oil .- We have little alteration to notice in the former currency. Market quiet.

Recipes.

milk, and in an hour after, an ounce of calomel. 2. An ounce of calomel. 3. A pint of tar. Each nerally contain a considerable quantity of feculent has been recommended as successful. Dr. Green, walnut tree bark, red oak bark, sassafras roots,

> of tar, three of train oil, boil together and stir in ning, adding to each dose a teaspoonful of copone pound of brimstone finely powdered; pour a peras. The horse should be stabled at night. little of this mixture along the spine from head This receipt is communicated by one of the to tail directly after shearing. It will preserve principal planters of Wake, who assures us that

frozen vegetables from a watering pot.

handful of sassafras roots, a pint of dried apples, a bilious remittant fever. a handful of burdock roots, a large loaf of corn add one pint and half of molasses while hot .-

Another.—Take six quarts of water, one quart

Another .- Boil half a bushel of shells of peas in three gallons of water till the shells have an insipid taste; pour the water which will be sweet into a clean keg, add half a pint of yeast and an ounce of ginger. You will soon have a fine, pungent, amber coloured beer. It should be well bottled when fermented.

Another .- Boil two ounces of hops for three Mr. Johnson, of Liverpool, a little book (by the 8 5-8d. all in bond, and 250 Egyptian, 10 1-4d, to of molasses and turn all into a cask boiling hot, add two spoonfuls of ginger and a gallon or two of cold water and a pint of yeast. The next day you will have fine beer. The cost of either of those kinds of beer is not more than two cents a

> same manner as coffee, and it makes a drink Rice .- Every description of this article has equally good to the taste and more wholesome. very cheap, and what is more, it is American.

To make Gin .- To 30 gallons of whiskey add 5 pounds of Juniper berries, one pound of bay salt, four ounces of quick-lime, one quart of strong ley, and four ounces of hops. The quantities may be varied according to the relative strength of the articles. An inferior kind of gin is made by distilling whiskey with a small quantity of spirits of turpentine.—Kraafi's Distiller.

Cure for Yellow Water in Horses .- Take of matter, which may be separated by the following simple process: drop a few small pieces of lead into the bottle, and hang it in the sun for from the neck proper. grasped in both hands, boil in four gallons of water to two, then add half a pint of soft soap, To cure the Rot in Sheep .- Take three quarts dose a quart of this decoction morning and eve-

> Another .- A physician in Pennsylvania (we To preserve Garden Vegetables from being in-jured by frost.—After a freezing night sprinkle disease in his own horse by drawing at two or by day break cold water plentifully all over the three times between two and three gallons of blood, and giving an ounce of calomel, and the same of jalap at once for a purge. Dr. Rush in-To make Beer .- Take 2 quarts of wheat bran, forms that the disease has been cured in the one pint of hops (or wild cherry tree bark or any neighbourhood of Richmond by early copious other pleasant bitter may be substituted) one bleeding and calomel. The disease is said to be

bread: simmer in six gallons of water for two or three hours then boil ten minutes. Strain and pound of drying oil, (oil in which litharge or sugar of lead has been boiled) two ounces yel-When cold pour into a barrel and add a pint of low wax, same of spirits of turpentine, half an "The demand for Cotton to day is very good, when cold pour into a barrel and add a pint of low wax, same or spirits of turpentine, half an and full prices are easily obtained."

When cold pour into a barrel and add a pint of low wax, same or spirits of turpentine, half an and full prices are easily obtained."

When cold pour into a barrel and add a pint of low wax, same or spirits of turpentine, half an and full prices are easily obtained." meal of barley malt can be added, the molasses together and apply warm to boots and shoes both may be used in less quantity or not at all. This upper and soal leather, and expose to dry in by "The demand for Cotton was limited during makes a very palatable and wholesome drink for the sun: then renew the application and so on soned, and not before to be worn. It will not only keep the feet dry, but make the leather more durable. Dr. Rush calls this Old Men's Blacking

Properties of perfect Cattle .- Head small and clean, neck thin, chest deep and bosom broad, ribs standing out full from the spine, back wide and level, the udder large, the legs short, and be-

NOVEL INVENTION.

mercial Advertiser says, Mr. Lewis, the engrapencil, which sharpens itself and is effectively ble until it is entirely used up. This pencil must pencil in taking notes and making memoranda.

PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER BY ORDER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Baltimore Co. Inspection Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on the 1st Monday in October, 1824; ending on the first Monday in January, 1825.

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in-				
Number de- livered.	- 1-	21		21

for J. Stevenson, Inspector, JOHN BERGER, Clk

TRASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1825. True Copy, from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Upper Marlborough Inspection to borrow a phleme to bleed him .- By-the-by it Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on may be worth while to describe the manner in 1st October, 1824, and ending on 3d January,

	Domestie growth.	Growth not of this state,	Re-in-	Total.
Number in- spected.	67			67
Number de- livered.	123			123

SCOTT & BARRY, Inspectors.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1825 True Copy from the original report on file in his office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1825.

THE VALUE TO FARMERS OF

THE VETERINARY SCIENCE.

low the knee straight and bony, the hide mellow. this science, and the valuable results that would one to make himself familiar with the rudiments Short legged round Sheep are best, are easiest ensue to the agricultural community by the dif-of comparative anatomy and the veterinary scithis science, and the valuable results that would one to make himself familiar with the rudiments kept, and being fatter, have of course finer and more wool. fusion of a knowledge of veterinary principles ence—that he may be ready to perform to the and practice through the country. To furnish a brute creation those offices of kindness which are model for an institution, such as the Veterinary Origin of Bots.—They are produced from nits College in London, we gave a history of the ori-deposited on the hairs of the horse by the horse-gin and the laws and regulations for the govern-manity. bee, and being bitten off by that animal and swal-lowed, in the stomach produce Bots. This has been ascertained by a course of experiments made der our own observation, to shew the practical by two medical men who have published the re- value of skill, acquired by study and experience the growth of Florida, were passed to our hands sult of their enquiries in the Philadelphia Medi- in the treatment of one of the most violent diseases through the Secretary at War, and submitted for cal Museum and the Boston Medical and Agricul. to which man or brute is liable. It is the case inspection to Mr. Jackson, who has had the suptural Register. The preventive remedies pro- of a very valuable saddle and harness horse, half posed are to scrape off the nits, or to smear them brother of the celebrated Eclipse. He had been since the first establishment of the celebrated with mercurial ointment or spirits of turpentine. standing for ten or fifteen days without exercisehighly fed and rapidly laying on fat-He was taken returned with remarks applicable to each, and of at four o'clock from the stable to be rode, under which a further account will be given in our next. the saddle, about four miles out-the weather was A new and useful article.- The New York Com- raw and sharp, and the evenings being short he chase of the article, and the culture of it will was put off at once at full gallon-when he had doubtless become an object of great importance ver, of that city, has for sale a newly invented gone about one and one-quarter mile to the first in that valuable acquisition to our country. bridge on Market-street, he was perceived to be secured from breaking in the pocket.-When the sluggish and to move with reluctance.-In going the land given by Congress to Gen. La Fayette lead is put into the case, there is no further trou- two hundred yards further these symptoms so in- would probably be located in that territory. creased that the rider immediately dismountedbe a very convenient article for reporters, and found his faithful and usually animated beast, with others, whose business leads them often to use a his tail drooping, profuse perspiration ensuing, and his countenance expressive of great agony. He at once concluded to return on the Pratt-street road, and to get him, if possible, into the hands of Messrs. Budd & Fenner, at the corner of Sharp and Lombard-streets. In less than fifteen minutes he was as wet as if he had been dipped in the river-as he passed the boys in the street they appearance. In short, it was with the greatest did not fail to note his peculiar and extraordinary difficulty he was got to their stable.

Mr. R. H. Budd was at his post, and the horse ness to arise from a spasmodic affection of the stomach. So severe were its effects that it procommitted to his hands. He pronounced his illduced a general paralysis of the system, more and the agents of a transportation company, now particularly of the hind extremities, which in fifteen minutes had lost all power of action. In this excruciating condition the noble animal remained ments for placing a branch of their line of transfor nearly four hours, and was supposed by his Pittsburg, in the expectation, by this northwest owner, and many spectators, to be on the eve of dissolution.

In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, in the died, for in this case Mr. Budd had drawn a gallon phia." of blood in less time than it would take, according to our observation of Maryland practice, to find a bridle to bridle a horse, to ride to a neighbour which this operation was performed so expeditiously:-without waiting as is usual to look for a phleme and stick, which every farmer should have in its proper place-struck it at once into the vein without tying the neck at all, made his g oom hold up the horse's head, whilst he pressed the edge of a tin bucket close just below the orifice-the horse bled freely-In a word, the treatment was prompt, powerful, and successful. It consisted in taking near two gallons of bloodgiving nearly as much castor oil, an opiate draught with a repetition of glysters, at the same time

keeping up a regular perspiration by clothingthe horse being prostrate in the stall, and covered with blankets and rye straw.

The whole case should be a caution against feeding too high when the horse is not exercised -against moving your horse rapidly until he has had time to void himself; and above all, it incul-In a late number we spoke of the importance of cates the obligation and the advantage upon every dictated equally by the injunctions of religion and the spontaneous suggestions of enlightened hu-

COTTON OF FLORIDA.

Some beautiful samples of this valuable staple, ply of the raw material under his superintendence Waltham Manufactory.-The samples have been -Mr. Jackson proposes to make a large pur-

MEMORANDA .- We have heard it said that

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

There are no boats up with produce-No change in prices-Not a hogshead of tobacco sold for a fortnight. When business opens next month we shall be very particular in our reports.

The Pittsburgh Gazette states that the eastern section of the Grand Canal of New York "will be finished next summer; in anticipation of which steam boats to extend their commerce to the various ports on Lake Erie, and are even forming transportation lines to conduct it into the interipassage, of supplying us and our neighbours with goods from the city of New York, at a cheaper country almost any where, the horse would have rate than we can procure them from Philadel-

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Replies to various practical questions on Agriculture, lately propounded in the American Farmer—Meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Valley—On the culture of Onions—A new Threshing Mill—Hayfields' Pen of Swine, compared with some in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—On the hill-side and horizontal Ploughing in Albemarle, Virginiastring to tie about the neck for the sake of "raising the vein," the operator threw off his coat,
slipped on his apron—laid his hand at once on his
phleme and stick, which every farmer should
have in its proper place—struck it at once into
properties of perfect Cattle—Origin of Bots—Novel inventhe vein without trips the neck at all made his -Tobacco Reports-The value to farmers of the Veterinary Science-Florida Cotton-Prices Current, &c.

Printed every Priday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing executed with neutness and despatch— Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with pro-per directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Bal-timore.

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AGRICULTURE.

From an unpublished volume of Agricultural Memoirs.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF RUTA BAGA AS A SECOND CROP;

With an estimate of its comparative value for feeding stock: By J. Buel, of Albany.

Having for several years grown the common white turnip with uniform success, on ground where the same season I had cut wheat, barley, rye, &c. I was induced, in 1822, to hazard the experiment, then to me a novel one, of raising the Swedish turnip after clover. My success in that and the two subsequent years, has fully confirmed me, not only in the practicability, but in the economy of the practice. The result of my first experiment will be found in the Memoirs of the Board, vol. ii, p. 250

The second experiment was upon a lay, partly of lucerne, too thin to be worth preserving, and partly of clover. The first was cut twice for green food, and the latter once for hay. The ground having been manured, was ploughed and harrowed, and the seed drilled in, at the distance of three feet, between the rows, the 28th June .-The crop was cleaned, thinned and hoed in the usual way; and the product was between five and six hundred bushels, or about sixteen tons, on the acre.

Encouraged by this success, I this year put in two and a half acres. Being short of pasture, I fed off the clover in June, instead of cutting it for hay; manured, ploughed and harrowed the ground. A man was employed half a day in put-ting in the seed with a drill-barrow. The crop was betwen 13 and 1400 bushels. Some of the roots weighed between 15 and 16 lbs. each. The tops, nearly equal in bulk to an ordinary crop of grass, were fed to my cows in November and December, with great benefit to their milk as well

Messrs. I. & J. Townsend, who cultivate a farm adjoining me, have raised ruta baga the three last seasons, the last of which was upon a clover lay, where the grass had been mown for hay. They have used their crops in fattening bullocks, with

as flesh. The roots were pitted in the field.

The following is a fair estimate of the expense

of cutervating my crop the current year.	
21 days ploughing, man and team, . \$2 5	0
1 day harrowing, 1 (00
day man drilling in seed, 0 2	5
21 lbs. seed, at 75 cents, 1 8	7
Man, boy and horse, one day and a half, going through twice with the cultiva-	
tor, 15	0
10 days work in thinning and weeding	
once, 5 (00
12 days do. in pulling, topping and pitting	
2½ acres, 6 (00
	_
	12
50 loads manure, and spreading, . 26 5	0
The second secon	_

Total expense, . . . \$34 62 Or, \$13.34 the acre. This is allowing the whole expense of the manure, though not more than a third or a half should be charged to the crop .-Assuming as a fact that the product was 1400 tops more than compensated for the after-feed.-

VOL. 6.-46.

man in the same way that a wheelbarrow is; and to the early mown fields. it requires the same time to drill in and cover the ed the cultivator, which cuts 22 inches, destroys the weeds and mellows the soil between the rows. The thinning and weeding are performed by turand a half wide, and eight inches long; their ex-In harvesting, pits are made at convenient distantured. ces, five or six feet square, and eight or ten inches, only, deep. The roots are drawn up with the account will stand thus:a potato-hook, and thrown to the edges of the pit, where a boy seizes them by the tails, and, with a large knife, strikes off the top at a blow, and throws them into the pit. They are raised in a pile two or three feet above the surface, and brought to a point, slightly covered with straw and two or three inches of earth. *

It remains to be shown, that the crop thus produced is really worth what it has cost; to wit, two and a half cents the bushel, or thirty-four dollars sixty two cents in the gross. I can perhaps best demonstrate this, by stating the uses to which it is to be applied, and the manner of consuming it. As my farm is small, it is of importance that every acre should be appropriated to the most had the opportunity of appreciating the value of profitable use. I keep seven good cows, and a yoke of oxen. To render them profitable, it is not find that I have erred in its favour. I have necessary they should be well kept. With small enclosures, a good selection of grasses, and frequent shiftings, a cow may do tolerable well with an acre of pasture; but in a single enclosure of ordinary pasturage, two, and sometimes three acres to each cow are found necessary to render the dairy productive. Assuming what I conceive to be a fair medium, I should then require eighthe first of August; and about six tons of hay (allowing each animal to consume 24 lbs. per diem, or a ton in three months) to keep them through the months of March and April. Now, these eighteen acres of pasture converted into mowing ground, estimating the product at two tons per acres, (and I would not commute at less than three tons,) would give 36 tons of hay.—The fair average price of this is \$10 the ton. Deduct \$4 the ton for curing and marketing, and it leaves a clear profit of \$6 the ton, or \$216 on the whole eighteen acres, which I propose to convert from pasture to meadow. Now if I can keep my stock, and keep it well, without the aid of these eighteen acres, my gain will be the difference bethe actual expense of the food on which it sub sists. This brings me to the first point suggest ed-the uses to which the turnips are to be applied.

the labour, I will state my mode of culture some- tinued 20 days in May, till lucerne is fit to cut.what in detail. The ground being a sand or sand The 1400 bushels ruta baga will, at this rate, feed loam, requires but one ploughing for any crop, nine head of cattle till the first of August. But and is soon pulverized by the harrow. This work as they may not keep later than the 10th or 15th was therefore done in less time than is stated in the estimate. The drill-barrow is propelled by a resort will be had to clover, if the lucerne fails, or

While the ground remains frozen, with a pickseed, that it would to furrow the ground for corn. ax or grubbing hoe, an opening may be easily made The seed being sown in drills, an implement call-into a pit. The whole of the roots are taken out of it, put in the barn, and covered with straw .-They are fed without being cut, in the yards—they being kept well littered—or in the stables. nip-hoes, the blades of which are about an inch When the ground has thawed, they are placed in and a half wide, and eight inches long; their ex-tremities being rounded, turned up and united, And in April and May, the roots are all taken form a shank for the handle. With one of these, from the pits, and spread on the floors of the a man walks between the rows, and draws it through the strip left untouched by the cultivator, after the 15th or 20th May. This grass will bear leaving the plants standing only at intervals of cutting three times, at intervals of 30 to 35 days; nine to twelve inches. After a little practice, a and as I have an acre of it in excellent order, I labourer will thin half an acre a day. I have esthink it will afford me a continued supply, until timated one fourth of an acre as a day's work.— my meadows and grain fields are ready to be pas-

According to the data which I have assumed,

Profit on 18 acres in meadow, \$216 00 rom which we are to deduct,

Expense of 1400 bushels ruta

. \$34 62 baga, . . Value of an acre of lucerne, say, 20 00-54 621

Difference or gain,

I have made no account for feeding the roots and lucerne, as I think the manure, the value of which is not generally appreciated, will afford an ample remuneration.

The preceding result, I am aware, will, by many, be deemed altogether visionary. I confess it is calculated to surprise those who have never not find that I have erred in its favour. I have cultivated the ruta baga six years, and my opinion of its value has continued to increase. It is not only valuable for neat cattle, but, when boiled or steamed, for horses and swine; and there is nothing superior to it for sheep. It is also in the spring a fine vegetable for the table. It has been a sure crop with me; bears much frost without injury; does not become pithy, and may be kept as fate teen acres of pasture to keep my nine cattle till in the summer as the potato. Yet it is generally getting out of credit, from the circumstance of few persons having been successful in their attempts to cultivate it. If sown on a light soil, well manured, cleaned and thinned when the plants are small, and the ground kept well stirred, it cannot fail to remunerate the cultivator.

PROPER TIME FOR SEEDING WHEAT TO PREVENT FLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Frederick County, Md. Jan. 4. 1825.

Sir,-In looking over the contents of the thirtytween the profit on 36 tons of hay, or \$216, and ninth number of the sixth volume of the American Farmer, I noticed the different result experienced by two respectable gentlemen in prepar-ing their seed wheat, and what the effect and be-I propose to feed them at the rate of one bushel nefit was that they found from it. As it appears bushels, the expense falls short of two and a half per day to each animal, commencing the first of Mr. Birnie was disappointed—the steep and lime cents the bushel. I make no charge for the ground, March. As 60 lbs. of roots will be far better for had not the desired effect to prevent the fly from because it had given its crop of clover; and the a cow or an ox, at that season, than 12 lbs. of hay, injuring his wheat. Mr. Buel is satisfied by exthe quantity of hay fed to them may be diminish- perience, that the preparation he applied to his Besides, it is greatly enriched, and made clean, ed one half after that time. This will make a seed wheat had the desired effect in his crop, but and in fine order for a barley crop, by the manure saving of three tons of hay in March and April. Cannot account why it had not the same good efand turnips.

This saving, which will be equal to \$30, I will feet with Mr. Birnie. Being satisfied that these That I may not be charged with underrating take no account of, as the feeding may be con-two gentlemen have given the result of their experience to the public for the benefit of others, which is so laudable in them, and should be done by every farmer, I will now give my opinion wherein Mr. Birnie mismanaged in seeding, and thereby had the heavy loss in his crop. By at least fifteen years of experience I have found seed wheat, prepared as Mr. Buel states he does, and sowed between the 20th and the 29th of September, the fly did never destroy, nor even hurt to be complained of. To sow later than this in our district of country (without the land is very strong) the fly will take it in the month of May, the young crop in the autumn, and injure it also; therefore, I have found it is necessary to observe any part of the work to raise a crop of wheat. It is immaterial that I differ with the gentlemen in what way the fly is propagated-to find out the proper time for seeding is of much more conse-A Frederick County Farmer.

SOME REMARKS ON THE CULTURE OF LUCERNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir,—In your 5th vol. page 214, is an article on lucerne, taken from the New-Brunswick Times.

I have read in some newspaper the remarks of the New-Jersey Farmer, and observed that you had omitted a part which I think material, and therefore endeavour to supply the omission as

well as I can from memory.

The New-Jersey farmer recommended sowing about half a bushel of spring barley, or spring rye, with fifteen to twenty pounds of lucerne tion of some of the most experienced manufacseed to the acre; and if spring rye could not be turers in Massachusetts, and they have been regot, to use winter rye. Last spring I sowed one cently returned to us with a letter, from which acre with a half bushel of spring barley and 16 we make the following extract: "I enclose a letpounds of lucerne seed, and another acre with the ter addressed to me on the subject from P. T. same quantity of seed and a halt bushel of win-ter rye. The object in sowing grain is to serve as a nurse to the young grass against the heat of the not a little of its celebrity. scorching sun. The barley quickly grew up so as to protect the young grass, and being thin did timated, when it is known that the supply of the not smother it. The rye being thin, branched out, raw material has been under his superintendance and for some time did not shoot up like the barlev. The grain of the barley was heavy and fine, and the produce was full half a crop; the rye produced no grain. I directed the barley to be mown high, in order that the young grass might be injured as little as possible. The lucerne on both acres was mown about the last of August; by the last of September it was knee high, and roots, and prevent the grass putting up so vigorously in the spring.

It may be proper to remark, that the early part

of last summer was seasonable.

In order to have the quantity of seed regularly sown. I directed that each acre should be divided into eight equal parts, and two pounds of seed sown on each part, so that it might readily be ascertained whether too much or too little seed was used. The sooner it is sown in the spring the better, provided the ground is dry and in good order. The ground ought to be good, and well cultivated the preceding year in potatoes, or some other crop, to destroy weeds, as weeds are very injurious to the young plant.

It is important to procure good seed; Robert Sinclair last spring had some very fine, which he sold at a half dollar a pound. In order to be certain of good seed, I have for two years imported it from Liverpool, where it was procured for me by Messrs. Wm. & James Brown. The cost, charges, and duty, amounted to nearly fifty cents a pound. J. E. HOWARD.

January 31st, 1825.

FLORIDA COTTON.

In our last number, mention was made of some beautiful samples of Cotton, transmitted from Florida by Captain Burch, of the Quarter Master's Department, through the hands of the Secretary at War, who is amongst the most accomplished practical planters, and enlightened promoters of the interests of Agriculture in our country-His letter follows :-

Washington, Nov. 25th, 1824.

Dear Sir,-I enclose herewith four samples of cream colour. and destroy it; sow it earlier the sy will get in Cotton raised in Florida, which has been transmitted to the Department by Captain Burch, of the Quarter-Master's Department. Believing the right time for seeding, and even more so than that I could not better dispose of them than by placing them in your hands, where the mechanics and manufacturers may see and judge of their quality, I have a real pleasure in transmitting them to you for that purpose.

With great regard and esteem,

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant, J. C. CALHOUN.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq., Baltimore.

The samples were of Cotton cultivated by John Garnier, Esq. of Santa Rosa Sound, and were accompanied with the following memoranda:-

No. 1, from Sea-Island seed.

No. 2, from Mississippi and Mexican seed.

No. 3, from Mexican or white seed.

No. 4, from Mississippi seed.

They were all sent to our friend S. W. Pomeroy, to be subjected by him, to the examina-

The remarks of this gentleman will be duly es-

since its first establishment."

Mr. Jackson's Letter to Mr. Pomeroy.

Dear Sir,-I have examined the cotton you handed me, and have made some short remarks on each sample. It is very difficult to judge of the quality by such samples. I can say, generally, that I think them very good; and that cotton my overseer wanted to mow it again, but I forbid of like qualities would bring in this market high him, thinking it would check the growth of the prices. I do not so much like Nos. 1 and 2, but would like to purchase of Nos. 3 and 4, 50 to 100 bales of each kind on trial, and, perhaps, half as much of Nos. 1 and 2. I shall want of cotton like Nos. 3 and 4, about 2000 bales next year, and if the gentlemen who forwarded this can send to contract for part, at least, of my next year's supply.

Your obedient servant, P. T. JACKSON.

Boston, Jan. 15, 1825.

Remarks on No. 1, from Sea-Island seed, by an answer marked A. agent for several factories: Nearly equal to best Sea-Island. If sown near salt water it would be ers and manufacturers of hemp, and answers reequal.

Remarks of P. T. Jackson: Very clean, but not to 5 are taken. so good a staple, nor is it so soft and silky as good

Sea-Island.

Remarks on No. 2, from Mississippi and Mexican seed, by an agent for several factories: Very good, equal to fair quality Sea-Island.

so long or strong as Sea-Island.

Remarks on No. 3, from Mexican or white seed. by an agent for several factories: Similar to the best New-Orleans, but not so strong, though

equally fine.

By T. P. Jackson: Very soft and silky and

clean, but not very strong.

No. 4, remarks by an agent for several factories : Equal to the best New-Orleans, or any short staple cotton in the world.

By P. T. Jackson: Very soft and fine, and clean. For the use of Waltham Manufactory, we prefer

Rema: ks by a merchant who has long been an importer and dealer, and is considered one of the best judges, of that class, in Boston: On No. 1. degenerated much in staple from the Georgia Sea-Island, but better than prime New-Orleans. On No. 2, superior to the Mexican or white seed in length and fineness of staple. On No. 3, rather finer, and better staple than Georgia Upland; considered of same value. On No. 4, equal to prime New Orleans.

Thus we have given the result of the examination of a valuable commodity, to the growth of which it seems this newly acquired and rich territory is well adapted. But after all the only cue to the remarks in the hands of the reader, consists in the designation of the seed from which the samples were produced. To appreciate the information, and to draw practical deductions from it most effectually, it is also necessary, we are aware, to have a view of the samples; we shall deposit them, with this paper, in the room of the Committee on Agriculture at Washington as usual, together with the surplus of grains, grasses, flower seed, &c. which have reached our hands for distribution since the last session of Congress, chiefly from publick spirited Officers of the Navy.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We have pleasure in laying before our readers the following interesting report of the Secretary of the Navy-It throws valuable light on a subject in which the landed interest is much concerned, and which, if they take due advantage of it, will avail them to great profit-especially the western portion of the United States .- Edit.

> NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 5th, 1825. 5

Sir,-In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 17th May last, "That the President of the United States be requested to cause a report from the Secretary of the Navy to be laid before the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, showing the reasons, if any, why canvass, cables, and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the me 100 bales this season on trial, I might be able United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials," I have the honor to present to you the following report :-

The resolution was communicated to the Board of Navy Commissioners, who have furnished the

A variety of questions were proposed to growceived, from which the extracts marked No. 1

From these and other sources of information. the following conclusions are drawn.

1st. That hemp may be cultivated in the Unit-

ed States to any extent which our necessities may require.

By P. T. Jackson: Very soft and clean; fine 2d. That, in the present mode of cultivation, fibre; longer staple than New-Orleans; but not there are some errors, which may readily be 2d. That, in the present mode of cultivation, corrected when more attention is paid to it.

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rials.' I have the honour to be, With sentiments of high respect, Sir, Your most obedient servant, SAM'L L. SOUTHARD. To the President of the United States.

> NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, November 17th, 1824.

in the manufacture of canvass.

canvass, there can be no doubt that the Ameri-to obtain a sufficient supply of American flax. Can plant, if water-rotted and properly dressed, It appears to be the universal opinion of expe-We have purchased a considerable quantity of canvass made in the United States, of flax grown to confirm this opinion.

With regard to "cables and cordage, made of the habit of water-rotting it;" and its quality is not only considered sufficiently good for the ser-of the observations previously made, with re-to-to-days and its quality is not only considered sufficiently good for the ser-of the observations previously made, with re-to-to-days and interpreted can be a cordage and probable to the cordage. that made from the Fairfield flax.

3d. That, in its natural state, it is, in all im- 100 lbs. of Irish will yield 65 lbs. the like quan- further object to it, because "its staple is rough, portant qualities, equal to that which we are in the manufacture;" the habit of importing.

No reason can be discovered and, "generally comes to market in a slovenly 4th. That it is injured in the mode of rotting why the American flax should yield so much less manner, with various qualities mixed together, and preparing it for manufacture. They say, that cordage and preparing it for manufacture.

than the Dutch, unless it is to be found in the desth. That, if sown thicker on the ground, wafective process of rotting, dressing, and prepamade of Russia hemp is preferred by the consuter-rotted, and prepared with care, it will be, for ring it for market. The American plant, in its mer, at an advance of 50 to 100 per cent.; that all purposes, equal to any other.

oth. That canvass-cables, and cordage, manuportion of fibre or lint as either of the others.

factured out of it, as now cultivated, are inferior.

A respectable manufacturer has stated, that he short time, cannot be depended on." A gentle-

equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or mate-ing, the Irish flax has an advantage over every well, and they could not depend on it." The other description; that the colouring matter is same gentleman further observes, "I would not than the Dutch; that the American flax requires even if I could procure it at half the price of at least two-thirds more expense and twice the cordage made from Russia."

The reason assigned Manufacturers and consumers of cordage apfor this by the American manufacturers is, that pear universally to concur in these opinions. the American flax is not pulled until the seed are Equally decided is their opinion as to the quality ripe; whereas, in Ireland, it is pulled green; of the American plant in its natural state. They Navy Commissioner's Office, November 17th, 1824. but, in opposition to this conclusion, it is said all say, that American hemp, pulled in the right that, "in the Netherlands, where flax is supposed to be the best prepared, generally speaking, make as good cordage as the best Russia. Interest of any in Europe; and in France, flax is always deed, it has been forcibly contended, that it would the Senate of the United States, of 17th May allowed to arrive at maturity, and is never pull-last, calling for a report, "at the commencement ed, particluarly in Holland and Zealand, until the from being heated on ship board; an injury to of the next session of Congress, shewing the rea- seed are perfectly formed and the capsule brown which American hemp, used in the United States, son, if any, why canvass, cables, and cordage, and hard, so as to be easily disengaged from the would not be liable. made of hemp, the growth of the United States, stalk;" and if, as is alleged, Irish flax is found While these opinions appear well founded, may not be used in the equipment of national ves- to be more easily bleached than the Dutch, this there is another consideration, which addresses sels with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or advantage appears to be more than counterbalan itself immediately and forcibly to the growers of materials."

advantage as if of foreign fabric or advantage appears to be more than counterbalan itself immediately and forcibly to the growers of hemp in the United States. The difference be-

of canvass and cordage, and they have consulted state, is defended on the grounds that, the youngall the authorities within their reach, with the er the plant, the finer the tissue: yet, it is stated steaming, to avoid either process view to gain such information upon the interest- as an unquestionable fact, that the flax intended the result proved unsatisfactory. ing question embraced by the resolution, as would for the finest purposes, is not pulled in the Nethassist in forming satisfactory conclusions and they erlands, until the seed are ripe. An intelligent rance which deserves, and must ultimately senow respectfully submit the following report:

The Commissioners beg leave to premise that the canvass manufactured in the United States, is made generally of flax. They believe that which appears accompanying this report) assigns reasons, is made generally of flax. They believe that hemp has not been used for that purpose in any tice which prevails in Holland, both as to the pe- disengage effectually the woody part of the plant

flax, that is stouter and stronger than the latter, ed as among the reasons which have induced in bulk, to injury, from the gum and mucilage yet not so coarse and rough as the former, it some of the manufacturers of canvass, after rewholly left in it; or whether other obmight be found to be an advantageous substitute peated trials, to recommence the importation of jections may not exist, are points upon which the Irish flax; while others observed that they have Commissioners are uninformed. They have, With regard to flax for the manufacture of imported none since the fall of 1821, being about however, engaged a small supply of yarns from

will make a cloth which may be used in the rienced men, that the process of dew-rotting flax equipment of our national vessels, with equal diminishes its value and its weight, injures its duced a sample of cordage, made, it is believed, advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials. colour, and impairs its quality and strength. The of American dew-rotted hemp, with the yarns

vice, but equal to that of the best imported canspect to flax, are, in a great degree, applicable
to the cordage a durability equal to that made of
vass. We have also purchased canvass made
to hemp. In its natural state, American is beforeign and dew-rotted, American flax mixed, lieved to be equal to the best Russia hemp; the
ment, the Commissioners have engaged enough and it has passed inspection, though not equal to almost universal custom of dew-rotting it, is so of these yarns to make a nine-inch cable. Aldeleterious in its effects upon the fibre, as to pre-though the gentleman speaks very confidently as The manufacturers of canvass object to dew- sent insuperable objections to its use in the navy. to the durability of cordage made from these rotted flax on various grounds. They prefer Dutch This process not only weakens the fibre, but predat 15 or Irish at 14 cents per lb. to this kind of vents the tar from incorporating with the yarns, ligneous acid can remedy the defects occasioned flax at 9 cents per pound: because, while one thus rendering it seriously objectionable, particularly for cables. The manufacturers of cordage property of retaining a sufficient portion of tar

factured out of it, as now cultivated, are interior in colour, strength, and durability, to those maintracturer has stated, that he short time, cannot be depended on." A gentle-in colour, strength, and durability, to those maintractured from imported hemp, and consequently are not as safe or proper for use in the navy. It is a superior of the late war war as a safe or proper for use in the navy. It is a superior of the late war war and that this is the reason, and the only reason, why canvass, cables, and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with common American flax. They say that in bleaching, the lift flax has an advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials. extracted from it with less trouble and expense use cordage made of Kentucky yarns or hemp,

Early after the passage of this resolution, the yield 7 ibs. more of clean flax than an equal quanter tween the product of given portions of plant, water of commissioners opened an extensive correspondence with persons engaged in the manufacture. The practice of pulling the plant in a green detection of the former mode.

Experiments have been made by boiling and steaming, to avoid either process of rotting: but

Pushing their experiments with a perseveof the large factories: though it has been suggested, that, if hemp were sowed unusually thick,
and pulled at a period to produce a fibre or huri,
on a medium between the ordinary hemp and
quality, and the uncertainty of supply," are urgwater-rotted; whether it will not be more liable hemp thus prepared, and intend making experiments to test their strength and durability.

About twelve months since, a gentleman pro-

cables.

The proceedings of Congress, during their last American hemp, in its natural state, is equal to hours, the seed is beaten cut. Russia; and that the preference given to the latter, has arisen essentially, from the manner in which it is rotted; have induced some of our most respectable farmers to engage in the cultisian system. The Commissioners have contracted for three tons of American hemp of this destrength and durability with the best Russia, on is put under wooden frames | board the ship the North Carolina. The result on which stones are placed, or, w of this experiment, if the American hemp shall not to be had, earth is substituted, after the have been carefully gathered, at the right sea- frames are covered with planks. son, and properly prepared, will enable the Commissioners to express a satisfactory opinion upon the subject; and they cannot entertain a doubt, ter is warm, three weeks steeping will be suffithat, in such case, it will be in their power to cient, but, if cold, as in rivers, springs, &c. five say, that the American water-rotted hemp is in weeks or longer may be necessary. At the expiall respects, fully equal to the best Russia.

extent to which, hemp may be cultivated," in the husk comes off, the hemp may then be taken the United States, it may be unreservedly said, out of the water, but, if the husk still adheres to that the climate, throughout the whole country, it, it must be allowed to remain some time longer. last stated meeting of the Society in December. is no where unfriendly, and that hemp may be This trial must be repeated from time to time, cultivated advantageously wherever the soil is till the husk separates, when the hemp must be adapted to it. It is grown in great perfection in taken out of the water, and suspended to dry, as ty; to convoke the Society whenever he thinks the eastern, western, and southern states, as far directed before, on its being taken off the ground. south as, and including, Virginia. We have not southern states.

Board.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect, Sir, your most ob't servant, JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. S. L. Southard, Sec'y of the Navy.

On the culture and preparing the hemp in Russia, transmitted by the Hon. J. Q. Adams, Minister at St. Petersburg, March, 1810.

In Russia, when the season is mild, the hemp seed is sown about the 1st June, old style. The richer the soil of the land employed for it, the better. A chetwirt of seed, (100 chetwirts are equal to 73 quarters, Winchester measure,) is fore it can be made fit for the market, none of sown on a piece of land of 80 fathoms (English this hemp reaches St. Petersburg until the folfeet) long and 60 fathoms broad.

The land is first ploughed and harrowed, and, about 200 single horse loads of dung being spread same day. In about four months the seed be-flat country should always be preferred. comes ripe, and the hemp is then pulled up with the roots; if it be allowed to remain too long in the ground, it is apt to become harsh. It chetwirts of hemp seed. is bound into heads or bunches of four handfulls each; these are hung upon sticks placed horizontally, thus, X-0-0-0-0-0-0-X and allowed to can Farmer.] remain so for two days. It is then made into

for its preservation, particularly when used as cut or thrashed hemp, as may be agreeable. The cut hemp is made by chopping off the heads containing the seed. These are put into session, and the opinions then expressed, that the kiln, and, after remaining there for eighteen

If thrashed hemp is to be made, the heads or tops must not be cut off, but the bunches of hemp, placed entire in the kiln; and, if the weather be warm, it will be sufficiently dry in land Academy of Science and Literature. vation and preparation of hemp, upon the Rus-three days, when the seed must be thrashed out of the heads. In either case, three days after the seed is separated from it, the hemp must be surer, Librarian, and four Curators scription, and directed it to be made into cordage put to steep or rot, either in a stream or a pond, of various kinds, in order to test its comparative and that the hemp may be entirely immersed, it classes; the one to be called the Class of the Scion which stones are placed, or, where they are

The clearer and purer the water, the better will be the colour of the hemp. Where the waration of this period, a head of the hemp is ta-With regard to "the places where, and the ken out and dried; if, on beating and cleaning it,

The hemp is now made into the two sorts disheard of any grown south of Virginia; though, tinguished by the names of spring and winter as it is known to succeed well in warm latitudes, hemp, the former being dry and rather of a withthere is no doubt it can be cultivated in our most ered appearance, the latter more moist, and of a fine brownish green colour, containing more of The papers herewith, A, B, C, and D, will, it the vegetable oil, and, therefore, the most apt to is hoped, afford satisfactory information upon the heat, though, if not shipped at St. Petersburg or "manner of raising hemp, and preparing it for Riga, before September, there is not much risk of market," and upon the other points, to which its heating any more on board the ships, especialyou have been pleased to call the attention of the ly on short voyages, as to England, and are the manage the correspondence of the Academy. best fit for cables. If it be intended that the Having given to this important subject that at- hemp should be early ready for the market, it is tention to which its intrinsic merits entitle it, made into winter hemp by the following process: longing to the Society, and shall disburse the and which a strong solicitude to contribute to On being taken out of the water, it is left suspenthe improvement of every source of national in- ded in the open air for about a fortnight, when it any one of their stated sittings. It shall be his dependence could not fail to excite, the Commis- is put into the kiln for twenty-four hours, after sioners, with great deference, submit the result. which it is broken by means of a hand-mill, and the husk is then beaten off by striking the heads obliquely with iron and wooden instruments, of the shape of a large two-edged knife; lastly, to unravel it, it is drawn through a wooden comb, to the Academy. or card, with one row of wide wooden teeth, fixed perpendicularly.

The hemp is then laid up or suspended in sheds, and is fit to be sorted, bound into bundles, and

loaded into the barks.

The hemp, to be prepared as spring hemp, is allowed to remain suspended, and exposed to the weather the whole winter, until it be dried by the sun in the spring, when it is broken and cleaned in the same manner as the winter hemp.

As the greatest part of the summer elapses belowing spring, that is, two years after it was sown.

The hemp is sown in the same manner as linseed, rye, or wheat. Land of a sandy soil, may upon it, it is left for six days, when it is again also be employed for it, but it must be strongly ploughed, and the seed sown and harrowed the manured, otherwise it will be too short, and a

One chetwirt of seed commonly yields 25 loads (upwards 36 pounds English) of hemp, and twelve

[Here follow several extracts from the Ameri-

To be continued.)

Publick Institutions.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Maryland Academy of Science and Literature,

ARTICLE I. The Society shall be known and distinguished by the style and title of the Mary-

Art. II. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Trea-

Art. III. The Society may be formed into two ences, and the other the Class of Literature.

Art. IV. The meetings of the Classes may be conjoint or separate, as may be agreed on after the Class of Literature shall have been formed.

Art. V. The Members composing this Society shall be residents of the State of Maryland gencrally: the Society may appoint Honorary and Corresponding Members; provided always, that the appointment of the same be confined to men of acknowledged merit in Science and Literature, not residents of the State of Maryland.

Art. VI. The Officers named in the second article, shall be elected annually by ballot at the

Art. VII. It shall be the duty of the President to attend and preside at all meetings of the Society; to convoke the Society whenever he thinks point all committees, and to have the casting vote on a division of the Society.

§ 2d. The Vice-Presidents, or either of them, shall possess all the powers of the President in

his absence.

§ 3d. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the Society, and carefully preserve all papers and manuscripts addressed to the same. He shall take charge of and

6 4th. The Treasurer shall take charge of and superintend the collection of all monies besame by and with the consent of the Society at duty to keep a faithful and fair account of the same, and hold it in readiness to be presented to the Society whenever called for.

§ 5th. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to take charge of and preserve all books belonging

§ 6th. The Curators shall have especial charge of the Museum and apparatus of the Acade. my. It shall be their duty to preserve all the objects of Natural History in regular and syste-matic order, and to prevent their being displaced, lost, or removed.

Art. VIII. Five Members at a stated meeting shall form a quorum, and ten at a special meeting for the transaction of business.

Art. IX. The Resident Members only shall be entitled to vote, or eligible to any office in the Society.

Art. X. Such by-laws as are necessary for the further regulation of the Society and its funds may be made, or amended, from time to time: provided, that three-fourths of the Members present at any sitting shall concur therein-but no by-law shall be passed contravening any article

of this constitution. Art. XI. No article of this constitution shall be added, altered, or amended, without the consent of two-thirds of the Members present, at two successive meetings of the Society.

Art. XII. Every Resident Member on his admission into the Society, shall subscribe his name to the constitution and receive a certificate of membership from the Secretary, which will be

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stitution, laws, and regulations.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I .- OF MEMBERS.

1. For admission all candidates must be propos. rest of Science and Literature. ed by a Resident Member to a committee of the Academy, who shall be stiled the Committee of Election; to whose favourable report, the affirmative votes of three-fourths of the Members removed from the received into the Library as a deposit, shall be removed from the received the Academy without the committee of the commit candidate. This rule appertains to the election the special permission of the Society. of all Members, whether Resident, Honorary, or Corresponding.

2. No person shall be considered a Resident Member until he shall have paid his initiation fee and signed the constitution; but where this latter cannot be effected, owing to the distant residence of the member, his having signified, in writing, the name of the member, his having signified, in writing, thereto. his readiness to do so, shall be considered equivalent.

3. A Resident Member on removing from the State, with the intention of residing abroad, on giving notice thereof, and on payment of his arrears, shall become a Corresponding Member; and Corresponding Members removing to the Society, shall be as follows:-State, with the intention of making it their permanent residence, shall become Resident Members on the payment of the regular initiation fee. and the sense of the Members taken thereon.

CHAP. II .- OF MEETINGS.

1. The stated meetings of the Academy shall 3. Donations. be held on Saturday evening of every week, commencing on the first week of October, and ending on the last week of May of each year; and during the remaining months of June, July, August, and September, shall be held on the first Saturday of each month.

2. Special meetings may be held by public notice from the President, or by resolution of the

Society, when necessary.

3. All visitors at the sittings of the Academy shall be introduced by one of the Members, and their names shall be announced by the President.

CHAP. III .- OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

1. Every Resident Member at the time of his admission, shall pay into the Treasury the sum of

bers.

3. No Member in errears for one year shall be dues, within three months after notification therebers.

CHAP. IV .- OF COMMITTEES.

1. There shall be a Committee of Election, whose duty it shall be to receive all nominations the result was the perfect cure of the horse. for membership, and to report with all convenient speed on the merits of all such candidates for admission.

2. Committees for special purposes, may be ap-time.

pointed when required.

3. When written communications are made to the Academy, they shall be referred to a Committee, with directions to report thereon at the succeeding meeting.

CHAP. V .- OF LECTURES.

time to time, to give Lectures before the Acade my in their rooms.

tures shall be given under their especial direc- summer from stone, brick, or wood; but when it tion and protection, regulating each particular does then thrust down loose straw between the course as may seem most conducive to the inte-

CHAP. VI .- OF THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

1. No specimen in the Museum, nor any book ter warm weather begins. present, shall be necessary to the election of the

of the Curators and Librarian.

of the donors affixed thereto.

5. All books deposited merely can be withdrawn

CHAP. VII .- OF BUSINESS.

1. The order of business at the meetings of the

4. Report of Committees.

5. Written communications and lectures.

6. Verbal communications.

7. Elections.

8. Any other business which may demand the attention of the Academy.

9. Adjournment.

Rural Economy.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER, Talery, (Oneida Co. N. Y.) Jan. 18, 1825.

Dear Sir,-I consider the proof of suggestions aumission, shall pay into the I reasury the sum of ten dollars, and shall be subject to a contribution of your correspondents, important to be detailed in your valuable paper. Looking over your work, first meeting in Lanuary, April, July, and October.

See a dollars a year, payable quarterly, on the first meeting in Lanuary, April, July, and October.

Page 214, met way 200 and I consider the proof of suggestions of your correspondents, important to be detailed my vinegar casks; the next summer I succeeded again in the same manner. 2. Such additional funds as may be required by the exigencies of the Academy, shall be raised by an equal levy on each of the Resident Memanimal.

The last summer a mare was so violently atentitled to a vote, or eligible to any office, until tacked during my absence from home, that her such arrears shall have been paid; and if any Member shall neglect or refuse to liquidate his wife (after my two teamsters and others had exhausted their knowledge,) to get in some other of, his name shall be erased from the list of Mem- person as a salvo to their own credit; she in due form assumed perfect knowledge of the disease, although previously never having heard of it, remer, and administered according to Mr. Owings:

Your's respectfully,

N. B. We have a remarkable fine and open season, such as has not been experienced for a long

-0-ON MAKING ICE-HOUSES-& VINEGAR. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In answer to your query about Ice-Houses, in the Farmer of the 7th:—Line your house with 1. The President may appoint Members, from stone, because it is almost as cheap as wood, and will last an age. Let your house be dug circular,

considered as a pledge of conformity to its con- of the branches of Natural Science, or Literature, in, and as it settles will bind the wall firmer—a stitution, laws, and regulations.

| may be appointed by the Society; and such lec- dry wall will do. Ice will recede or melt in the provided it is well done: loose, waste straw is better than bundles, and wheat than rye straw .-Keep the top of your ice always well covered af-

> In the Farmer of the 21st, to make Vinegar :approve of it. In the first place, of what use is 2. All Members shall have free access to the the bottle in the bung hole unless set in the sun? Museum, and the books subject to the regulation which I suppose is intended; the strength of the liquor evaporates through the vacancy between 3. All donations of books shall have the names the bung-hole and neck of the bottle; the liquor the donors affixed thereto. 4. All donations in Natural History shall have weather—the staves are opened by the sun and the names of the donors and the localities affixed air, and the hoops burst. I will venture to say, that of the vinegar made so a third is lost.

> To make good vinegar fill your casks with ciat the option of the depositor, giving the Libra- der, into which no water is put, bung them up with a long bung, with a rag wrapped around it to make it tight-a long bung that you may pull it out without much trouble: set your casks in a 1. The order of business at the meetings of the ociety, shall be as follows:—
>
> 1. The minutes of the preceding meeting read, shingles—let your casks be raised so that you and the sense of the Members taken thereon can examine them easily when you please, which 2. Names of visiters announced by the Presi- ought to be once a fortnight, for even here the casks are subject to leak, the hoops to fly, and the liquor to evaporate; and keep them always full: -it is well to have three, one of the best out of which you may draw into bottles; the second to fill the first with; the third, waste cider to fill up the second with.

I tried this: twenty years ago a gentleman told me to put a peck of bran in, or six or eight sheets of coarse writing paper; I put the bran into one, the paper into the other-both answered well -My vinegar is so strong that my family puts water to it to make pickles. When once you have a course of casks, you may keep it up always by using from the first and filling up. I am confident with care, six or eight barrels might be made so every summer with the three barrels, only be careful not to use watered cider.

Agricultural Correspondence.

Extract to the Editor, dated Burlington, 27th Jan. 1825—RUTA—CABBAGE, &c.

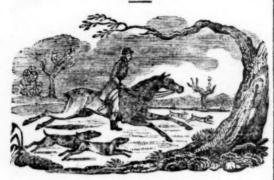
"The experience of the last summer has satisfied me that my doubts, formerly communicated to you respecting the Ruta Baga, were well founded. I tried them under the most favourable circumstances of soil, well digested manure and good cultivation—the season was rather wet—the paired to my "Vade Mecum," the American Far- Champion, and part saved from the central stalks in my own garden-they looked beautifully-free from the cabbage-like tops; still the produce did not exceed two hundred bushels per acre. My cabbage crop was excellent, and has been highly beneficial as food for my stock-I am still feed-ing them with advantage. Taken up and laid on corn stalks, with the heads down and covered with the same article, they are completely protected from the frost. My hogs have thrived on them better than on pompions. I fed my fatting hogs with them mixed with corn, till within a fortnight of killing time."

M. Appert proposes to publish a journal of the y in their rooms.

wider at top than bottom, say sixteen feet at top, prisons, hospitals, primary schools, and benevo2. Lecturers to deliver public courses on any thirteen at bottom; a circular wall will not cave lent institutions in Paris.

Sporting Olio.

From the Annals of Sporting-Nov. Number.



GRAND PIGEON MATCH.

The match made a month preceding by six of all England, including two picked shots from the Hampshire New Hats Club, against six of the Midgham and Ashton Clubs, was decided on Friday, Oct. 15, at eleven pigeons each, on Bag-shot heath, for 200 sovs. at 21 yards from the snot neath, for 200 sovs. at 21 yards from the blood, it was observed, that, where the arteries with the opposite foot held up; that by this terminated, at least generally, the veins began. The same the windgalls may be more full and apparatus of the circulation of the windgalls may be more full and apparatus of the windgalls may be more full and apparatus of the circulation of the windgalls may be more full and apparatus of the circulation of the windgalls may be more full and apparatus of the circulation of the windgalls may be more full and apparatus of the circulation of the circulation of the windgalls may be more full and apparatus of the circulation of the circul 28-Clubs 27.

bers of the New Hats Club.—The next three which they receive from the heart, and propel it bag. Mr. John Lawrence relates a case, which then took the ground, and killed as follows :- forward to their extremities; here the veins be-England, 26-Clubs, 26. Thus, on the whole England, 20—Clubs, 26. Thus, on the whole gin, or rather the extremities of the arteries match, England won by a shot only, and it was become the extremities of veins. The arteries as fine a specimen of this sport as even was seen as fine a specimen of this sport as ever was seen, as they proceed from their source become gra-

HERTS.

brace in much less time.

KENT.

EXTRAORDINARY HARE HUNT.

The harriers of C. Taylor, Esq. lately found a of the foot, there are none; there are but few in of vending potatoes, would be by weight, instead hare on Stockbridge Race Course, which, after the viscera, and none in the glands. The blood of measure; and that this affair may be justly shewing a gallant run in that fine country, more is returned to the heart by a regular flow, the and satisfactorily regulated by the corporate auresembling racing than hunting, boldly crossed a veins having no pulsation like an artery, nor any thorities of the city of Baltimore. They theredeep and wide part of the river Test, above Mr. contractile power.

Dowling's mill at Longstock, into the water meadows, and was as quickly pursued by her fearless most wholesome. In summer, river water is be presented to the mayor and city council of enemies. From thence she crossed another part better for horses than that taken from deep wells; Baltimore. All which is respectfully submitted, of the river Test, but with ill success, for the but in winter, well water is to be preferred; beof the river Test, but with ill success, for the but in winter, well water is to be preferred; behounds soon followed, determined on killing, cause it is then many degrees warmer than river hounds soon followed, determined on killing, (though from the nature of the ground the huntsmen could render them no assistance.) After divers willy mazes through herds of cattle, she determined on re-crossing the broad streams of the river, near the town, which she effected unnoticed by any one, and took refuge in a new enclosed garden of Mr. Barham; but from whence she was soon roused by her invincible pursuers, not, however, without giving them a fair view of pumped up. Water impregnated with saline it five locomotive engines of six horse power

her power and resolution, for she again gallantly matter, even in a slight degree, is unwholesome rushed into the river, just above the bridge lead- for horses. Water kept in casks is apt to acquire ing into Stockbridge, where the stream is very an unpleasant smell, and is therefore injurious, rapid, and was of course in an instant carried un-Horses should be watered three times a day, alder one of its arches; but, wonderful to relate, lowing about half a pail each time. Walking ex. with the greatest sang froid imaginable, in the ercise after watering is useful, particularly in presence of numerous people collected on the the morning; but trotting or galloping is very bridge, who cheered her for her bravery, she injurious. Pond water, from a clay bottom, is by landed on the lawn opposite Lord Grosvenor's some preferred to running water, but in summer house, from whence she pursued a steady course stagnant water often becomes vapid, and rather down the meadows. The hounds, intent on their nauseous, and is therefore improper. victim, plunged into the same rapid stream, and were carried under the same arch, excepting of the back sinews, immediately above the fetsome driven by the force of the water upon the lock joint; they consist of enlarged mucous capbuttresses; others swam on, and after various sules, and are generally caused by hard work at ineffectual attempts on the part of the gallant too early an age. They do not often occasion hare, she determined not to resign herself to the lameness, and unless so considerable as to cause dogs, and terminated this unparalleled course by some degree of stiffness in the joint, had better resigning her last breath to the watery element, be only bandaged, or have some stimulating emto the regret of all present, who were anxious to brocation well rubbed in; but when they cause save her life, after having crossed the river six lameness, or are attended with weakness of the

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

There is a difference in structure between the veins and the arteries; the latter by means of Messrs. Montague and Collins were the mem- their muscular coat contract upon the blood, to be applied, in order to consume the cyst or Most of the best shots in the country were dually smaller; after terminating in veins they present. fewer in number, as they return to the heart, till at last they all form two large veins, viz: the pos-Partridge Shooting.—In the match between terior and interior cava, which terminate in the Messrs. Holdsworth and Birch, for 100 sover-right auricle of the heart. The texture af veins eigns, over the manors between Wadesmill and is much more slender than that of arteries, yet Royston, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, who should bag they possess considerable strength, and though the most head of partridges during the day; the sometimes distended, seldom burst. The veins tition of sundry inhabitants of Somerset county former, who is decidedly one of the best shots generally accompany the arteries, but as they are in the kingdom, killed fourteen brace only, and subject to pressure from the action of the musmeasuring of potatoes in the city of Baltimore, his opponent eleven. They found the coveys cles, and their coats are not sufficiently strong have had the same under consideration, and very defective in number. Five shots only were like the arteries to resist it, they are more numents beg leave to submit the following report:

missed between the two. Last season, over the rous than the arteries; and there is besides a su

From the number and respectability of the subrous than the arteries; and there is besides a su same beat, Mr. Holdsworth bagged twenty-two perficial set of veins which are not accompanied scribers to this petition, the committee are well by arteries. The veins are provided with valves, assured that the growing of potatoes is a conside which appear to be a duplicature of their inner rable staple of agriculture, and an important ob-KENT.

Shot Extraordinary.—Early in October, Wm.
Gregson, of Hawkhurst, killed a hare and pheasant on the wing, at one shot, with a single-barelled grup.

KENT.

Coat, rising into a kind of curtain or fold. In the ject of traffick, and that in consequence of the human subject there are two of these folds to grievance complained of, many traders, who had form the valve, but in the horse there are three: hitherto resorted to the port of Baltimore, have these, when the blood by pressure is stopped in been induced to seek for other markets, to the its course, prevent it from returning. The valves common injury of all parties, save only the inorare not equally distributed throughout the veins; dinate gain of certain avaricious hucksters. The in some they are numerous; in others, as in those committee conceive, that the most eligible mode

Windgalls -Small elastic tumours on each side fetlock joint, firing, blistering, and rest, are the best remedies. Dr. Bracken says, if rest and running at grass do not answer, the best method is to open the tumours, and thereby discharge the brownish gelatinous fluid contained in the cyst, Veins .- In describing the circulation of the This should be done while the horse is standing, the tumour, he advises some escharotic powder he says was so completely cured by this operation, that the horse afterwards won a match, and was then sold to carry a lady. I believe the operation will be generally found worse than the dis-

Miscellaneous Items.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Mr. Teackle delivers the following report :

The committee to whom was referred the pe-

Which was twice read and concurred with.

1825.

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each, worked by steam. There is to be a lift! this railway is estimated at 3d. per ton per mile, or 1s. 3d. per ton altogether, reckoning the average distance five miles. If the superior grate coal of Niddry, Cowpits, Edmonstone, &c. continues to be sold at the pit at present prices (for 1) and the pit at present prices (for 1) and the consequence of the present prices (for 1) and the pit at present prices (for 1) and the consequence of the present prices (for 1) and the prosperity of the superior grate coal of Niddry, Cowpits, Edmonstone, &c. continues to be sold at the pit at present prices (for 1) and the consequence of the present prices (for 1) and the prosperity of the session, and the Cohamber of Deputies were preparing an answer, which was to be presented on the first of January, The king exults in the pacific relations with all the world, and the prosperity of France.

The coronation of the king of France take places (for 1) and the prosperity of France take places (for 1) and the prosperit times to be sold at the project in may be delivered at Edinburgh at 7s. 6d. or 8s. per ton (including cartburgh at 7s. 6d. or 8s. per ton (including cartage;) and the projector even anticipates, that
age are coal may come to be sold so low as 5s.

Mr. Baring, M. P. had arrived in Paris.
News had reached London from Bahia, that

to be established in Edinburgh, with a capital of one hundred thousand pounds. The shares, we off Algrave, cruizing against Portuguese vessels. understand, are rapidly filling.

Plattsburgh, Jan. 15. made with the Post Office department in Cana- Peru.
da, so that a mail is now despatched from the The case of Foote vs. Hayne, was tried in the conveyance is all the way by land, except cross-marriage, and excited intense interest.

infi the St. Lawrence; it is therefore the safest | Corn Exchange, Dec. 31 - Essex and Kent route for the conveyance of the great northern wheat is quoted at 50 to 76s.
mail, from the United States to Canada.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—6

Summary of Foreign News.

nated with gas.

An Englishman has counted fourteen hundred

sorts of wine made in France.

The subterranean passage which is now form-

11th, but it was soon extinguished.

The capital of the company of the Brazillian mines will amount to a million sterling, and be divided into 10,000 shares of 100 pounds sterling.

reduced, 941; consols for account 951.

Very late arrival.—The ship Tally-Ho, 23 days from the Downs, arrived last night, bringing London dates to the 3d ult. We are indebted to the editors of the New-York Gazette, and New-York Colothing; and every class of society that could plied, with the necessary energy. Daily Advertiser, for the following intelligence:

Extract of a letter received in London, dated to alleviate the general distress.

comes out. The King, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recall the recog-prorogation of Parliament from Jan. 6 to Feb. 3. should be applied. nition of the independence of the several independent Spanish Countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a Royal Decree revoking the cession of the Floridas.

The London Courier, in noticing the rumours made a secondary object—those who consider it in this light, will very soon be at liberty to bestow the rumours of the Floridas.

The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian at this moment.

There has been a great inundation in Hanover.

A Portuguese squadron sailed from the Tagus in pursuit of them on the 18th of Dec.

A company has been formed in England with Mail to Montreal .- An arrangement has been a capital of 600,000l. for working the mines in

Post Office at Rouse Point, three times a week, Court of King's Bench on the 21st of last month, on the west side of Lake Champlain; and this arrangement has been sanctioned by the Post Master General of the United States. From Albany to Montreal, on this side of the Lake the —damages 3000l. It was a breach of promise of the contractors for carrying the mails of the United States.

The Continental Gas Company, it is said, will not make use of subterranean pipes, in lighting cities, but attach a reservoir to each lamp, which will be supplied daily, Rio Janeiro is to be illuminated with eas.

Coloning. Several charitable societies emulate public.

This is the season when, to avoid failure, the utmost exertions, of all concerned in the transportation of the mail, are necessary. No obstantated with eas. Scheremeteff 50,000: M. Mecheleff 30,000.

The Dukes of Trias and Abrantes, Count Al-tamira, the Marquesses Ceralvo and Alcanizes, niary penalty, and, for a second failure, the con-with 30 others who had been banished from Court, tracts will be forfeited. ing under the Thames, will cost only 460,000 had all been brought in chains, like malefactors, francs, a sum hardly sufficient to build a single arch to some of the bridges.

With 30 otners who had occur being Constitutionalists. Out of this, those most interested may be fully assured. On all roads which become so deep as to render the rapid progress of stages impracticable,

clothing; and every class of society that could plied, with the necessary energy. afford it, were doing every thing in their power

*The American Secretary of Legation above period has the aspect of public affairs been more passengers. alluded to, Mr. Appleton, passed through London for Liverpool, whence, says a Liverpool paper, he sailed for New York.

gratifying, more pacific and more calculated to inspire the most sanguine hopes of a long continuance of prosperous tranquillity, than they are

The King of France had delivered his speech

Mission of A.r. Stratford Canning to Russia.— On this subject the Courier of Dec. 14th says, Hemp, flax, and tallow had also advanced from that the boundary line on the north-west coast of America, the affairs of Greece and those of South America would come under discussion; that on the two first the most desirable results were to Among other new projects, the formation of a Covernor had been shot by an individual.

To be established in Edinburgh, with a capital of the established in Edinburgh, with a capital of the latter, and that the be anticipated; and with regard to the latter, Governor had been shot by an individual.

Great Britain had no intention of adopting at present any new course of measures.

> The very great and general importance of all the movements of the General Post Office, will warrant us in putting on record the re-ports and other documents of general bearing, which emanate from that ably conducted department.]

the contractors for carrying the mails of the United States.

Post Office Department, Jan. 15th, 1825.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—Great establishments have been made promptly in the principal quarters of the city, to afford the individuals who tractors, on important mail routes, have not equalhave lost everything, shelter, fire, provision and ed his expectation, or the expectation of the

excuse a failure. Any want of energy, in this

who formerly resided at Madrid, 80 are banished, der the rapid progress of stages impracticable, and 10 are in dungeons. None have kept their contractors are requested to place the mail in places except the Duke del Infantado. The serious effects of the inundation in Ger- ed for the purpose, and in this manner to continue wided into 10,000 shares of 100 pounds sterling. many, Russia, &c. continues to occupy the co- the transportation of it, until the roads will adBritish Stocks, Dec. 11th.—Three per cents
lumns of the London papers. The damage to mit of stages. Whatever may be the condition

property and loss of lives exceed all calculation. of the route, no trip should be lost.

The Emperor of Russia visited in person the

There are many roads where a stage, with six Autract of a letter received in London, dated to alleviate the general distress.

Madrid, Dec. 7.

In my last I mentioned the American minister Quebec, with a corps of Indian Chiefs. The london on the Union on the Union of the Indian Chiefs. having sent off his Secretary at a short notice, Canada, Rogers, and Hercules, Marshall, arriwith despatches to Washington—the cause now ved at Liverpool from New York, Dec. 8. The London Gazette announces the further horses to a cart do not give sufficient force, four

20= RARE PRODUCTIONS.

Hartford, Con. Jan. 25 .- A pig but ten months Islands has published a proclamation acknowledging the blockade of Patras and Lepanto by the Greeks.

It is reported that the King of Spain talks of old, raised by Mr. Elijah Sweetland, of this town, was killed last week, which, when dressed, weighed four hundred and twenty-two pounds!

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1825.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society.

Agreeably to adjournment at Mr. Carroll's, the The meeting was full; and, George Howard, lution was offered by James Carroll, Esq. and adopted :-

Resolved, That the next .Innual Exhibition of

The Board then proceeded to discuss, and final ly decide upon a Scheme of Premiums, to be of-

J. S. Skinner and J. B. Morris, Esq'rs. were ad- a distance of fifteen miles. ded to the Committee heretofore appointed to prepare such modifications as might be deemed necessary in the act of incorporation, constitution, and by-laws of the Maryland Agricultural Society; and to endeavour to procure from the Legislature of Maryland a donation from the Treasury readiest means of attaining his wishes. of the State, to be expended in premiums for such objects, and on such terms, as shall equally culture of, all the counties in the State.

Agriculture, would be much benefitted by enact- separate form. ing a law on the following subjects, to wit :- That

dinaries and retailers of Spirituous Liquors, under such regulations as the Legislature may direct, and as shall more effectually prevent the sale

was established, and its members shall and bonorable satisfaction of
ladia, green, do. 16—do. St. Domingo, do. 15 cts.

They too must abide the just
They too must abide the just are the jus committee use their influence to obtain a law ma- by its fruit." the amount of any damage done by the dogs of his slaves: Further, that it be the duty of said committee to procure an amendment to the law of trespass, so as to make it more conformable to

Not having time to prepare, or space to inwith a few remarks on the general scope of the proceedings of the Board at the meeting above

mentioned. First-It will be perceived, that the Board Thursday of next June, have been fixed upon for

decided to offer, for the next Show, Premiums for MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Domestic Animals, Ploughing, and Household Manufactures, only-postponing, until the Show, in the spring of 1826, the offer and distribution of Premiums for Farms, Crops, Agricultural Experiments, &c.

It has been decided to offer the same Premiums for 1826 that are offered for June, 1825-and in Board met on Tuesday, the first of February, in-stant, at the Society's Room, at eleven, A. M.— &c., so that the lists of Premiums have now been &c., so that the lists of Premiums have now been agreed upon, for the next two Shows, and it is Esq. having taken the chair, the following Reso- the wish of the Board to give to the whole scheme and system, as much permanency as possible.

It is probable that the Exhibitions will hereafter be always held at the same place, and very the Maryland Agricultural Society shall be held nearly about the same time .- And the friends of at the Maryland Tavern, on Mednesday and the Society may judge how great is the prospect Thursday, the first and second days of June next. of its increasing success and usefulness, when they are informed, that at this last meeting at the Society's Room, provided by the liberality of Mr. fered for distribution at the Exhibition in June Oliver, the Board met at eleven, A. M.—continunext—and also on the list of Premiums for the ed in session until after two, P. M.—met again at Annual Exhibition in June, 1826. Both of which 5, and did not close their deliberations until some and Theodoric B. Skinner, [sons of the Editor of will be given in the next number of the Ameri- time after candle-light. Four members of the the American Farmer; of 12 and 10 years of ag ,] Board, active practical farmers, had come in from and the Academy feel a particular pleasure in

> der and Subscriber is informed, that his communication has been passed to the hands of the inventors of the machines spoken of by him, as the honour for their country.

MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND promote improvements in, and benefit the Agri- LITERATURE .- In number fourty-four of this jour- * The paper read by Mr. Tyson, requiring nal we gave an expose of the plan and objects of an engraving to illustrate it; it could not be pre-The following Resolution, offered by R. Caton, this Institution, and in this we record its Consti-pared for this number of the Farmer. We have Esq., was adopted; and R. Caton, Allen Thomas, tution and By-laws. We have offered to the Aca- received a paper on the same subject from Jared and James Carroll, Esq.rs. were appointed to demy a few columns of the American Farmer, Mansfield, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy, carry it into effect:—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to present a Memorial to the Legislature of Marysciences as are naturally allied to Agriculture, the House of Representatives in Congress, from land, setting forth that the state of society and of until they are prepared to publish them in more Kentucky.—All these papers are of great inte-

the several counties be divided into Townships; yet met with greater encouragement; but when drawn by our New-Jersey correspondent in numin each of which shall be established a School for those who have already associated shall have dis-ber 39. educating poor children; that seven discreet men played the fractical utility of the Institution, by in each township, landholders therein, be a Board sending some of its valuable fruits into the liteof Trustees for organising and directing the same; rary market, we have no doubt there will be a Sugar now sold by 100 lbs. and not by 112 lbs. That there be levied on real property, and on speedy increase of demand, and the consumption as formerly-New-Orleans Sugar, per 100 lbs. personal property, more especially dogs, a tax for the use and support of said school;—That said Trustees shall have cognizance of the several orof spirituous liquors to slaves; and that the said declaration of Scripture, that "the tree is known Flour from the wagons, 84 50 a 84 75—Wheat,

of trespass, so as to make it more conformable to the condition and the interests of landholders of this State.

R. H. Budd, it would appear that two gallons of have certainly improved, though we cannot quote have stated two quarts. The statement in other respects is altogether correct, and goes strongly sert the Schemes of Premiums at length, in this to shew the importance of knowledge of the disnumber of the Farmer, we must content ourselves eases of domestic animals, and the means to be

The gentleman who handed us the subscription paper has been made acquainted with the exceptions taken by several highly respectable correspondents, to the terms and conditions prescribed; TSUBSCRIPTION PURSE FOR CORN AND WHEAT. have, and it was not without much reflection, de- paper has been made acquainted with the exceptermined hereafter to hold the Annual Exhibitions taken by several highly respectable correstions in the Spring, instead of the Fall-and that pondents, to the terms and conditions prescribed; the first and second days, being Wednesday and and he authorises us to declare the whole project as suspended until the next Annual Exhibition in the next Show. As it was obvious that crops June. The scheme may therefore be considered could not be gathered in before that time, it was at an end, until better digested and revived.

Extract from the Proceedings.

At a sitting of this institution, held at their. rooms on Saturday evening, the 29th January, a paper was read by Mr. P. T. Tyson, one of the members, on the sources of natural springs, and the practice of obtaining water by boring into the earth*-Ordered that the said paper be printed in the valuable journal edited by Mr. Skinner.

The Academy was presented with a very hand-some specimen of the Native Solanum Tuberosum (Potato) in full flower with the tubes-This beautiful specimen of the indigenous potato, was found upon the Island of San Lorenzo, on the coast of Peru, September the 18th, 1824, and transmitted to the academy by Commodore Hull, through Mr. Skinner.

Two very beautiful shells, (Buccinium,) and a box, containing a great variety of specimens of insects from Germany, were presented of their own accord to the Academy, by Masters, Frederick G. acknowledging these donations as an evidence, that their labours will stimulate the youth of To Correspondents .- A Constant Rea. America, to the cultivation of Natural Science;

> By order of the Academy, P. MACAULAY.

rest, as connected with a subject of incalculable We are sorry to see that the Academy has not importance, to which the publick attention was

PRICES CURRENT.

white, 95 to \$100.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

On the cultivation of Ruta Baga as a second crop; with an estimate of its comparative value for C. ding stock: By J. Buel, of Albany—Proper time for seeding Wheat to prevent fly-Remarks on the culture of Lucerne—Florida Cotton items—Summary of Foreign news—Uransportation of the Mails—Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Marvland Agricultural Society—Editor's notices—Extracts from the proceedings of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature _Prices Current, &c.

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HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE AND ON MAKING WINE-IN AMERICA. Retreat, near Dublin, (Georgia,) } Feb. 24, 1823.

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d Vinenceof the reland m the d LiteJohn Adlum, Esq.— Sir,—My brother, Major Hugh M'Call, of Savannah, has favoured me with your letter to him, nothing acetous. dated 23d January ult. it gives me some useful

ture: in my dressing the vine, I follow Speechley. books for red wine, without the addition of sugar:

I have been long satisfied of the vast importance it ran quickly into the acetous stage of fermentato our country, that would be the cultivation of tion; and, in dudgeon, I threw it away. the vine: with all my preaching, however, from for my endeavours in giving them, or rather en-Brandy, to the most delicious Wine,-poisons to sanatives,-the liquid fire of the author of mis-

chief, to the beverage of the gods. brought to Georgia by Henry Hunt, Esq. a kins-Columbia county, from thence it was planted in it will be ripe: manage as before. Warren county, and is called the Warrenton I have noted no method of fining grape, but I call it the Hunt grape: the Hon. Mr. Pierré, except the following:— Milledge thought it indigenous, until I informed him otherwise. Several years ago, the Secretary letter remains unanswered. Recollecting a conversation I had, nearly forty years ago, with Mons. Estave, a French Vigneron, who came to

the wine was vapid, and tart, like Rhenish wine; its greatest quantity of tartar:-As the grape and now, it tastes like vapid hock; and, although progresses to ripeness, the saccharine is secreted,

dated 23d January ult. it gives me some useful hints, on the subject, of which I have been in purbints, on the subject have been in purbints, and the suit for eight years.

My friend Mr. Thomas Chase, of Annapolis, and were injured by mildew and thrips: I collect-therefore I conclude, that to add the fruit dried, and were injured by mildew and thrips: I collect-therefore I conclude, that to add the fruit dried, Maryland, was the first to stick a vine twig in my ed what remained, pressed on the foot-stalks, or partially so, would be a preferable practice, to head, and gave me some information on the cul- and fermented after the manner recommended in that of boiling the must.

not look eight or ten years ahead for a large com- and are rather calculated to mislead, than to inpound interest for their labour; they must have struct. A friend, in Charleston, sent to me a the simple interest, great or small, for use, at the book, written by L. de St. Pierré, who was a pracent of the year, or they will not touch;—they call me a visionary, and other names, as a reward volume contains much that may be useful to us, but is out of print, -I have made copious extracts deavouring to give to them, a new and invaluable from it. He says, never take off the berries of the staple: their taste, too, is vicious; they prefer grapes, from the foot stalks, before washing them. Auguadente, Whiskey, and more executable Peach If red wine is intended, let the mashed grapes readded to the must to obtain due strength in the of usual heat and dryness, would give to the wine density or specific gravity were sufficient; but I have been at much trouble and expense, in a husky taste; if the weather is warm, the time until that point should be ascertained, to add collecting and cultivating vines of foreign counin the vat should be less,—if the weather is coldbrandy in a known quantity, to give a fashionable
tries, to the extent of fifteen or more, varieties,
er, the time is lengthened,—if cold and wet, the tries, to the extent of fifteen or more, varieties, or half an acre of ground; and have, on trial, cut time in the vat, may be a whole night. If Champaigne wine is intended, it must be pressed, as increase the sugar, and diminish the added branday above one-half,—their fruit uniformly rotting paigne wine is intended, it must be pressed, as increase the sugar, and diminish the added branday as washed, to prevent its taking colour.—dy, until I could dismiss the brandy to the grogtained but three kinds for the table; and two that When the fermentation subsides, tighten the bruiser, and retain the pure wine for the wise, makes wine, neither of which Mr. Chase suppos- bungs as soon as it can be done with safety to the the witty, and such as are wont to set the table ed, would make good wine;—one is called the cask. Bottle Champaigne between the 10th and in a roar.

Madeira, for no reason but its colour,—its bunch
14th of the March moon, through a syphon,—

The Hy es weigh four ounces—berries the size of a mus-ket bullet, with a pulp, juice pleasant, but pulp quite tart,—the taste is somewhat astringent at full ripeness-this I call No. 1-the other grape and in six weeks the wine will mantle and froth: first mentioned, are mere quackery: they answer has long bunches, small dark purple berry, whitish if the wine is removed to a distance, especially in but a single purpose. Beaume's sinks to zero in juice, which is pleasant, little pulp, and bunches summer, it must remain a month at rest to reabout 4 ounces, which I call No. 2. It is a grape cover its briskness. But, it is a better practice, gr. 1.200. cover its briskness. But, it is a better practice, gr. 1.200. to let the wine remain in cask, and bottle it beman of the Earl of Shellburne, before the revolu-tion, and planted in, then St. Paul's Parish, now, the wine will have lost its verdure and sweetness—

of the Treasury, issued a prospectus, that use measure, to a muid of 230 pints, when the wine ful things could be had from foreign countries, has not turned yellow, to any great degree; but measure, to a muid of 230 pints, when the wine Filled two demijohns. Sept. 14, racked off the has not turned yellow, to any great degree; but wine from the lees—fusnigated with sulphur; through our Consuls; and supposing that what if it is much yellowed, put at least four pints to a and at several times added 10 per cent. of French was wanted, would not be understood without be muid; then stir it well with a stick cleft in four, brandy, of common sale proof; vessels not full, ing applied for, I wrote to him for the vine: my and add four or five handfulls of clean dry sand, bunged close. Nov. 18, racked again: there was

the native vines of any country, preferably to assigned strength. Some have said boil the must, raisins, and compared it with a good wine of Siexotics: this recollection induced me, the last when it is too watery and poor,—this is quite cilly,—mine was drier and preferable. April 3d, spring, to take into culture one of our native grapes, with long slender bunches, small berry of a dark blue colour, with redish juice; such of these as were grafted partly grew, but the slips placed in the ground, in the usual manner all led: this year I intend to take up, and graft a number of these, and will call them No. 3. They is generated,—for, when in balance, they both

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are the blue summer grape of our river low change into spirit, which is not alcohol, but pregrounds: I intend likewise to graft some of the pared for separation from its placenta by inter-

grounds: I intend likewise to grait some of the pareo for separation from its placenta by interindigenous Muscadine, and two kinds of Fox mixture with caloric, with which it bears a great-grape,—one a dingy red; the other a dark purer affinity, than the other component parts of ple, or, indeed, black, with blue bloom, and of wine.

In the wine was in ing conjectures: The grape, in its green stage, 1816, from a single vine No. 1; I pressed the when it begins to blush toward ripeness, has little wine was vanid and tart like Rhenish wine: its greatest quantity of tartar:—As the grape. it has been some years in an ullage bottle, it has from the tartar, and other principles, contained nothing acetous.

on; and, in dudgeon, I threw it away.

I had read all the books, on wine subjects that kept for the initiated into the wine-schools, of such a text, I have not, in Georgia, made a single I could obtain; but it seems to appear, that the the several European countries: unwilling to be convert to the faith. The people of Georgia, do writers understood but a little of their subject, foiled, I progressed under the following general propositions:-

To make the best wine from any grape, there should be a balance of elementary principles in

That such principles, in proper quantity, to be ascertained; and it being agreed, by all Amerimain in the vat four or five hours, to obtain the wine, I concluded to make the addition, under the required colour, a longer time, if the weather is correction of the Hydrometer, to know when the

The Hydrometer of Fahrenheit, or that of A

In 1820, the season was wet. The grapes No. 1 tween the 10th and 14th of the August moon, and did not ripen well,—all my others rotted. Auther wine will have lost its verdure and sweetness—it will be ripe: manage as before.

I have noted no method of fining wine, from St. gallons of juice: Hydrometer in the must 6½ departments. Pierré, except the following:—

To sweeten harsh or green Wines.—Take sweet raised the Hydrometer to 101 degrees. Therways milk, skimmed, and pour two pints, Paris rometer in the shade 89°, and in the must 83°. much lees, which lessened the quantity in the vessels. Dec 23d, racked again, and added to a Mons. Estave, a French Vigneron, who came to Georgia, intending to cultivate vines, amongst other things he observed that he would cultivate the native vines of any country, preferably to assigned about the density, or specific gravity of the must directed by L. de St. Pierré to make Spanish wine. March 13th, tasted the wine without the

grapes—seven bushel baskets of No. 1 and half grees (sp. gr. 1.118)—turned into a keg and 10 gallon of berries of No. 2. My other grapes all bottles. This wine has been racked and sulphurrotted: mashed, and pressed off 164 gallons of ed twice;—a little of it which bottled is, I think, juice: Hydrometer in must rose to 8 degrees—the most perfectly delicious wine that I ever added 14 lbs. brown sugar, when the Hydrome- tasted; colour rather lighter than Madeira, but 85°, and in the must 76 degrees: turned it in a time, it will shew that to make the very finest cent. of French brandy,-wine tastes Rhenish .-Oct. 18th, compared the taste, with that of last henceforth,—perhaps I may raise the must to nion, that the Muscadine will make a good wine year,—the Fabrique seems improved. I discorather more than 16 degrees, or to specific gravivered that a bottle of last year's wine, which had ty of 1.125, say 121 per cent. heavier than rain strongest. In round numbers the must will stand lees in it, was much more improved, than that water. There has been neither brandy nor old as follows, viz: quality.

1822 .- Season wet. August 8th, collected 81 thrips and mildew. bushel baskets No. 1, and 11 baskets of No. 2in all 194 baskets-picked off rotten and unripe 8 baskets of No. 2, and 2 baskets of wild grapes lons, to which I added 54 pounds of brown sugar, gar, and left it in the vat between 4 and 5 hoursgrees, and tunned. August 17th, collected two baskets of grapes No. 1-pressed and fermented brown sugar, and let remain in the vat all night,of its density, or weight, since it was tunned .-Added 5 per cent. of brandy.

Pressed Must, . . . 77 gallons. Racked Wine, . . . 62

Lost by fermentation and lees, 15 gallons.

The wine was much improved, but somewhat December 24th, racked again and sulphurtart. ed-The clear wine 61 gallons, and was quite potable.

was decanted into other bottles. In Feb. 1, 1823, the wine of 1821 had become turbid by reason of the frost: it has now become again clear, and must be decanted into other bottles :- I have seldom drank a better wine than this is, of Madeira part of the winter, but it is again nearly clear: they must be decanted, as soon as quite clear into smaller vessels, and observed a difference in my wine of that year, favourable to that which had remained a few hours in the vat before pressure,-it was more bland and pleasant; the other which was pressed, as soon as mashed, was somewhat tartish.

1823, the weather had been favourable for a short time, and on the 6th August I collected 5 of another grape, which was of a deep blue co. liked the flavour; but it now wears off. lour and quite harsh tasted, both quite ripe: The whole quantity of Must in 1823, 173 galls. mashed them, and the mere gout was 91 degrees by the Hydrometer (sp. gr. 1.072)—added 15 pounds brown sugar and let it remain in the vat Must from 86 vines No. 1, and 30 vines ? four hours and pressed off nearly 11 gallons of No. 2; on a quarter acre of ground,

-season very dry: August 24th, collected the must, in which the Hydrometer raised to 151 de- Loss by fermentation and lees 20 per ct. 31 galls. ter rose 121 degrees: Thermometer in shade the taste is quite different: if it shall improve by keg and demijohn, to ferment. Sept. 8th, racked wine is no longer a desideratum in the U. States. the wine into sulphured vessels, and added 8 per If the strength of this wine shall prove to be sufficient, I will make no alteration in the fabrique which was bottled clear, which seems to hint, wine added to it. It is the first time that I have that wine should have had a greater action on made a wine of this grape, so nearly by itself; the second lees. This wine is now (1824) a fine but in the future I will manufacture my grapes sefull bodied wine resembling Madeira wine good parately. The weather became dark and wet, and I lost at least a third of my grapes No. 1 by

August 10th, collected 3 baskets grapes No. 1; berries, and mashed in a vat by 3 o'clock, P. M .- No. 3,-in all 13 baskets. Mashed No. 1 and 2 rain prevented my pressing until 7 o'clock. The together,—the mere gout was eight degrees of mere gout was 8 degrees, about a fourth of the strength; and the wild grape No. 3, yielded mere whole, and the juice by pressure was 7°, and the gout of 11 degrees by the Hydrometer: mixed principle in must of wine, has done its duty, it mixt was 71 degrees of strength—quantity 45 gal- all together in the vat,—added 52 lbs. brown suwhich raised the must to 14 degrees, nearly, of pressed, and cut up the mare twice-the must the Hydrometer: Thermometer in shade 8210, - was 15 degrees (sp. gr. 1.114) - must 37 gallons that is necessary: fining before the wine is want-I did not try it in the must. August 12th, col- when tunned, and of a full Madeira colour, with ed for use, or to be bottled, is like taking physic, lected 9 baskets of grapes No. 1, and 4 baskets a slight purplish tint. On the same I collected a when a person is in good health :- as Judge Peof No. 2, and obtained 32 gallons of must, 7 de-basket of wild grapes No. 3, and a basket and a ters would say-let very well alone grees of strength,-added 33 lbs. brown sugar, half of wild Muscadine (scupernon) which were which raised the Hydrometer to, large, 13 de just ripened: the Muscadine gave juice of 6 degrees, only, mixed and mashed, and added 12 lbs. without additions,—it was poor stuff and consigned to the vinegar cask. Sept. 7, my wine tasted degrees (sp. gr. 1.107) and tunned in a demijohn Rhenish. October 12, racked off wine, and sulphured: tried the Hydrometer in the wine, and I ever tasted; it is richer than the best Medoc, it sunk to 1 degree below zero-and was lighter and perhaps more resemblant of the best Burthan rain water: it had lost 15 degrees, nearly, gundy, -but the taste of Burgundy I have much forgotten. The grape No. 3, I conjecture when manufactured by itself will make a wine equal to little next year. I propose to make some very the finest Medoc. I must be indulged with a little puff about this wine, and that made from good substitute. From our facts in the art, we grape No. 2, for really I am pleased with them ;but not too fast, for I may be like the Owl and the Crow, in the fable in praise of their young : they may be strong enough. On the 21st of August, collected 12 baskets of No. 1, and 4 baskets as to shew if I am right or wrong in practice; No. 2, mashed, and mere gout 8 degrees—added and I assure you of my good wishes for your suc-The wine of 1820, had considerable lees, and 69 lbs. sugar, and left in the vat 4 hours; pressed cess, and of the pleasure it will give me to hear off 501 gallons-must 14 degrees. On the 29th from you, when any thing shall turn up that you August collected 9 baskets No. 1 and two baskets believe may be useful in our common pursuit,-No 2, mashed and added 47 lbs. sugar-I omitted and I will follow suit. I should like to have a to try the strength of the must, -quantity 38 gal-sketch of your practice, and your critique on my lons. The residue of my grapes ripened but illquality,—I think it rather strong. The wine of losing them altogether, by the rainy dark, weath-portunity can be had, I will endeavour to have er,-and supposing the quantity not enough to conveyed to you, through my brother, a bottle of fill a cask, I collected two baskets of wild Mus-In June, (1823) drew off a cask of the wine of 1822 cadine berries, which had generally fallen off the vines,-these I carefully washed and culled, and dried them in the air-and Sept, 11th, collected the remainder of my grapes No. 2 with a few of No. 1-mixed altogether and mashed-they gave mere gout 8 degrees-left in the vat all night, with 40 lbs, sugar added,—in the morning pressed off 29 gallons, of 14 degrees of strength—tasted strongly of the over ripe Muscadine, and as if baskets of grapes No. 2, and about & of a basket it had been sweetened partly with honey: I dis-

Deduct for wild grapes, . 18

Made Wine, . 124 galls. [of improved fabrique.

The wine, in which grape No. 2 predominates, is the best, at the present,—it gives a finer bou-quet, as well as flavour. The next season, I intend to make each grape separately; and if I can collect as many wild grapes No. 3, as will fill even a keg, I will try it by itself. I am not of the opinion, that the Muscadine will make a good wine

Wild Muscadine (scupernon) 6 deg. Beaume-specific gravity, 1.040 nearly My Vineyard grapes No. 1 and 2, 8° Beaume and specific gravity, Wild grape No. 3, 11° Beaume, and 1.060 specific gravity. 1.080

No wine, I conjecture, if strong, will be at full strength, until it has lived three winters; if weak. er, two winters. I object to fining altogether, unless for present use. When every component will remain, or, become excrementitious and full in lees, or go off in spume,-when lees subside. drawing off the wine in dry cool weather, is all

Since my last vintage I have obtained a copy of your essay, on vines and wine, together with M'-Culloch's books, -on both I place high value, and return my best thanks to you and to him. In this letter you will have a full view of my intentions, and experience, in wine-making. To all my wine made in 1823, I added 6 per cent. of my wine of 1822, instead of brandy, except the two kinds which I have puffed about, to which I have added nothing. My brother thinks my wine wants body; I think otherwise, but will increase it a can soon demonstrate, and build a theory of making wine, on unquestionable principles.

The candour which your letter evinces, has inmethod: by this I might discover error, and apmy several wines of 1823.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant, THOMAS M'CALL.

P. S. I am surprised at the quantity of brandy which is put into the foreign wines; but feel satisfied that it is correct: My vineyard grapes, will never arrive at a strength to make wine without some artifice,-not being stronger than about 9 degrees; -my wild grape No. 3, may possibly arrive at 12 degrees by culture, and may make a tolerable claret without sugar, but much better with some addition. I believe it to be untrue that any grape will make wine of Madeira strength without sugar, or an abundance of brandy.

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AGRICULTURE.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR-

For the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES, to be held at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick Turnpike road, four miles from Baltimore, on WEDNES-DAY and THURSDAY, the first and second day

The Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, at a meeting held at the Society's Room, on Tuesday, the first day of February, 1825-

Resolved, That the next Annual Exhibition of the Society be held at the time and place above mentioned; and that the following Premiums be offered and awarded to the successful competitors. The Premiums to be given in frieces of Plate of the value stated below. That is to say-

HORSES.

For	the best S	tallion a	dapted	to get	stock	for
th	e saddle,			1		\$15
Do.	2d best	do.	do.			10
Do.	best	do.	do. fo	r quick	draft,	15
Do.	2d best	do.	do.	do.		10
Do.	best	do.	do. fo	r slow d	lraft,	15
Do.	2d best	do.	do.	do.		10
For	the best b	rood Ma	are do.	for the	saddle,	10
Do.	do. de	o. qu	nick dra	ft,		10
Do.	best Mar	e adapt	ed to sl	ow draf	t.	10
	best broo					be-
	g had to siz					
N	. B. No m	are whi	ch has	not had	a foal	, can

be entered for a premium offered for a brood mare.

ASSES AND MULES.

				-	
he b	est Jack,				\$10
do.	Jennet,				10
do.	Mule, n	ot over	five year	rs,	10
do.	2d best,	do.	do.		8
	C	ATTL	E.,		
	do.	do. Mule, n do. 2d best,	do. Jennet, do. Mule, not over do. 2d best, do.	do. Jennet, do. Mule, not over five year	do. Jennet, do. Mule, not over five years, do. 2d best, do. do.

For the best Bull, over two years of age, of any breed, Do. 2d best, Do. best full blood Improved Short Horn Bull, 10 Do. Do. best do. Devon do. Do. best Bull between 1 and 2 years, of any

breed, Do. best Milch Cow over 3 years of age, cer-

tificate of her milking, quantity of butter produced, and keep for 20 days, to commence not less than three months after calving, 10 Do. 2d best Milch Cow, as above,

Do. best Heifer over one, and under 3 years of age, of any breed,

Do. 2d best do. as above, For the best pair of well broke Oxen, reference being had to their performance in the yoke, \$10

For t	he best Boa	r over one year of age,	\$10
Do.	2d best.	do.	5
Do.	best Breed	ing Sow,	10
	2d best,	do.	5

FAT STOCK.

For	the best g	rass fed	Bullock	, bred	and fe	ed in
M	aryland, o	r the Di	strict o	f Colu	mbia,	\$20
	2d best,				SHOW.	16
Do	heaviest	Hog in	propo	rtion to	age	and
ke	ep.				-	8
Do.	2d best,	do.				5
		CLI	EED	-		

For the best Merino Ram, over one year, Do. best of any other breed, over one year, best pair of Merino Ewes,

best pair of Ewes of any other breed, Do. o. best fleece of one year's growth, wool when washed to be not less than 6 lbs. a premium of 50 cents per lb.—certificate of the weight of the fleece, and a sample of the wool to be exhibited at the fair.

To the farmer who shall have raised the greatest number of lambs in proportion to the number of ewes, (not less than 20,)

To the farmer whose flock yields the greatest average weight of wool-the flock to be not less than 20 in number—the wool of the whole to be weighed, being first cleaned of tags and filth—and the weight made appear to the satisfaction of the Judges,

DOMESTIC FAMILY MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Cloth, not less than 12 yards, of any colour-the wool whereof to be raised and spun on the farm of the candi-

Do. best piece of Cassimere, twenty yards, of wool do. do. do.

5 Do. Cassinett, 20 yards, Flannel, 20 do. do. O Do. do. 5 Do. Carpetting, 20 do. do.

O Do. do. Kersey, 20 yards, adapted to labourers. o Do. do. Shirting, of any materials, 20 yards,

O Do. do. 8-4 Linen Diaper, 15 yards, O Do. 7-8 Towelling, 15 yards, do.

best Hearth Rug, Do. second best do. Do.

best and handsomest 10-4 Woolen Coun-Do. terpane,

Do. second best best and handsomest 10-4 do. Do. Do.

second best, do. do. best pair of 8-4 Woolen Blankets, wool O Do. whereof to be raised and spun on the farm,

Do. second best do. as above, Do. best pair of Woolen Hose, full size,

Do. 2d best do. do. best pair Cotton Do. do. 2d best Do. do. do. \$10 Do. best pair Thread do.

5 Do. 2d best do. do. Straw or Grass Hat, imitation of Leghorn, 5 To the spinners of the greatest weight of cotton, wool, and flax, in 5 hours for each article, 3

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Flax and Hemp Breaker from any hart of the world, which may be deemed useful and worthy of encouragement, For the best Agricultural Machine, or Implement, that may be considered new, and as deserving the notice and patronage of this So-

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the sample of the best Cyder of any preceding season, Gooseberry, rasberry, or strawberry wine, 5

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best ploughing by 3 or more horses or Do 2d best do.

Do. best ploughing by 2 or more oxen, To each of the successful Ploughmen,

For the best specimen, to consist of not less than five pounds, of Butter, and of one churning, to be sent in roll or lump,

Do. 2d best, as above

best preserved Butter, not less than 12 lbs. nor less than three months old,

Sealed labels will accompany each parcel sent breed of hogs, and accordingly on his return to

-and none to be opened but those which belong to the preferred sample. The mode of making and preserving to be described for publication in the American Farmer.

For the most successful experiment in waterrotting, or otherwise preparing flax or hemp -the quantity to be not less than 50 lbs.-The whole process to be stated,

VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.

A Silver Cup, valued at twenty dollars, to be given to the owner of the best Calf, reared by hand, and to be not less than ten months old, to be exhibited at the next Cattle Show for the Western Shore. The owner to furnish a written statement for publication in the American Farmer, of the mode pursued, and the cost, including a reasonable charge for attendance, economy, and effect to be taken into view: -By D. Williamson, Jr.

A Premium of five dollars to the house wife who shall rear the greatest quantity of Domestic Fowls—in proportion to the number of Stock fowls:—By the Editor of the American Farmer.

To the author of the best essay on the natural history of the MULE-and its value, for the general purposes of agriculture, in comparison with horses—the residence of the author not material -a Silver Cup valued at thirty dollars.

For the best essay (by any citizen of the United States,) on the value and use of Oxen, in com-5 parison with horses, in the Middle and Southern States-to be accompanied by a description of the best method of gearing and breaking them-a Silver Cup valued at twenty-five dollars:- Ry C. Carroll, of Carrolton.

For a description of the best and most economical method of rearing CALVES by hand, after they are not more than three days old—The calf to be exhibited-and to be not less than 6 months old-a Silver Cup valued at twenty dollars.

0 HOGS.

[It requires no argument to prove, that of all domestic animals, there is none of more value than the hog-He lives through the whole range of our various climates, and not a table is spread, from the humblest cottage to the most gorgeous palace, upon which his flesh does not make a portion of the repast, whilst he is so little of an epicure, that scarcely any thing is rejected by him. In town he plays his part more effectually than the two legged scavengers in our streets; and in the country the most offensive offal is converted, by his accommodating taste and strong powers of digestion, into the most valuable of all our meats. But such is the difference in the condition and the domestic habits of various portions of our country, 10 that the same breed of this animal is not every where best adapted to the farmer's purposes-The short legged hog of the Eastern States, where their swine are all kept up and fed throughout their lives, and finally cured into fat pork, would starve in the wide ranges of a Southern Wine of the native or cultivated grape, 10 plantation; where vegetables are raised in little variety, and hardly in sufficient abundance for the farmer's table, and where the hog must roam abroad during the greater part of his life, to seek a precarious subsistence in woods and pocosins.

An English farmer of excellent character and judgment, who came in the year 1823, with letters of introduction to the Editor of the American Farmer, and who travelled under his advisement, was present at the Cattle Shows of several states, and took very particular notice of all our domestic animals—before he left America, he observed, that he thought it would be in his power to contribute to the improvement of our

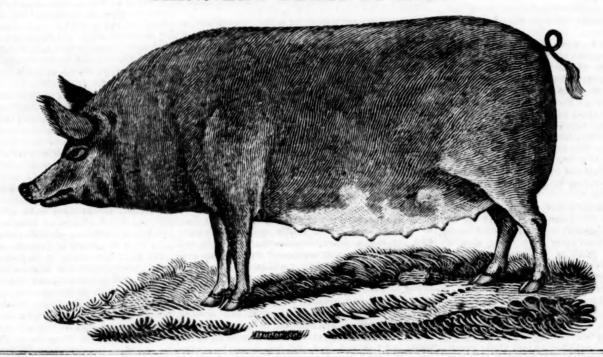
heavy in pigs, was put in a cart and sent out four ship. miles from town -As might have been expected, again in pig and nearly ready to farrow, by the thing is to be bought, is not inconsiderable. The ply.

suaded, would be of great value in crossing any of or for \$12 per pair, with pen feed, &c. for transpor- of opinion, that for the general purposes of farmthe American breeds.—The Editor was from tation—for a single pig, \$6 will be charged on the ers in the middle and Southern States, we have home when the hogs arrived, and the sow, then ground, or \$8 with pen feed, and a put on board seen none so well suited, as that which is now of-

the next day she lost twelve pigs-she is now and the expense of keeping them, where every plicants served in the order in which they ap-

England, he sent to the Editor of this journal, a boar that came along with her, from Mr. Wright, hogs are both black, and the engraving below boar and sow of the breed which he considered and the pigs will be on sale, for \$10 per pair, gives the figure and proportions of the sow,—we the best in England, and which we are fully perded to the ground; at four weeks old, have seen all the breeds of the country, and are fered .- The demand will, for some time, exceed The freight alone, of these hogs, cost \$24, the supply, and a register will be kept, and ap-

SKINNER'S BREED OF HOGS.



of the Navy.

HEMP AND FLAX,

No. I.

Extract of a letter from Manufacturers in New York, dated 29th July, 1824.

"We have the honour to acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 20th, desiring infor the yield will be from one half to two thirds more. mation respecting the cultivation and manufacture of hemp in the United States; and it affords hemp, both in a rotted and unrotted state, is us much pleasure to comply with your request, now brought, warrants the conclusion that, in a as far as our own experience and knowledge of short time, it will be in general use. the subject, together with the hints derived from

is well adapted to the profitable culture of hemp. ces too rank a growth, and of course, the fibre It may also be grown to advantage in several of is coarse and harsh. It is said by judicious farm-the counties of the state of New York, and on ers, that, upon rich soil, two bushels of seed at the borders of the Connecticut river; or, indeed, least, ought to be used to the acre. in any of the middle and eastern states, where "The hemp of this country, before rotting, is the soil is composed of a rich loam, or on alluvial fully equal to any hemp of foreign growth, the

"Kentucky is the only state where it is at pre-

ing our belief that Kentucky alone can furnish a

ed to its ability to produce a further succession of three crops of hemp.

"The quantity obtained from an acre, by the ordinary process of rotting and preparing the foreign growth, and to supply its place altogethhemp, is from 500 to 800 pounds; but when er, as far as quality is concerned, nothing further cleaned in an unrotted state, it is supposed that is necessary than that it be water-rotted, or pre-The perfection to which machinery for cleaning

"The ordinary mode of sowing the seed, is

of the St. Petersburgh and Archangel; and the clear and running water. The length of time re-

probably from 500 to 1000 tons, which is manu- here, at the present, is \$170 per ton. [The ave- much will, of course, depend upon the temperafactured chiefly into cotton bagging, and the rage price for this kind, may be taken at \$180 to ture of the water. In some cases, ten to eleven coarser kind of ropes, such as bale rope, &c. \$200 per ton.] Riga is worth \$10 to 20 more; days may be necessary, whereas, in others, four, parser kind of ropes, such as bale rope, &c. \$200 per ton.] Riga is worth \$10 to 20 more; days may be necessary, whereas, in others, four, "With respect to the extent to which it may while American (solely from the imperfect man-five, or six, will be found sufficient. The slen-

that the best of land will not advantageously bear of water-rotted hemp; and the foreign hemps, of the manner in which they lie when put in, in ora succession of more than three crops; but, in above mentioned, are all water-rotted. Dew-der that they may be taken out without difficulty.

Further extracts from Report of the Secretary Kentucky, it has been ascertained by experience, rotted hemp does not retain the tar necessary to that the land, by being afterwards put into grass, the protection of the cordage from the effects especially clover, will, in three years, be restor- of the wet, and without tar it is injuriously affected by the water, in a much greater degree than water rotted hemp.

"In order to make our hemp equal to any of pared without rotting, if, upon proper investigation, it be found that the machines which have been constructed for the purpose, will make the hemp suitable for all kinds of cordage.

"We have long and anxiously looked forward to an improvement in the culture and preparation other respectable sources, may enable us.

"A considerable portion of the lands in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and a quarter is the usual quantity, which product the conviction that the expense and difficulties of water-rotting hemp, have been much overrated with us. It was tried upon a small scale, in Orange county, in this state, the last year, in wooden tanks, and the experiment resulted very satisfactorily.

"The usual mode of water-rotting hemp, is to texture of the fibre, generally, resembling that steep the plants in pools of standing water, or in sent raised in any considerable quantity, and the finest kinds being fully equal to the best Riga. quired for steeping is various, and a complete crop of last year, in that last state alone, was "The price of St. Petersburgh clean hemp knowledge of it can only be attained by practice; be cultivated, we have no hesitation in express ner of rotting it) sells now for about \$110 per ton. derest hemp is said to require the most soaking, "Our hemp is almost invariably what is term- and the operation is known to be finished by the sufficient supply for the consumption of the United dew-rotted, and experience has satisfactorily heart separating easily from the reed or woody
ed States.

"Hemp being an exhausting crop, it is said scription, is by no means so durable as that made crosswise upon each other, taking particular notice low

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ed in the common way.

The foreign hemp received here, is not gene- to restore the land to its former state. both national and of private character, it may be

been sadly deficient.

in every respect. The result, with any remarks vigorous, and less affected by the different sub-addition of soap. which may be deemed pertinent, shall be communicated to you as soon as the experiment shall a fortnight.

"We consider that the foregoing remarks upon the quality of hemp are equally applicable, wheth-Hitherto, cordage has constituted the almost entity, we conceive, will now be wrought into cot-

ton bagging."

No. II.

gust, 1824, to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

which you did me the honor to address to me, facturer's use, it should be pulled earlier, as the gland, and Russia, has been estimated as follows:
—America, 400 lbs.; England, 650 lbs.; Russia, measure, unacquainted with the subject on which and the hemp has less tow; besides, that it is ge- 500 lbs. The present price of American dew you required information, I have been since en-nerally believed the fibre is stronger. The next rotted, is \$115 per ton, that of Russia \$170 per gaged in procuring as much as opportunity afforded me, and I have now the honour to communiting—one method is denominated dew, the other
cate the result of my inquiries; I would here,
water-rotting; and it is admitted on all sides, that however, observe, that, previous to the receipt the latter is to be greatly preferred. It affords immediately from the production of hemp, but of your letter, I had the honour to receive one much the finest, strongest, and longest staple the absolute necessity almost of being indepenfrom the President of the Board of Navy Com-hemp. The former process, however, is prac-dent of this article from foreign countries in time missioners, on the subject of the growth and matised in our country almost universally; in fact, of war, and the great value it is susceptible of

"Fine and soft fibred hemp is the best, ours is general opinion seems to be, that the greater four weeks, occasionally turned; and, in this

be grown forever.

vass, at Patterson, New Jersey, dated 9th Aumould well shaken off, and laid up in what are better than any other mode which is now praccalled baits. If the hemp be intended for a seed tised. "I should have before replied to the letter crop, it should be perfectly ripe; but if for manunufacture of flax, which, having answered, if it except, on Connecticut river, I have heard of no attaining from the manufacture in our country, were necessary to your purpose, I could, and other place, where the other method is pursued; There is, perhaps, except in England, a greater would, with pleasure, furnish you a copy.

And there, water-rotting is but imperfectly man-quantity of hemp consumed, than in any other,

too frequently the reverse, owing to the seed be-ing too sparingly sown. The strongest and rich-black mould, formed from the decomposition of our climate, which is so fluctuating and uncerest land will, of course, yield the most abundant vegetable matter; until that texture is apparent, tain, that the hemp is materially injured before crop; but that which is poorer, will produce the its situation should be low, with some small the farmer is aware of it, or could conveniently finest and softest hemp. Hemp which has stood degree of moisture. This description of soil will prevent it; the fibre is then generally weakened for seed, is not considered equal to that which is produce hemp in greater abundance than any oth- by being burnt up with the sun, or from too long pulled before it is ripe; consequently it would er, and every state in the Union possesses more exposure and excessive wet. Even in England, seem proper to set apart a piece of ground upon or less thereof; this state, in particular, has a where the climate is much more favourable for which to ripen seed for a subsequent season, and full share, together with the convenience of this process, the greatest care and attention will the seed thus raised will be better than that rais- market for the sale, and a plentifulness of that scarcely prevent injury, and it is never resorted description of manure, which would best answer to when the hemp is the object, as it is not uncommon to find, on examination, that the hemp is rally of as good quality as is produced in the places where it is grown. It is frequently old hemp, having in part lost its strength. It is, moreover, immediately after one crop is removed, 'tis usual the most troublesome and longest process, for, in all more or less injured on the voyage, by being in England to plough and harrow; the same thing water rotting, the hemp is more handled after it heated in the hold of the vessel, and, in many is again gone through with early in the spring, is put into the water until the process is complet-instances, very materially so, even in cargoes and afterwards, just before the seed is sown; ed; it is then taken out, tied into rather small which are here deemed merchantable. If we this makes its condition perfectly mellow, and bundles, placed upright between two ropes, exwould require any additional inducement to en- renders it free from all kinds of weeds; in our tended parallel to each other, across a lot, and courage the cultivation and proper management country, if the ground be broken twice with the from this position it is protected from the effects of the hemp of our own soil, so as to avoid a de-plough, and once harrowed, it seems to be con- of the rain, as also it is exposed to dry much pendence upon foreign countries for this indispen-sable requisite in the equipment of our ships, is taken, beside being more imperfectly done. The hemp, after it is pulled, is carried to a deep pond, or wooden tank of standing water; The seed for hemp, as for flax, should be it is placed thereon, bundle upon bundle, crossfound in the fact that the supply of foreign hemp, at all times precarious, has, on some occasions, admit of three bushels to the acre; not less than should be completely immersed in the water by two should be used where one and a half bushels loading it with heavy pieces of timber; in four or "We have been furnished, lately, through the are now put in, as the hemp, the thicker it is five days, the process being finished, it is taken instrumentality of the Commissioners of the Na- sown, provided it is not over done, will be finer out and dried as soon as possible, in the manner vy, with a small quantity of water-rotted hemp, grown on Connecticut river; we have, also, obtained a similar quantity of hemp, raised in Kentucky, prepared and dressed by machinery, and or the machine, and it will be a much strong. Or 72 to 75 degrees of Reaumur, dissolving in it a prepared and dressed by machinery. without watering or exposure to dew. Both these er yarn made from fine hemp than coarse, both quantity of green soap, in the proportion of one hemps look extremely well, and we have no being of the same diameter. The seed is sown to forty-eight of hemp; the quantity of water doubt will make strong cordage. It is our inten- in the broad-cast manner as early as the climate composed with the hemp should be as one to tion to have some of each parcel spun and pre-pared for cordage, in precisely the same manner, Drilling is sometimes resorted to in England, un-covered over, and in two or three hours it appears to be made into ropes of the same size and weight, der the impression that the early growth of the the hemp is fully steeped. If this process should as near as may be, and then to test their compa-plant is promoted, but the broad cast is prefer- be found to answer, it is by far the most converative and respective strength with a rope of best red; the seed may be put in in April, the frosts nient of any yet known, unle s the application of Russia hemp, of similar size and similarly made being over even earlier, as the plants are more steam prove as effectual, or more so, without the

sequent operations they have to undergo.

After the hemp is rotted, it is to be broken. A

There are few soils in this country that could coarse and fine break is sometimes used in Enhave been made, which, we trust will be in about not produce, or be made to produce hemp, and gland, but the rollers of the lint mill are preferrepeated crops may be obtained, as advantageous-ly to the ground, from the same piece of land, formed. In our country, they use what is called with proper attention, and as little exhaustion as a hemp mill; which is a large heavy stone, former it be converted into cloth, twine, or cordage. almost any other vegetable production. It is as-ed like a sugar loaf, with the small end cut off—Hitherto, cordage has constituted the almost en-serted, that, in Suffolk, in England, it has been such a torm as is generally used for grinding tire consumption of hemp. A considerable quantity we conceive, will now be wrought into cot-same spot of ground, and, by continually manumade to revolve in a circle—when passing on a ring, the ground would be restored, and it might plane, the hemp becomes crushed, and broken by the stone, and is subsequently swingled; the rol-After it is sown, the management of the crop is lers of the lint mill are, however, thought to be Extract of a letter from a manufacturer of can-

The average crop, per acre, in America, En-

would, with pleasure, furnish you a copy.

It appears, from all I can learn, that hemp aged, both as to economy and usefulness. To in the manufacture of cordage, sail cloth, cotton may be produced in any soil; in Russia, it is in dew-rot the hemp, the stalks, immediately after bagging, and in numerous qualities of ordinary digenous, found in all the south and middle parts, they are pulled, are spread on the ground, as cloths. The certainty of a market would, no and even on the Uralian mountains, though the thinly as possible, where they are left three or doubt, very much tend to increase the cultiva-

mit of his paying the farmer such a price for the state fit for use as a manure. raw material, as would bring the gain and demand for the article to a par with any advantage he might obtain from any other article of vege table production. The hemp manufactured into cordage is generally brought from abroad. I have written to a manufacturer on the subject, mer remark; nevertheless, the hint itself is inand when I obtain the information I have solicited, and expect, it will be transmitted to you. In my ticular circumstances .- Edit. mill I have spun, for cloth only, about two tons. Not having been properly prepared, I discontinued the use of it; however, the machinery I possess will spin hemp as well as flax, and hereafter I may be induced to turn my attention to it Enquiries and remarks on the true principles of again. As far as I can learn, I am the only per son in the United States, that will attempt to spin by machinery-I mean fine threads, capa-ble of making duck.

To prepare the hemp for spinning, it is hackled on three tools, to reduce it to the same fine-tures on the subject of wheel carriages, and am exhibited to the Agricultural Society of Maryness with flax, which is reduced on two tools, and there informed, that the wheels of carriages land, at their next meeting, which I understand in the process, we make use of oil to supply that should be placed parallel to each other. I think takes place on to-morrow. elasticity which naturally it does not possess, he is even in favour of not dishing the wheels, All subsequent processes are the same as flax, Now if this principle be right, (and it would seem the machinery being only altered in the draft to be so) how does it happen that all our practifrom roller to roller, to conform to the length of cal mechanics act in opposition to it; for, by their the staple: it is also susceptible of being altered, manner of forming the ends of the axletrees, that it may be made to spin the shortest tow, and they place the wheels so that they are nearer to

to make use of the American hemp, were it as great deal of unnecessary friction is generated; good as the foreign, or could I substitute it for consequently an extraordinary degree of impel the same purpose; but, as the reputation of a ling power is necessary. In the first place, from it is absolutely necessary the raw material should placed, they would naturally incline inwards, be of the best quality; and it is a fact, that but if the line of traction be straight forward, neither the flax nor hemp of this country are of they are constrained to go in that direction, (and

[To be continued.]

From the London Farmers Journal.

ON PROCURING VEGETABLES TO MAKE COMPOST WITH LIME.

Middlesex, May 31, 1819.

extracted from the "Gazette of Health," aping of the wheels below, produces a similar efpeared in your useful paper, respecting the confect on the upper and lower parts of the axletree; to bear an egg for the first day's boiling.) The version of green vegetable matter into a profita- that is, the shoulders above, and the points below soap is boiled over a slow fire, until the after part version of green vegetable matter into a profitable manure, by the application of lime; and it closed with a question from yourself—"Where was the vegetable matter to be procured?" Where, Sir? Why almost every where by the farmer, and that in the greatest abundance, at this extraordinary season. Nettles, thistles, dock, mallows, hemlock, ditch weeds, garden weeds, corn field weeds, the numberless articles which grow under hedges, by the road sides, on the banks of rivers and ditches, in old orchards, on lunghills. &c. &c. In short, vegetable matter into a profitation of lime; and it is, the shoulders above, and the points below soap is boiled over a slow fire, until the after part of the wheels, soap is boiled over a slow fire, until the after part of the wheels, of the day, when it is salted off, (as it is term-ed) or the soap separated from the lye in the following manner:—

Pour at intervals into the soap, a pint of ground alum salt, stirring it, in order to mix the salt with the soap, &c. This method is continued until the soap and lye are separated; when in this was right, &c. &c. There is another question I situation it is suffered to boil about one hour, it is small axis ran lightest; but no satisfaction protuct that is, the shoulders above, and the wheels, of the day, when it is safted off, (as it is term-ed) of the day, when it is safted off, (as it is term-ed) of the day, when it is safted off, (as it is term-ed) or the soap separated from the lye in the following manner:—

Pour at intervals into the soap, &c. This method is continued until the soap and lye are separated; when in this was right, &c. &c. There is another question I situation it is suffered to boil about one hour, it is small axis ran lightest; but no satisfaction protuction of the fire, and poured into a small axis ran lightest; but no satisfaction protuction of the fire and of the fire and of the fire and of the soap and lye are separated into a small axis ran lightest; but no satisfaction protuction of the fire and of the fire and of lunghills, &c. &c. In short, vegetable matter cured: and as a further proof of my ignorance, I morning, when it is cut from off the lye and again of every description whatever, will, while in a am at a loss to know why the conical form is pregreen state, answer the same purpose, as it will ferred to the cylindrical; for the ends of axle-vious, treated precisely in the same manner, with give the same product, if submitted to the action trees, would not the latter be stronger, and would this difference, that instead of using strong lye, of quick lime, and be converted into good and not iron be preferable to wood? valuable manure in comparatively a few hours; I have thus taken the liberty of declaring my gone through with, the soap is dipped out of the with this particular advantage, that if it so happens that any of the articles are run to seed, the perhaps, be acceptable to some of your readers thought proper to use, taking care to put a coarse caustic properties of the lime completely destroy as well as your obedient servant, all their vegetating power. It is really a pity, and a great loss, which multitudes of farmers sustain, in suffering such immense quantities of otherwise useful articles to grow, and die, and decay, and be lost, instead of making a good use of them in the manner above alluded to. Cow of kindness to your readers, if some of your ling in a family, it becomes necessary on the first

A. C. A.

We thank this correspondent for his good will and kindness; but it is not practicable to col-lect weeds enough from these resources to be of any service, neither would the compost pay for the expense. This is the sole reason of our forgenious, and may be sometimes tried under par-

Agricultural Machinery.

construction for CARRIAGE WHEELS.

(To the Editor of the American Farmer.)

Sir,-You will perceive that I am but a poor I would, as regards my own interest, prefer hind: from this position it would appear, that a er) hence there is a continual strife between the worn than the parts opposite-so much for the fat. contracting of the wheels before.—In the second So soon as the fat is neutralized, lye may be

AN ENQUIRER.

Jan. 26, 1825.

P. S. Boring seems to be coming into fashion; vessel.

tion; and a demand might be created by protect-the lime and any of the vegetable substances proved plan to set about, and conduct the operaing the manufacturer to such an extent as to adnamed, would be immediately brought into a tion, with a minute account of the tools necessary, and the probable expense, &c.

The paper sent us by the Hon. D. Trimble will, in a great measure, supply the information here sought.]-Edit.

Domestic Economy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, Aov. 22. 1824.

Sir,-Enclosed you will find directions of the method my mother has practised many years back, for making hard soap. The sample handed with this was made on the 30th Oct. last, out of the common gathering of fat, during the last six months, in my father's family. Not being able to be present myself, I beg you will have the mechanic. I have been reading Ferguson's lec. goodness to take charge of it, and have the same I am, Sir,

With due respect, Your very ob't servant, DANIEL KRABER.

Directions for making Hard Soap.

The ashes are prepared in the following maneach other below and before, than above and be ner, the quantity of lime mentioned is sufficient for a vessel containing three barrels, viz :-

The ashes are deposited on the ground and made moderately damp, after which they are raised on the edges, so as to be sufficiently hollow manufacturer depends on the quality of his goods, the converging position in which the wheels are in the centre to admit half a bushel of stone lime, where it must be completely slacked; when the lime is perfectly slacked, the whole must be well mixed-it is then put into the hopper, &c. In such a quality as to justify their general use for even in turning, the one is acting against the othmanufacturing purposes." even in turning, the one is acting against the othputting the ashes into the hopper, they must be
stamped in order to prevent the water passing stamped in order to prevent the water passing inside of the wheel rim, and the side of the rout immediately through. The hopper must be continually which it passes: this is, I think, clearly tinually kept full of water, or in other words, proven; for on examining wheels that have been the same quantity of lye that is drawn off must long used, I have always found the inside of the be replaced with water; warm or cold water may tire more worn than the outside; and on examin- be used, cold is however preferable.-The next ing the ends of the axletrees, I have found the day the fat may be put into the kettle, and a sufpoints before, and the shoulders behind, more ficiency of lye mixed with it, to neutralize the

Sir,-A few weeks ago, an important article, place, I believe it will be found, that the contract-added at intervals, until the kettle is full. ('tis

replaced into the kettle, boiled as on the day preweak lye is used. When the whole process is cloth into the box, &c. sufficiently large to give an opportunity to pull the soap from out of the box, &c. as otherwise it would adhere to the

dung, at this season of the year, if mixed with friends would give an explanation of the most ap-day's boiling, in order to prevent the substance

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other than fat, from adhering to the bottom of the feel the desire to which I have alluded, to call at kettle, to stir it occasionally during the day. D. K.

LITERATURE.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Valuable French Publication, connected with several branches of Rural Economy.

One of the happiest features of the present age is that systematic and condensing spirit of modern writers, which presents to the reading portion of mankind a large mass of knowledge, within a comparatively small compass. The necessity of vast libraries has, in a great measure, been superseded, by well digested and compendious Encyclopedias, accessible from their cheapness, to almost every class of society .state of literature, science, and the arts.

D'Alembert and his learned collaborators had in the French Encyclopedia, which was first published, erected to the human intellect, a stu-pendous and imperishable monument. It was pendous and imperishable monument. It was afterwards found expedient to embody the imof water from the surface of the earth, has a mense result of their labours in an Encyclopédie yet been supported by an experimentum crucis. Méthodique, with considerable additions. Eng. and on that account, our philosophy of the must

which I have alluded. arts. M. Courtin is at the head of the enter-adjacent to the surface, comparatively dry and prise, and the names of his co-operators anunsaturated; insomuch, that no water generally nounce a strong asd powerful confederacy of genus, and knowledge of every description. They to the point of complete saturation of the earthall are gentlemen of acknowledged eminence in by the water; whenever we have arrived at this in the two former French Encyclopedias, and in what are commonly called wells.

the Encyclopedias of other nations, will be con
If ever water is found to emanate from the

intellectual panorama. these few observations in your valuable paper, by their repellant force, may protrude the wa who have, besides, brushed off from their minds ter cause. the dust and cobwebs of English partialities with respect to literary and scientific, as well as in water, in order that it may flow above the surwould suit both public and private libraries.

therefore, invite such of your readers as may

Mr. Mickle's book-store, and there to read the prospectus, and judge for themselves. I will only add that the conditions are extremely moderate, and that several volumes of the Encyclopédie Moderne have already been issued, to the perfect satisfaction of subscribers.

A READER.

February 5, 1825.

Natural Science.

THEORY OF SPRINGS-AND BORING FOR WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Military Academy, West Point, Jan. 25th, 1825. 5

Dear Sir,-Jared Mansfield, Esq. Professor of Science is no longer a mysterious treasure, which Natural Philosophy, at the Military Academy a golden key alone can open. Individuals of mo- has, in compliance with your request, just hand derate fortunes can supply themselves with works ed me the enclosed remarks, which you are a exhibiting a full and luminous view of the present liberty to insert, if you think proper, in the American Farmer.

With great regard, I remain your ob't servant S. THAYER.

land and Germany soon imitated the example, be considered as hypothetical. I consider the freely availing themselves of the writings of their common depth of wells in any country, or region predecessors, and, at the same time, judiciously of the earth, as the point of saturation, or where adopting the systematic and condensing form to the communicated particles of the earth, wheth er siliceous, or argillaceous, are completely satu-A number of French savans, whose well-earn-rated with water; and where there exist no caued fame is a sure pledge of their ability to execute the undertaking, now propose to issue a seasons. Near the surface of the earth, evapowork intituled: Encyclopédie Moderne; or, Dictionnaire abrégé des Sciences, des Lettres, et desembles, weight, to descend, necessarily render the particular description. a country where superiority of fame in literature, point, or below it, the water oozes from the earth science, or the arts, is not easily obtained.—In from hydrostatic pressure, as from the sides of this work, the mass of knowledge accumulated vessel in which it is confined, and constitute

densed in such a manner that no essentially use- surface of the earth, or above this general leve ful portion of it will be lost, and that, at the same of the point of saturation, as in the case of time, the rich and various results of subsequent springs, it must, on hydrostatic principles, b discoveries, improvements, and advances of every owing to some peculiar, or local causes, which kind, will be fully exhibited—and the present protrude the waters above their natural height state of the human mind unfolded before the in the earth. The causes may either be superior reader, as if in a vivid and faithful moral and or more elevated fountains, or water of satura tellectual panorama.

I have been induced to request a place for some elastic gasses confined in the earth, which by the reflection, that the work, promising to ters to the surface. Adjacent high lands natural-constitute in itself, as it were, a French library, ly indicate the first cause, and I may venture to may appear desirable to many of your readers, say, that there can be no ebullition of water from well acquainted with the French language, and an extended level surface, except from the lat-

regard to political matters, may wish to acquire face of the earth, can only be successful in those so important a publication -- a publication which places, where, if it were not for the pressure of the superincumbent earth, there would otherwise In the Prospectus of the work, which may be be springs or fountains; but as there are few seen at the book-store of Mr. Etting Mickle, places, where the circumstances necessary for Market st. Baltimore, the objects, the plan, and the production of springs do exist, there are still the intended spirit of the work, are eloquently fewer, where they exist, and cannot find an outexposed. I sincerely regret the impossibility of let; and here are the only places, where boring the whole year, 55½ degrees. The Thermometer

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

AT

WASHINGTON, PENNSTLVANIA, 40° 11', N. Lat. FOR THE YEAR 1824.

Reported for the American Farmer.

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	December,	November,	October.	Schtember,	August,	July.	June,	May,	April.	March,	February,	January,	
	22	17	26	42	58	62	42	32	29	11	co	17	Greatest cold.
	66	70	68	79	82	83	90		67		66	63	Greatest heat.
of	407-10/3 8-10	50	55 5-10 1 2-10	66 8-10 2 8-10	74	77	731-1057-10	62 3-10	51 2-10	43	32 9-10	38 3-10	Medium temp. at 12 o'clock.
l- it	38-10	17-10	1 2-10	28-10	2 6-10	4 4.10	5 7-10 in						Defith of rain.
	9	5	7	8	9	15	15	10	10	5	දා	6	Number of days on which rain fell.
S	6	23	_							2	5	23	Number of days on which snow fell.
s, steen een- in- in- in- in- in- in- in- in- in- i		Very little interruption to out-door work.	On the 29th, Ice 1-8 inch thick.	On the 9th, White Frost.	On the 27th, Grapes ripe.		On the 12th, Strawberries ripe-16th, Cherries-26th, early Potatoes-	On the 26th, Vines destroyed by frost.	On the 6th, Apricots-16th, Peaches-26th, Apples in bloom-16th, S	On the 28th, Martins appeared.	_		GENERAL OBSERVATIONS,

even sketching that able firospectus in the portion could advantageously be employed, at least, in stood at freezing point, and below, ninety-two of your columns now obligingly allowed me. I, my opinion.

J. MANSFIELD, days in the year. The temperature was remark-Prof. of Philos. Milit'y Academy. ably uniform, there being but one extremely cold,

commenced

Burmour

not commence measuring the rain until June.— The average depth of rain, for each month, we measured, was 3 1-16 inches. The season throughout has been dry. The greatest change of tem perature in twenty-four hours, occurred between the 11th and 12th Feb. The Thermometer fell from 63 to 16—making 47 degrees.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter, dated Raleigh, 15th Jan. 1825.

"Large quantities of this year's "crop of Cotton" are daily going on to Fauetteville, which has become, in a measure, the "market-town" of the The navigation in the Cape Fear river, on which it is situated, is rapidly improving under the able direction of our distinguished Engineer, Hamilton Fulton, Esq.

Your's respectfully,

N. B. The Millet you were kind enough to send me is fine indeed, yielding largely. The Mammarkably well."

Newberry, Jan. 14, 1825.

"Mr. John Gage, of Union, a few years ago, grafted a pear upon an apple scion in his garden. When it grew up, so as to begin to bear, it bore for two years, very excellent pears. The third and fourth years, it was barren; but during those years, its leaves, which formerly were those of a Communicated by Major W. B. BARNET, Naval pear tree, changed, by degrees, to those of an apple tree. The fifth year, and ever since, it has borne excellent apples. This has been related to Messrs. Feason & Co., Gas-Light makers, of Livme by at least fifty of the most respectable men erpool:on the spot, who personally knew it to be true, so that I have no doubt of its correctness.

JOB JOHNSTON."



Woodly-Farm, 24th Jan. 1825.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Dear Sir,-A case of hydrophobia happened about three months since, with one of my dogs, which was followed by two others, two and three weeks after; all of which were killed immediately on discovery. The last was a favourite bitch that had pups four or five weeks previous to her madness, and the pups destroyed except one. which was taken from her because she neglected it. I felt every assurance that this pup had escaped the infection; being kept entirely distinct from its mother three weeks previous to her madness, but judge my surprise, when seven weeks after, this pup went mad, snapping at every body near it. I am at a loss to conjecture whether it imbibed the disease from the nourishment afford ed by its mother, or whether it received the infection from a bite from its mother some weeks before she betrayed symptoms of madness. With regard to the symptoms of madness in dogs, they are equivocal, though one symptom is a substantial evidence, that other dogs will avoid and run from that which is mad, and which I have proved with mine. A common idea prevails in the country, that if a dog escapes nine days after being bit, he may be let at large, and no further alarm apprehended; to correct this, I feel it a alarm apprehended; to correct this, I feel it a duty to give the foregoing statement, which you flamed part. No reliance is to be placed on sweet can use as you please.

And am, respectfully, yours, JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH. result of experiment.

Extract to the Editor dated, Union-Town, Jan. 26, 1825.

"Having lived in this county upwards of forty years, I had tried many ways to preserve Bacon, the ley of wood ashes. for having been raised in old Virginia, I am very fond of good bacon and cabbage; but I need not bugs, flies, skippers, rust, and ransidity, and now is the time for others to satisfy themselves .- It was as follows :-

On taking my meat from the pickle, for I fill my tubs with strong brine, as soon as the meat is salted, I boiled the brine and skimmed it clean of of the extract of walnut bark, or any other purall filth, and put it away in the tubs again-When the meat was well smoked, being afraid to venture the whole of it, I packed away six hams and two shoulders, in the brine again and kept them down with boards and weights. This brine was quite pure and sweet when I went to salting this treat this disease properly, shut your eyes to fall.—The bacon which had been thus well smo-all authorities, or forget all that has been said moth Pumpkins were planted too late, owing to ked, and put back again in brine and kept, chiefill-health, to succeed well; the Bene Seed did re- ly, until this fall, was so good and pure as to atly, until this fall, was so good and pure as to at-tract the notice of all that eat of it—besides, the fever turned inward upon the bowels, and he flavour being well preserved, there was no outside rust to pare off and throw away.

With respect, your humble servant,

JEREMIAH KINDALL."

Recipes.

Officer of this Port.

Cement used for Steam Apparatus, given by

5 cwt. Boreings,

24 lbs. Sal. Amoniac,

1 bs. Sulphur.

To every cwt. of Boreings add 8 ounces of Sal. Amoniac and 4 ounces of Sulphur, making only one cwt. at a time.

MEDICAL RECEIPTS.

Remedy for Sore Eyes .- Dissolve an ounce of salt-petre in a quart of water, with which fill a wine glass and invert over the eyes, (each) for about a minute every morning. Wash the eyes wine glass and invert over the eyes, (each) for about a minute every morning. Wash the eyes with the same, weakened with the addition of more water. This is said to cure weak and inflamed eyes.

Md. killed a hog on Monday week, which weighted 533 pounds. The weight of this hog on the 20th March last was 70 pounds—making an inflamed eyes. flamed eyes.

Another .- Boil half an ounce of Cammomile flowers in a pint of new milk, and wash the eyes three or four times a day.

Another .- Open the eyes over the steam of boiling spirit of turpentine.

To prevent a Lock Jaw, from the foot being pierced with a rusty nail.—Immerse the foot in experienced no change whatever—Flour, from

Cure for the bite of the Rattle Snake .- Give half a tea-spoonful or a tea spoonful of strong spirits of hartshorn (volatile alkali) in a glass of water every 5 or 10 minutes, and wash the bitten

(February 2d,) and but one excessively warm day, TO KEEP BACON—Hams and Shoulders, fure wounds with safety, and probably advantage. It (June 29th,) during the whole season. We did and sweet and free from skippers and rust—the is practised by the Indians The Virus only has effect when taken into the circulating blood, but has no power when taken into the stomach.

> For the stings of Bees and other poisonous insects.-Wash the part with spirit of hartshorn or

To prevent the Dysentery or Bloody Flux .here repeat the various experiments. Last spring, Avoid exposure to damp or night air, and avoid I tried a method which proved effectual against costiveness. When the dysentary appears in a neighbourhood, school or family, purge all those who are well, with a dose of salts. Doctor Rush says he knew in the army, in the last war, the health of a whole regiment preserved by this means. When salts are not to be had, pills made gative will answer. Such means as burning tar, drinking rum and garlic, &c. &c. are either use-

> To Cure the Dysentery or Bloody Flux .- To upon it for the last 150 years. Old Sydenham, knew the disease better than his followers. By bearing this in mind, the disease is manageable If the pulse (as it usually is) is hard, and the face is flushed, bleed freely at the arm, and repeat if necessary; give a vomit of Ipecacuanha, ash bark, or any thing else, and purges of Salts or Castor oil, or any thing that is neither astringent, acrid or heating; but the disease is to be attacked in the skin by promoting profuse sweating, by covering close in bed, applying hot bricks quenched in hot water, and drinking largely of warm balm or hysop teas; antimonial or nitrous medicines may be given, but no opiates until the inflammatory symptoms have abated.-There is no one specific remedy in this disease: like all others, it must be treated according to its symptoms. In general, bleeding, purging, and sweating will cure it. Those who consider it a local disease of the bowels, and give brier root tea, Port wine, cheese, spices, &c. &c. always do much harm.

RARE PRODUCTION.

Well Done !- Mr. Lewis H. Foote, of Elkton, in two hundred and seventy days!

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1825.

strong ley of wood ashes, (warm) or apply cloths the wagons, is readily sold at \$5—and very little wetted in the ley to the wounded part. the wagons, is readily sold at \$5—and very little in market—Wharf Flour, \$4.37\frac{1}{2}—Wheat, 90 *3 100 cents-Corn, 35 cents.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

On the culture of the Grape and on making Wine-List of Premiums for the Maryland Cattle Show and Fair, to be part with the same spirit, unmixed with water held on the 1st and 2d of June next—Skinner's Breed of Hogs, with a cut—Continuation of extracts from report of the table-spoonful of strong ley of wood ashes (diluted) every quarter of an hour, for two hours, and apply the same (undiluted) to the bitten and inflamed part. No reliance is to be placed on sweet oil as a remedy. The remedy now prescribed is sanctioned by chemical principles, and by experience. The poison may be sucked out of the d

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ON THE SOURCES OF SPRINGS,

And the practice of obtaining water by boring incess into the earth: By P. T. Tyson, Member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences; communicated by said Society for publication in the American

remarks, it will be proper to commence by mak-square mile 6,900 tons, and a square degree 33 ing some inquiries into the structure of the earth. millions of tons. To a superficial observer it may appear, that the and arrangement prevail in this, as much as in any other of nature's works.

In consequence of the great extent to which mines have been worked in Europe, the Geologists on that continent have greater facilities for exist in this country. To them, therefore, we millions of hogsheads. are principally indebted for the facts tending to elucidate the subject.

Subsequent researches, as well in Europe as in discovery we dare not pronounce impossible. this country, have uniformly confirmed the principal facts stated by Werner in relation to the have been able to penetrate, the earth is stratified mostly as is intended to be represented in the accompanying section. The lower strata are considerably elevated in some places and form usually very highly inclined and frequently rest vertically; they extend to great depths into the earth, and are considered to be of the oldest formation. The next which rest upon the former, tain; they are not so highly inclined and are beto the highest of newest strata which form the surface of the more level regions. Caverns and the oldest are generally the most compact, and consequently do not so readily permit the passage subject are submitted. of water through them.

It is well known that a vast quantity of water smaller streams; this is carried by the winds to and then runs on that stratum to the ocean if not it would otherwise be.

established by numerous experiments, it is only necessary to state the results of one or two of

On exposing a circular surface of water of eight inches in diameter, to the temperature of an ordinary summer's day, the celebrated Dr. Halley found that two-tenths of an inch deep, or six oun-That we may be better prepared to form correct | ces evaporated in twenty-four hours; in that ratio opinions upon the subjects at the head of these each square foot loses about a wine pint daily, a

In another experiment in Great Britain, a surmaterials of which the earth is composed, lie in face of eight square inches lost by evaporation in confusion and without regularity, but upon a more one year 16,292 grains of water, or about 64 cubic minute inspection it will be obvious, that order inches, consequently the evaporation in that time was eight inches deep, and that without exposure to the sun and wind, which would have made the quantity lost much greater; but even in that ratio the annual evaporation from the waters within the State of Maryland alone, which are estimated making investigations below the surface, than at 1,800,000 acres, would be nearly six thousand

We will next endeavour to draw from the foregoing, whatever may be useful to those who wish The indefatigable industry and persevering to obtain a constant supply of water for farming, zeal, with which the great Werner and some manufacturing, or other purposes, in moderate others laboured to acquire and impart informa- quantity; for we cannot expect to obtain it by the tion in this useful branch of science, is known to usual method of boring, in sufficient abundance to every one who has paid the least attention to it. be used as a power, but even that in this age of

From what has been said of the structure of the earth, it is fair to conclude, the further below science. They find that to such depths as they the surface we meet with streams of water, the higher will be their sources, and of course, the higher they will rise.

In most regions a great number of strata lie within a few hundred feet of the surface, and the the summits of the highest mountains; they are structure of many of them, being so loose and porous, and fissures or seams so numerous, that water has passages in almost every direction from which, as well as from the results of such experiments as have been made known; one would be commence lower down the declivity of the moun-induced to believe that in almost every part of the earth, streams flowing over the surface, may lieved to be of more recent formation; and so on be obtained by boring from one to three hundred feet perpendicularly.

As we have but little satisfactory information fissures abound in some of the formations; but from those who have been engaged in boring, some observations upon the practical part of the

A writer in a late number of the American Farmer, has given some account of a well recentis evaporated from the oceans, bays, rivers, and ly bored, and thinks it only necessary to tube down as far as will shut out noxious and unpleathe mountains and other elevated regions, and sant matter-(that I presume from near the surthere deposited in the form of rain or snow. A face)-It is possible this may suffice for his and large portion of it (the snow being previously con-some other cases, but I shall endeavour to shew verted into water) decends into the earth in obe-that it must not be stated as a general rule, and dience to gravitation, until it meets with a stratum that if received as such may often cause disapsufficiently compact to prevent it going through, pointments. In order that the escape of portions, or all the water that would otherwise flow to the obstructed; but impediments will present in vari- surface, may be prevented, tubing will in most inous places and arrest the further progress of some stances be requisite. In England, and at the saltof it, which (in accordance with the law that wells in this country, if I am correctly informed, fluids if prevented from decending will rise to the it is uniformly the practice to tube the whole level of their sources,) will be dammed up until depth of the wells. If it were thought that tubit meets with another channel; if none such pre- ing was unnecessary, it might sometimes happen, sent leading downwards, it will rise to the surface that the undertaking would be abandoned, bethrough some of the fissures, or loose formations, cause the water would not rise to the surface; and form springs. In its course through the earth the probable cause of failure not suggesting; but it fills many of the caveres forming reservoirs, we could most likely account for it on recurring which cause the supply to be more uniform than to the structure of the earth, for if the stream of water the well comes to, finds a fissure, or loose When it comes in contact with soluble mine-rals, it takes portions of such in solution causing tent to enable it all to run off, it certainly will not salt licks (as they are termed in the Western rise to the surface. In such a case tubing would country,) and mineral springs; perhaps also, as some suppose, the saltness of the ocean.

The fact that a sufficient quantity of water is can be avoided) after having bored to a reasonaevaporated for the above purpose, has been fully



Vol., 6.-48.

the earth, to tube down below the surface of the dressed, which is the case of much of the Ken-imake experiments in the soil best adapted to its its course before arrival at the well, which must hundred and seventy dollars per ton." then be bored deeper to another stream and tubed

the whole depth of the well.

I am impressed with the belief that this method Extract of a Letter from a Manufacturer of ill be found to possess many advantages, over Hemp, at Norfolk, Va. dated 30th Oct. 1824. will be found to possess many advantages, over any other artificial means of procuring water.— In almost every situation the same quantity may be procured by boring, cheaper than any other course be similar to spring water, pleasant to

freshing in hot weather.

taining engines, or conduit pipes, or both, and this has hitherto been the part of the state where sections of country unproductive, or of little value it was grown to any extent, the three counties from the impurity of the water, or deficiency in then producing 50 to 100 tons each, annually.— manufactured some parcels of Italian hemp, (Annually,—) from the impurity of the water, or deficiency in then producing 50 to 100 tons each, annually troducing that which is good.

AGRICULTURE.

Further extracts from Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

HEMP AND FLAX.

No. 3.

Extract of a letter from a Manufacturer, dated 25th September, 1824.

ed with; one important defect in the American cleaned or prepared as it might have been. The hemp is, in the preparation for dressing it, in the experiment seemed satisfactory that it was capadew-rotted instead of water-rotted state, as in Ble of improvement, by proper management.

Russia. There is in hemp an oily substance, which the dew-rot destroys, and the water-rot the principal) is uniformly, to water-rot, which preserves; this oil may be considered as the life operation is performed in the short space of four to ten days, according to weather; and whether in the Navy Derative not less than form silky appearance, dew-rotted has a dark, husky, standing or running water, this process, we have appearance; dew-rotted will not stand the water reason to believe, requires very particular attenwhen manufactured, and will not answer for cation, as it regards both quality and quantity of the bles or standing rigging. I have manufactured, article. In 1809 and '10 we had hemp and yarns be sent to a given place, and from thence distriin the last six years, nearly three thousand tons again from Winchester, Kentucky, the staple and buted in suitable proportions to the principal naof cordage, and during that time, there has not quality very good, and well handled; we then been twenty tons of American hemp in this marthought it only required to be water, instead of ket; the quality, when compared with that from dew rotted, to be equal to any we had seen. We Russia, is so inferior, that our ship owners will have since had occasional supplies of Virginia and not purchase the cordage, and I must again re-Kentucky, and though it has deteriorated, from peat, that the principal cause of this defect is in neglect and mismanagement, we still think the the manner of rotting it, and why the mode of staple good, and, if carefully water-rotted and dew-rotting is practised, I cannot say. There has cleaned, by batling, scutching, and hackling, I been two lots of American hemp sold recently in cannot see any reason why it would not be as well New-York, of 20 tons each; one parcel brought suited for cordage and sail cloth as any imported; The other made of clean St. Petersburg one hundred dollars per ton, and the other one it is, at least, of so much importance as to be hundred and thirty dollars per ton; the reason worth a fair experiment. Much will depend on Another rope, made of Kentucky unrot-

water; if it does not then rise, it may be suppos-ed that a place of escape exists in some part of sold at from one hundred and sixty-five to one ing. If they do their duty, I am of opinion that

No. 4.

"I have given to the inquiries you have done me the honor to make on the subject of the cultibe procured by boring, cheaper than any other vation and manufacture of hemp, all the conside-way now known. The temperature of it will of ration my desire to comply with your wishes would suggest, and now beg leave, with diffidence, \$450 per ton; but, in the year following, the imdrink in summer, and in winter there is no danger to submit the result. Being engaged in the maof its freezing as when brought in conduit pipes; nufacture of cordage for twenty-five years, the then, the cultivation of American hemp has another methods required frequent expenditures to article of hemp has been of primary importance. nually lessened. For the last eight or nine years, keep them in repair, but a well of the kind we For several years we used Virginia hemp chiefly; have been speaking of, when once properly made, believing it to be of good staple, and only requirwill continue to furnish a supply of water in all ing pains in preparing it, we took a good deal of the manufacturer, because it is clean, easily workprobability as long as the earth revolves on its trouble in urging the growers of it to be particular in curing and cleaning it. In the years 1809 A few years since, the Corporation of Baltimore and '10, Russia hemp being scarce and very high, caused pipes to be laid to convey water from a spring in Howard's Park to Market-Space, at great expense; one-tenth part of which, I believe, expended in boring and tubing would have the advantage and necessity of improving it, and To, Russia nemp being scarce and very high, we urged on Messrs. Caruthers, of Lexington, Virginia, (large dealers in the article) and living in the neighborhood of the best hemp country, lieve, expended in boring and tubing would have afforded a supply of water fully as large, perhaps contracted to give them \$290 per ton, for 70 to purer, but certainly almost, cooler and more re-Caruthers paid particular and personal attention Water may now be had in a pure state, and at a moderate expense, in places where heretofore, if it has been obtained at all, it has only been by bridge, Botetourt, and Montgomery counties, on expending large sums in establishing and main. expending large sums in establishing and main- the James, Jackson, and Cowpasture rivers, and mode in Russia of classing the hemp into three the quantity of it, may now be improved and en- Knowing that the practice of preparing it was by hanced in value; and the inhabitants of populous dew, or air rotting, which is very tedious, it lying strong staple, and good colour -indeed, the longcities, who have been exposed to all the diseases out for months, exposed to all the vicissitudes of and other inconveniences incident to the use of weather, and is often thereby injured in strength, means so well prepared as the Russian, and, conbad water, have now an opportunity to improve always in colour, in the year 1810, Mr. Theo, sequently, not so easily worked; it is doubted by their health and increase their enjoyments by in- Armistead, who was Navy Agent here, and also had a rope walk, and who was very zealous in and though we have, and are making some expethe improvement of country hemp, with our es- riments on it, they are not yet satisfactorily provtablishment, held out strong inducements to have ed. It makes excellent white rope. Manilla the hemp water-rotted, in place of the usual hemp, or grass, (I have used some parcels of it) mode, but so difficult is it to change old habits, is very strong and wiry, and said to be well suitthat only in one instance did we succeed. Col. Wilson C. Nicholas, of Albemarle county, and formerly Governor of Virginia, water-rotted his crop, and, to encourage and extend this mode, we gave, for the part of it we got, (a few tons) \$360 cultivation of hemp of great national importance, per ton; the quality was excellent, colour much both for cordage and sail cloth, too much pains 25th September, 1824. improved, and, we believe, the fibre, also, in the cultivation of Hemp, I am not acquaint-strength and fineness, though it was not so well

why this difference, one lot was not properly the cultivation of it; it will be their province to ted hemp, broke with

many of the existing objections to American hemp may be removed. Many parts of the western country, I am told, are well adapted to its growth; and, I believe, a great part of the lands in North Carolina and Virginia, watered by the Roanoke, would vield it to great advantage. It may be proper here to remark, the cause of hemp having been so high in 1809 and '10 was, that very little was imported; that from Russia sold at \$400 to portation was so large that it fell to \$200; since we have used Russia hemp almost exclusivelyproportion about 7-8 and 1-8. It is preferred by ed, with but little loss, and is of good colour .-Sea-faring people give Russia hemp a decided preference; they say it looks much better, wears better, and some are of opinion that American hemp is not well suited for water rope, as cables, &c.; and, also say, that the constant friction of the water washes the tar from it, and that it soon decays. I believe, however, that most of these objections are more matters of received opinion than from well tested experiments. I find that cona) and found it to be of excellent quality, est and strongest I had ever seen, though by no some whether it is as well suited for tarred rope, ed for some smaller purposes, untarred; costs about 50 per cent. higher than the Russian.— American hemp is generally about three-fourths the price of Russian and Ancona. Deeming the cannot be taken to have its quality well ascertained; tending to which, if the Legislatures of the states where it is cultivated would establish inspections, and have persons appointed competent to its duties, I am of opinion it would greatly fer a premium for a quantity, not less than fifty tons, to be water-rotted, carefully culled, and well

No. 5.

Memorandum of experiment made by a Manufacturer of Hemp.

Two ropes, each 21 inches in circumference, one made of hemp, grown on Connecticut river, and water-rotted, broke with 3,209 lbs. and water-rotted, broke with The other made of clean St. Petersburg 3,118 lbs.

2,968 lbs.

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This last was 21 inches also; but it must be the farmer requires but an approximative result, observed, that a considerable part of the hemp the experiments there consigned, will be found was damaged very materially in the transportation, and, it is highly probable, that the whole of it had suffered some loss of strength.

Thirty yarns in each rope.

=05 SIMPLE METHOD OF TESTING THE FERTILITY OF SOILS.

Read at the Maryland Academy of Sciences by J. T. Ducatel, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry to the Maryland Agricultural Society; and by the Academy communicated for publication in the American Farmer.

This easy method of ascertaining one of the requisites of a fertile soil, belongs to the distinguished French Chemist and Apothecary, the Chev. Cadet de Gassicourt, and is derived from the known attraction existing in different degrees, be-tween water and earth. Starting from this fact Mr. Cadet has studied to determine the proportion of absorbent power, possessed by soils, in their various degrees of purity. From his experiments he has deduced these facts: that a dry soil, absorbed the most water, and abandoned it in the shortest space of time, in proportion to the quantity of argil which it contained; that a calcareous soil is, next to the argillaceous, that which has the strongest attraction for water, but which, on the other hand, abandons it the soonest; that a sandy soil absorbs water in least quantities, but that it retains it longer than a calcareous soil .-The fertility of soils then, depending in a great measure, upon the property which they have of absorbing a certain quantity of water, and of retaining it a sufficient length of time, to facilitate the developement of the root, to carry food to the plant, and determine the germination of the seed, without, however, affording too great a degree of moisture; in order, consequently, to become acquainted with this degree of fertility which a soil possesses, Mr. Cadet proposes the following easy method within the reach of every farmer:

Having previously cleaned the superficies of the soil, which it is intended to test, of all loose vegetable or animal substances, ten or twelve pounds of the earth should be taken and passed through a coarse seive, after which they are to and having previously adapted to it a filter of soil has been too much extended to be applicable the premiums to the successful candidates. here.

Art. 13. The Society shall meet on the section that section the section the section that section the section th transparent vessel. Fifty ounces of the soil, are then for a first experiment, weighed with precision, and placed on the filter, taking care not to compress the earth in the least-fifty ounces of water, weighed with the same precision, are then exactly the time the water takes to pass through it. When the soil on the filter will have ceased able paper. to emit bubbles, the superfluous water contained in the vessel should be carefully weighed, and the diminution or loss of the fifty ounces indicates, without error, the quantity absorbed by the soil. This experiment is to be performed four times, upon the original quantity of earth prepared for that purpose. The sum of the results of these experiments taken, and the mear proportion de-the Agricultural Society of St. John's Colleton, termined; that is, the fourth-part of the water S. C. absorbed, and of the time the superfluous part Art 2. The officers of the Society, shall conhas spent in passing through the filter—then the sist of a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, annexed table may be consulted, the numbers approaching the result obtained, sought for upon it. Although there be an infinite variety in the degree of absorbent power possessed by soils, as considered as the anniversary of the Society.

At the annual meeting, field on the 8th insight in conformity with the act of incorporation, the following persons among others being present:

Method annual meeting, field on the 8th insight in conformity with the act of incorporation, the following persons among others being present:

Manuel Eyre,

Richard B. Jones,

George Blight,

Samuel Davis,

	ь.	grs		ь.	lb. grs. lb. grs.	н	our		Hours. Hours.		
From 2 440 to 3 72	80	440	6	ယ	72	In	ယ	6	4	Indi-	Indi- A soil nearly wholly composed of sand, or
:	Ca	3 272 to	to	င္သ	473	T	-	to	14	:	0
=	4	96 to	o	4	296	In	ယ	to	4	:	Light siliceous soil, primordial soil, (a) co
•	4	96 to	6	4	296	In	-	to	છ	:	A soil indubitably calcareous, and barely fertile
:	6	6 144 to	ö	6	6 444	In	Cr.	to	54	:	A barren soil, and if of a greyish colour is ce
	6	6 144 to	ö	6	445	7	œ	ð	9	•	A stiff soil containing 2-3 of argil.
=	00	192 to	6	œ	392	In	9	6	10	:	A soil stiffer than the preceding, and fertile.
. 1	Ξ	64 to 12	o	12	88	In	11	to	12	:	A compact and argilaceous soil, containing 4 of argil.
. 1	=	164 to 11	ö		364	In	20	to	24	:	A soil composed of argil nearly pure.
. 1	12	88 to 12	to		288	In	7	to	00	**	A calcareous and argilaceous soil, sterile.
:	13 312 to 13 512		,)		A vegetable mould, fitted to be used as manus

on- it (a) I have given the name of primordial soil, be placed on a stove, and suffered to bake five or to the Terriccio di Scopa of the Italians, Terrain members, to be chosen at the same time, and in six times, with a view of depriving the earth completely of water. The next preparation will mean that soil which is the immediate decompose, to rub it down to the size of coarse snuff—a sition (that is, in most part) of the order of rocks, to designate the objects for which premiums shall half gallon glass funnel must then be procured, called by Geologists primitive. The term virgin be offered; to regulate the value of, and to award

> Edisto Island, S. C. February 6, 1825. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir,—The constitution of the Agricultural Sogently poured over the soil on the filter, noting ciety of St. John's, Colleton, herewith transmitted, you will oblige me by inserting in your very valu-Respectfully yours.

> WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK. Cor. Sec. of the A. S. of St. I. C.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION for the Agricultural Society of St. John's, Colleton, S. C.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of the President, to

Art. 4. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall take the chair; and in the absence of both, the members present shall nomi-

nate a President, pro tempore

Art. 5. The Treasurer shall keep a true, and just account, of all monies received, and expended, and shall annually present to the view of the Society, a detailed report of the state of the treasury. All demands against the Society, shall be settled only, by an order from the President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary.

Art. 6. The Recording Secretary shall register

all the proceedings of the Society, and take charge of all the books and papers, which may, from time to time, be entrusted to him: he shall keep a correct list of the names of the members, and of all donations to the Society, with the names of

the donors

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, to carry on the necessary correspondence of the Society; to collect and distribute the best samples of the most useful seeds, roots, grains, &c .- to revise all reports and communications, before they shall be made public by authority of the Society; and to make a regular report of his proceedings.

Art. 8. At all elections for officers, a majority of the votes, of the members present, shall de-

cide the election.

Art. 9. The fee of admission for each member, shall be \$5, and the annual contribution \$5, to be paid at every anniversary meeting. - The payment of \$35, at any one time, shall constitute a life member, who shall not be subject to such annual contributions.

Art. 10. Any member neglecting to pay his arrears, for two years, shall no longer be considered a member of the Society, and the same shall

be entered on the journals.

Art. 11. All applications for membership, addressed to the President, shall be read at one meeting, and considered at the next; but no applicant shall be admitted without the concurrence of a majority of the members present, nor until he shall have signed these articles.

Art. 12. There shall be a committee of five

Art. 13. The Society shall meet on the second Wednesday, in the months of July, September, November, January, March, and May, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.; seven members present shall form a quorum.

Art. 14. The members of this Society shall be distinguished by the terms, resident and honorary. Art. 15. This society shall be empowered to

make such by-laws, as may be deemed expedient, and necessary to carry into effect, the objects of the Institution.

Art. 16. The foregoing articles shall neither be altered, amended, or repealed, without the consent of two-thirds of the members present; nor cultural Society of St. John's, Colleton, S. C. shall any motion, having that object in view, be Art. 1.—The style of this association shall be, considered the same day on which it is offered.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting, held on the 8th inst. in conformity with the act of incorporation, the

George Sheaff. William Harris, James Worth, Henry L. Waddell, Reuben Haines, John Hare Powel, John P. Milnor, Job Roberts,

William Powel, Mathew Roberts. Charles J. Davis, John Wilcox, Benjamin Evans, J. Kersey, Adam Siter.

The officers for the present year were unanimously elected, to wit:

Jonathan Roberts-President.

Vice Presidents William Harris, Stephen Duncan, James Worth, Thomas Serrill. George Sheaff,

John Hare Powel-Corresponding Secretary. George Blight-Treasurer.

Levi Pawling-Counsellor. Directors.

Manuel Eyre, Thos. Smith, of Delaware county, Henry L. Waddell, William Darlington, Job Roberts, William Evans, Samuel West, John Wilcox, Charles Miner.

John G. Watmorgh, Reuben Haines, Wm. Anderson, G. W. Holstein, Richard B. Jones, Mathew Roberts, James Cox, Jonathan Thomas, Elijah Lewis, Caleb Churchman.

John P. Milnor-Recording Secretary. Assistant Recording Secretaries.

Charles J. Davis, Adam Siter.

The conditions of the constitution having been

observed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the meetings of the Society be hereafter held in the city of Philadelphia.

rably adapted for dairy utensils, which from its This potato is of the kidney kind, thin skinned, branch down close, so as to let the growing bark extraordinary strength is less liable to be broken and remarkably good, either roasted or boiled, cover the wound as soon as possible. This ought

with their by-laws, and 20th, and 21st of October next, at such place as of this new root, either from Canada or Liver-body only about two feet long. All these eight shall be determined by the committee of arrangement.

Committee of Arrangement.

The President, John Hare Powel, Manuel Eyre, William Harris, Richard B. Jones, John Wilcox.

Neat Cattle. Thomas Smith, Thomas Serrill, Caleb Churchman, Mathew Roberts, James Cox,

Horses. Manuel Eyre, James Worth, George Sheaff, John G. Watmough, William Anderson,

Sheep and Swine. Henry L. Waddell, Samuel West, Job Roberts, Samuel Davis, William Evans.

Products of the Soil. George Sheaff, William Darlington, John Wilcox, G. W. Holstein. Reuben Haines.

Implements of Husban-

dry. William Darlington, Mathew Roberts, Job Roberts, George Sheaff, Jonathan Thomas,

Oxen at the Plough. Charles Miner, Mathew Roberts. James Worth, G. W. Holstein, George Blight, Caleb Churcuman,

Manufactures. Stephen Duncan Charles Miner, Jonathan Thomas, Reuben Haines, George Blight,

Horses at the Plough. Samuel Davis, James Worth, William Evans, John Wilcox, Samuel West,

Sheep Shearing.

Job Roberts, Henry L. Waddell, George Blight,

Mathew Roberts, Caleb Churchman.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN P. MILNOR, Rec. Sec'y.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

NEW SPECIES OF POTATO .- Copied from harbour insects which prey upon them .- 4th. The

some potatoes of a new kind, which, according antly, throw out large branches, and form a high to all appearance, from their extraordinary pro- tree with great heads-thus exposing them to the lific nature and excellent quality, promise to be- fury of the winds, which sometimes break off come of much importance to the farmer and hor-large branches, and which, whenever it happens, ticulturist. They are of a long shape, have a if care (which is very seldom given) is not taken smooth skin, and bear a greater number of eyes to smooth the wound, and to protect from the air, than any other potato we have seen; but their bring on disease and decay—it also renders them great peculiarity, is their fecundity, and their liable to have their fruit blown down before ripe, The committee to whom the premium bill had been referred, reported. Whereupon it was Resolved. That at the next exhibition, \$410 be ligent farmer, Mr. John Philips of Childwall." fruit is more difficult and expensive to gather, offered in premiums for neat cattle, \$149 for The paper from which this is copied, goes only from the height and extent of the head—and they sheep, \$210 for Horses, \$100 for oxen at the to say, that these potatoes were presented to Mr. very seldom bear more than every other, or eveblugh, of different ages, \$60 for ploughmen with Philips by Mr. Shepard, of the Liverpool Bo-ry third year. By the mode below suggested, all horses and oxen, \$28 for swine, \$135 for crops, tanic Garden.—They were planted in a small these disadvantages, it is believed, will be avoid-space of ground, on 3d of April, 1824; the crop ed. The trees are to be planted at every 20 feet. \$10 for sugar, \$10 for pearl ashes, \$10 for do-was taken up, and the produce was 514 potatoes, The second spring after planting, head them \$10 for sugar, \$10 for pearl ashes, \$10 for do-mestic wine, \$10 for cider, \$35 for implements which weighed 108 pounds. Many of them grew down at about three feet from the ground, so as to of husbandry, \$163 for household manufactures. in clusters of six and seven, and the largest of let 4 branches arise from the part left, taking Mr. Kersey presented some stone ware, admi- them measured 71 or 8 inches in circumference, care to pare away the part above the highest than the articles usually employed, and as its glazing resists the action of vegetable acids, it is well fitted for culinary uses.

The society having adjourned, the directors are many formulation of the control of t met in pursuance of due notice, in accordance Canada, it is natural, one would think, that the regularly as they can be had on all sides of the farmers on this side of the St. Lawrence river, body,) each about a foot long, and suffer each of Resolved unanimously, That the third annual would have heard of it, and have tried its qual- them to put out two shoots, rubbing on exhibition be held in Philadelphia county, on ities.—Be this as it may, in your extensive corfinger all beside them—thus you will have from Wednesday. Thursday, and Friday, the 19th, respondence, you can obtain certain information this time, eight branches to form its head, and a Canada or Livers body only about two feet long. All these eight pool, and make it known in your very useful pub- branches are to be suffered to grow until the tree

00 FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

quiries made in your useful paper. I wish the has been lopped away: Whilst these four branchanswers to be given in a series of rules, from the es are in the progress of making new wood, the

first step taken?

surface vegetable matter?

3. What species of grass seed, the best adapt-

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PLANTING APPLE ORCHARDS. Sir,-The following mode of planting an orchard of apple trees is suggested, as possessed of many advantages over the old method. By this the trees are planted at 50 feet every way, to give them room to grow and spread to their full extent, and to work the ground between them for their benefit, and the crop produced. The disadvantages arising from this mode are so many, so great, and so fatal, as to have suggested the one now proposed in the place of it. These disadvantages are, 1st. the trees grow up with a straight body, 6 or 7 feet high, before they are suffered to produce their limbs—this large body is soon filled with worms under the bark, which is pecked into holes all around, by the small wood pecker, searching after them; these two causes soon bring on the canker, which in a little time causes the decay and death of the trees .- 2d. They frequently grow crooked and deformed, which is not only unsightly, but a great injury -3d. Their bodies and large branches become full of moss, and "We have been fovoured with the sight of ground is cultivated between them, grow luxuricomes into bearing, taking care to suffer no strong growing spongy shoot to grow beyond its fellows, but keeping all of equal growth and size. When the tree comes to bear four of these branches, each alternate one, all around the tree, is to be headed down to its lowest shoot, which is to be You will oblige me by having the following en-trained in the vacancy of its parent branch, which commencement of puparation, to the seeding of four that have been left are bearing, which they grass seed, in salt bent marsh:—

will do in plenty for three, four or five years, until Quere 1. After the marsh is embanked; the the new wood has come into a bearing state, which may be known by the fruit buds which they 2. Whether the plough (after burning) or spike will show in plenty in every part. When these harrow, would be most advisable to get rid of the new branches have arrived at this state, then cut out the four old ones that have borne fruit, and are now getting up pretty high, and bearing mostly on their tops; take care in cutting out

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2d. They cannot but be straight, with as many branches on the one side as the other, by which the sap is regularly dispersed, to the beauty, regu-

larity, and health of the tree.

3d. The trees are thus kept in perpetual youth, health, and fertility, and yield an annual crop.

4th. They are not subject to be broken by the high winds, nor their fruit to be lost, by being

5th. They can never contract moss on either body or branches, which greatly injures the large

easily gathered, and at less expense; and lastly, lowing worthy to be laid before your patrons:the pleasure arising from an orchard thus grow-

and renovate them. Cut down any that are relief. crooked, wounded, irregular, diseased, or decay-ed, and train up the best and strongest shoot that your botanical friends may do the plant justice, I one.

for them is marsh mud-salt marsh, if to be had; poisonous properties. ries no weeds into the orchard.

shew the superiority of the latter over the former, eased, as hard as the pain will allow, for about in a strong point of view. An acre will contain fifteen minutes—and also have flannel cloths dip only 16 trees, at 50 feet apart—whereas it will ped into it, and spread over the seat of the pain. Contain 200 at 20 feet; the first only bears every other year, the latter every year. Take them when come into full bearing, and see their prowas so much increased by it, that I was obliged

these old branches, to do it as low as you can, and duct for a space of ten years. We will allow to have them removed in the course of ten or fifwhere is their lowest shoot, however small, or each large tree to bear twenty bushels, this will teen minutes. even the appearance of a bud to shoot forth, and give $\frac{1}{20} = 320$ bushels for the acre, and as the renew them; these are to be trained in the same trees only bear half the time, consequently, in manner as above directed for the first that were the ten years it will produce 1600 bushels. Alcut out, until they arrive at the size and state to low only five bushels for the small orchard, the but if I shall give relief to one individual afflicted to be a fruit in their tensor and as the remedy is more extensively known than I had supposed; but if I shall give relief to one individual afflicted to be a fruit in their tensor and as the remedy is more extensively known than I had supposed; but if I shall give relief to one individual afflicted to be a fruit in their tensor and as the remedy is more extensively known than I had supposed; but if I shall give relief to one individual afflicted to be a fruit in their tensor and as the remedy is more extensively known than I had supposed; but if I shall give relief to one individual afflicted to be a fruit in their tensor. bear fruit in their turn again, when the last bear100 trees in the acre will produce 500 bushels, and
ing ones are again to undergo the same operation, as they bear every year, the ten years will give
and so on alternately, perhaps for an hundred or 5000 bushels. If it be said the allowance of five
will excuse that I may have given you. Would it may be two hundred years. Note particular bushels is too much for a small tree, let the object that in must always be so near to the shoot by and fruitful state; that its bearing branches, it must always be so near to the shoot by and fruitful state; that its bearing branches nothing by age. or bud that grows to furnish the branch in the being renewed every four or five years, are forplace of the one cut away, that the growing ever young and lusty, and able to bear a good crop. wood may cover the wound as soon as possible. Let it also be rembered that an average of 20 In all cases where the knife is used, or any injury bushels to the large trees is a great allowance, done in any way, the part must be smoothed, and and which, I will venture to say, is never realizthe composition applied without delay, at any ed. Thus, then, whether we consider the beauty, the branches are once a year, at least, to be wash on the plan proposed, their greater fruitfulness, their growth, and prevents moss and insects har- and youth, the ease with which their superabun- turned it with the following observations.] bouring in them, and is of essential service to dant fruit is thinned, and gathered, their greater them.—The advantages of these modes are: exemption from injuries from high winds; these 1st. The bodies being so short, are easily kept advantages are so many, and so decisive, as to give clear and free from insects, and of course from this plan a marked superiority. With best wishthe wounds made by the wood pecker, in searches for the continued usefulness of your well continued usefulness of our country, and thus kept healthy and thriving, ducted paper, to the great interest of our country, and of course highly fruitful.

Dear Sir,—The plant, of which a specimen has been sent to you by Mr. E. B. Hicks, and the virtues of which, as experienced by him, are stated in his letter, is the Pyrola maculata of Michaux, in his letter, is the Pyrola maculata of Michaux, I contribute my mite.

Yours, &c.

RUSTICUS.

RECIPES.

PIPSISAWAY-CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. Brunswick Court-House, Va. Jan. 24, 1825.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Dear Sir,-Having received the benefits of 6th. Their fruit is easily thinned, and more bound to contribute my mite, if you think the fol-

I have been afflicted with rheumatism three ing, and thus kept, would be much greater, and to course procure for it more care and attention.

Let any one go through the state, or the United days ago. The two first attacks were not very States, and I will venture to say, that he will severe, but continued from two to four weeks: find almost every orchard with the body of the the last was much the most painful and violent. trees drilled into holes; its branches covered I had been in the habit of using the common rewith moss; many of the trees bent and crooked; medies until lately, several of my neighbours havmuch old naked, barren, and even dead wood ing tried the one I shall now describe, I also reupon them, and scarcely one that bears every sorted to it, and I was entirely relieved in fortystate, this mode offers the only way to resuscitate of a case in which it has not given immediate

will put up from the part left, or from the root; herewith enclose you one. It is found in most and by managing them as above directed, in woodland in this and the adjoining counties; ina few years he may have a young, healthy, and deed, I have never seen any destitute of it where fruitful orchard, in the place of an old, cankery, I have examined: of the limits of the region in decayed, unsightly, unfruitful, and unproductive which it grows I am ignorant. It is here called wild arsenic, or wild ratsbane, and the most poiwild arsenic, or wild ratsbane, and the most poi-It is scarcely necessary to add, that the more sonous qualities are ascribed to it. But I had it I may render any service to the good cause in the ground is stirred between the trees, the more rubbed on the parts affected, using no extraordinathey will grow and flourish. The best manure ry caution, and nothing has occurred to prove its

slugs, worms, and insects, and this manure car- and all, with common whiskey, in such quantity, as that after it is steeped for 24 hours, the liquor A comparison of the productiveness and profit assumes a blackish appearance. In this state it of the old way, and the one now proposed, will is rubbed, by some strong hand, on the parts dis-

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWD. B. HICKS.

[The above letter was read by the Editor of the American Farmer, to the Maryland Acadeseason. The stems or bodies of the trees, and the regularity, the health and vigor of the trees, my of Science, and was referred to Mr. Girardin, President of said Society, and Professor of Botaed with soft soap and water, which encourages and consequent profit, their perpetual renovation ny to the Maryland Agricultural Society, who re-

Baltimore College, Feb. 7th, 1825.

and others; but, for reasons which it is needless to specify in this place, it has, together with the Pyrola umbellata, lately much extolled for the cure of cancers, been separated from that genus, and a new genus constituted by the name of Chimaphilla, (winter loving plant.) Pursh, I believe, first made the separation, and subsequent Botanists have judiciously adopted it. It belongs to the class Decandria, order Monogynia of the Linnwan system, and to the LXVth family (Erica) in the method of Jussieu. The vulgar many of the contributions to your paper, I feel rous plants is Winter Green. The species to which I have alluded as used for the cure of cancer, goes under the appellation of Phipsesawa .-I have generally found the plants of this family in pine-woods, in shaded and rather moist situations. They flower in June and July. I deem it unnecessary to give a particular description of the plant, as it is pretty generally known. I see abundance of it as well as of the Pyrola, or Chimaphilla umbellata (Phipsesawa) exposed for sale in our markets by country people. I shall only observe that it has received the specific name year. To all those whose orchards are in this eight hours; and I have never known, or heard of Maculata on account of the white streak, extending along the nerve of the acutely serrated leaf, on its upper surface.
I have no Medical Botany at hand—but I re-

collect the bitter taste and astringent qualities of this genus of plants. The properties, effects, &c. of the Pyrola or Chimiphilla maculata have. no doubt, been stated by Barton, Bigelow, &c. to whose works I refer those of your readers as may wish to know more about this plant and its pro-

which you are engaged. Shattered as my time and attention are between the multiplied duties but never fresh stable manure. The salt in the mud conduces to the health of the trees, destroys wash the dirt off and put it into a vessel, roots Maryland Agricultural Society have conferred upon me, by appointing me their Professor of Botany; and I am too ardently devoted to the premotion of useful knowledge, not to embrace cheerfully every practicable opportunity of contributing, so far as my humble abilities will permit, to the widely diffused illumination of which the "American Farmer" is the focus.

> I salute you, with sincere esteem and respect, L. H. GIRARDIN.

Domestic Economy.

Baltimore, Nov. 22d. 1824.

Sir,-Observing that you are desirous of adding to your lists the productions of domestic his way, and it is not more than that from Boston. tio Ross, Esq. of Rossie, and G. Fullarton Carhousewifery, Mrs. Parker sends you specimens of Yours, respectfully. housewifery, Mrs. Parker sends you specimens of her hard soap; the piece marked A, has been made about thirteen years, the other B, was made the last spring, and C, at some intermediate time. Enclosed is a description of the method Mrs. P. uses in this article.

With respect, I am, Sir, Your Ob't servant, THOMAS PARKER.

John S. Skinner, Esq. Sec'y to the Maryland Agricultural Association.

Method of making Soup.

1st. The ashes from the hearth are carefully collected, especial care being taken that no soot be mixed with them; a few weeks before the soap is to be made, the ashes, with a very small proportion of quick lime, are placed in the hopper and charged with water.

2d. Preparation of the fai—what I make use of for soap, is termed "Scum Fat," i. e. what is taken from the dripping pan, and skimmed off the pots in which meat is boiling.

The fat is boiled with water to separate all ex-

traneous matter.

3d. Take about fourteen pounds of fat, put it into a tight barrel and throw on it at first, strong lye (what will bear an egg) say two or three or four gallons, and afterwards add weaker lye to fill the barrel. If the ashes are from oak wood, the lye will be stronger than from hickory wood, and a larger proportion of fat must be used. The above is attended with less trouble than the old method of boiling the fat and lye to make soft soap, but not so quick .- The directions for the last method are, take the same proportion of fat, and with the addition of the strong lye, set over the fire and boil slowly until the soap begins to form, and then add weaker lye.

4th. To make hard soap-The soft soap is set over a gentle fire until it boils, and then salt added until it becomes thin-then poured into tubs or wide vessels until cool, when it is cut into convenient pieces.-I have generally re-boiled this hard soap with the addition of about one gallon of strong lye to each hundred pounds of soap.

> >0 New York, Feb. 1, 1825.

an old maxim, of which I was reminded by read-ing (in your valuable paper of January 28th, re-race, at Doncaster, and arrived at home by elename of the latter was omitted, also the town, &c. miles. and unless your correspondent positively requested it otherwise, I request it published in your next, as I claim the honour of being born in the wager of two pounds, to walk one hundred miles Razor was the best dog, and therefore the know. same town, and within a few miles of the celein twenty-three hours, on Heath-common, near
brated farm where they were raised; and were
Wakefield. He would have accomplished his
your columns at liberty, should like to give you
task with great ease, had he not confided the
Razor having been thereupon let loose by his a description of that, and several other farms in measurement of the ground to an unprincipled second, under an impression that the time keepman, who had wagered five pounds against him, and wished to win it. He commenced at twenty-any farm I ever saw. The farm where those 12 five minutes to five, on Thursday afternoon, Oc-made to the tumpire, who said he certainly had hogs, (the total weight of which, as published in tober 1, and finished at twenty minutes to four, not called time; and application being then made the Newburyport Herald and American Farmer, on Friday afternoon; and when the course was to the referee, that person decided that the aswas 5711 lbs. and sold for \$413 463) were raised, re-measured, it appeared that he had performed sault was not fair, and Bill's claim was admitted. is situated in the town of Newbury, county of upwards of one hundred and ten miles in twenty- He in consequence fobbed the stakes. Here was

To examine Fatherland farm would well pay any person (who has a taste for agriculture, when carried to perfection) for riding thirty miles out of

Yours, respectfully,

[Note on the above.-We cannot deny to our correspondent, the right to make the above remarks; indeed, we are not sorry that the publick should be enabled in this way, to give honour to whom honour is due .- The letter from which the extract was made, was full of interest in relation to the general subject of feeding swine, but the writer stopped us, by those emphatic and forbid-ding cautions—"for your own eye." Hence it was, that we did not designate either the writer's name, nor even give the cue of the name of the farm. But it seems that in New England, he who runs may read-however we do not say who naked facts of the age, and weight of the hogs, to justify the remarks we had made, upon the Hayheld swine-pen, at the time it was published. As for a description of "Fatherland Farm," we can lar, that he was carried through the kingdom only ask Mr. B. P. to be prompt; the more minute the description of farm management and produce, the better we should like it, if the owner did not object; moreover, if ever again we have the happiness to enjoy the never to be forgotten hospitality of Mr. G. P. and his neighbours, Fatherland Farm will not escape, what it can so well bear, a visit of inspection.]—Edit Am. Far.

Sporting Olio.



From the Annals of Shorting.

A forced March, on the spur of curiosity .-Dear Sir,—" Credit to whom credit is due," is set off between five and six o'clock on Menday ceived this morning) the comparison of Hayfield's ven the same evening, having walked the whole in Tottenham court-road, for 100 sovereigns aside, pen of swine, with those of Pennsylvania and distance, (with the exception of six miles,) from October 13. The animal competitors for the Essex county, Massachusetts; as the owner's York to Doncaster and back again, seventy-two prize were, Razor, a white dog, the property of

A boy, fifteen years of age, undertook, for a Essex, and state of Massachusetts, in the Parish three hours and five minutes. He had underta-called Byfield.—The farm is known by the name ken to walk six miles in one hour at Wakefield, Soon after the battle was over, it was found of "Fatherland Farm," and is owned by Gorham the day preceding, for the trifling sum of two that Razor had been poisoned! and he died; the

Parsons, Esq. of Brighton, who inherited it from shillings and sixpence, which task he performed his father, (the late Ebenezer Parsons, Esq.;) (we are told) in about three minutes and a half within the hour.

> Shooting .- A bet of magnitude between Horaday, September 18,—the former betting that he would shoot as many partridges on his estate, in the space of five hours, as the latter would do on the estate of Ethie in the same time. The day being fine, and the fame of Mr. Ross as a marksman being well known, a great number of sporting gentlemen were on the ground. Mr. Ross killed thirty-one and a half, and Mr. Carnegie ten brace, the former gaining the bet by twenty-one and a half brace.

> Fine grown ox, bred and fed by Sir William Maxwell, of Monteith, on his lands in Galloway, was slaughtered at Ayr, late in September. This animal was extraordinary in many respects. He reared in Scotland, not only in bulk, but surpassed them likewise in symmetry of form and in beauty of skin. Indeed, he was considered so singuin a caravan, exhibited as a public spectacle, and was well known to the world by the name of "Fat Charley." He was the produce of the farfamed Teeswater kind, and of a cow of the equally famed Cunningham breed, and was about eight years old when brought to the shambles. The four quarters weighed 105 stone, of 16 ounces to the lb. and 16 lbs. to the stone. The tallow weighed 13 st. 5 lb. and the hide 7 st. 8 lb.; and exclusive of offal, the beast weighed 125 st. 13 lb. 1913. Through the rib, the thickness measured 91 inches, and the fat alone down the back 41, and on the back bone 5.

> Archery.-The annual Butt prize (being a handsome piece of silver plate, set out by the "Irvine Toxopholite Society") was shot for at their Butts, on the 6th and 7th of October. It was won on the latter day by Mr. John Dean, Post-master of Irvine.

LONDON.

A higeon belonging to a person at Liege, in he Netherlands, was set loose at Lyons, in the south of France, on August 3, at six o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Leige at eleven o'clock, the distance being about 290 miles.

The Science and Slang of Dog-FIGHTING,-as practised by Colonels, and other "Gentlemen of England."

A match took place, at Reuben Martin's pit, Colonel Egerton; and Driver, a fallow-smut, the property of Oxford Bill. It was evident at set-ting-to, that, in point of strength and courage,

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Colonel had paid £27 for him. On opening the body, its stomach was found corroded in three places, whence it is conjectured that the poison must have been administered in pills—but these to prescribe limits to a worm, which really exists in it, and appears by constant motion to endeaved, he would have won the battle, but for the management of calling "time" falsely, by a confederate. Col. Egerton ought to have known, that if his dog had the advantage of four seconds, (as 'tis said he had,) the adverse party had their continued for the second solution of choosing at any subsequent in-ro of the land appears by a light coloured is formed on what is termed the apple of the eye, and seems have failed this season, in diffusing its waters to the usual exteat; the consequence of which will, it is feared, be a deficient crop of grain.

It is said that there are five hundred houses of different models and sizes, now building in and about Plymouth, and that ground is selling at 1,000l. per acre for sites or for opening roads.

The garden of Mr. Alderman Watts, of Bridgentian of choosing at any subsequent in-ro of the Burgamot continued to the verification of choosing at any subsequent in-ro of the land of a key, which at the same time will keep the eye.

it has been penned prematurely.

-00 DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Worming .- An operation performed on pup-

whatever kind of worms they may be, it is need-less to enter into a particular description of them. their being voided with the dung, is the appearance of a light yellowish matter immediately under the fundament. The inconvenience produced and a half of calomel, and the morning after the by worms, is that of making a horse thin and last dose, a purgative ball. Gibson observes, that most of the preparations of antimony are efficacious for destroying worms. I have given the some instances they have caused slight attacks of colic. Worms however often exist in the bowels in a considerable number, without producing worms.

The inconvenience produced and a half of calomel, and the morning after the municated to this Government, through our Minister at London, the interesting information, that the Government has come to the determination to recognize the independence of Mexico and Suenos Ayrres, and also of Colombia, reservation, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed. stomach, when their existence had not been suspected while the animal was living; and even about the pylorous they are sometimes found in such numbers as almost to plug it up, without having caused inconvenience during life; but in diseases. I do not think it has hitherto been remarked by any veterinary author, that worms are sometimes found in the great mesenteric artery of horses and asses, and that in all such cases, that bave been half starved and sold for the purman who has been for some time resident in India, 998,964; number of quarters, 1,563,749,870; numand he confirms the following account of this extraordinary worm by M. A. de l'Etang "It While almost every part of Europe is suffer- rectors are present.

option of choosing, at any subsequent in-go of the key, which at the same time will keep the eye north, this year produced a pear of the Burgamot battle, to let loose four, or five, or six seconds out steady,) make with a small lancet, an incision of species, which measured thirteen inches in girth, two lines (one sixth of an inch) deep, and five or and weighed fifteen ounces. six long, either over or under the apple of the Arctic Fox.—By some very recently-published particulars of occurrences and observations made by an intelligent officer in the late voyage to the North Pole, we find that the fact of a change in colour from cinerous grey to white, on the application of the appl North Pole, we find that the fact of a change in termed Flukes, and somewhat like a flat fish, are colour from cinerous grey to white, on the appearance of winter, is now established beyond or liver rot. Worms are sometimes fatal to poul-doubt, allowing the journal to be authentic. It is thus we would sacrifice to candour, a suggestion thus we would sacrifice to candour, a suggestion thus we would sacrifice to candour, a suggestion that though the practice thereof deeply offends against religion, morality, and public order, yet try, particularly turkeys. Mr. Weinsenthal obtained and Physical Journal, illaw.

The first almanac printed in Constantinople, of contrary tendency, which was thrown out in a "that the inconvenience experienced by poultry former number af this volume (page 68,) and in from this cause, is at first but slight; gradually however, it becomes more oppressive, until the animal dies. Very few recover: they languish, grow dispirited, droop, and die." I have, in one from Carlton Palace, to Cumberland Lodge; it is making this acknowledgement, do not apprehend however, it becomes more oppressive, until the

are liable to be infested with different kinds of common salt, with a small proportion of sulphur, his Majesty's apartment, who admired him as worms; but as the same treatment is proper, or liver of sulphur. In one case sulphuret of iron much on account of his diminutive size as for his was given with a good effect to a horse that had docility. less to enter into a particular description of them.

The most certain sign of worms, except that of their being voided with the dung, is the appearance of a light yellowish matter immediately un-

Miscellaneous Items.

A locksmith, of the small village of Philipsberg, in Pomerania, has just invented a most exsome cases botts have caused the most serious traordinary lock. Through an admirable mechanism, by turning three times a key, three pistols are loaded, which would infallibly kill any one who attempted to introduce an improper key. If, on the contrary, the lock is opened by means

A gentleman of Henly-on-Thames offered a pose of dissection, are often found in this state. farmer when at that market, a dinner and a bot-Horses that die of mesenteric consumption have the of wine, if he would bring him a grain of red. generally the great mesenteric artery enlarged, its coats considerably thickened, and within it may small worms. A worm is sometimes found in the quantity each day, until that day twelvemonth. This was acceded to for the moment; but the the eyes of horses; but this, I believe, is peculiar following statement will perhaps satisfy those to hot climates; and it is remarked in a book pub- who have never entered into any similar calculalished in India, by M. A. de l'Etang, that no Eu tions, of the impossibility of fulfilling such an en- School Room, in South Howard, near Pratt street, ropean author has noticed it. I have been favour. gagement: Amount of the number of grains, 4. ed with a description of this disease by a gentle. 503,599,627,370,495; number of bushels, 12,509,

We understand it is in contemplation to estab-

The first almanac printed in Constantinople,

instance only, found small worms in the windpipe of a mouse, or rather a dun colour; its coat or of an ass, which appeared to be the cause of his hair very rough; is four years old, and stands death. In the treatment of horses that have worms in was brought from Norway, and is so docile that it Worming.—An operation performed on puppies, for the purpose of preventing them from biting should they happen to become mad. It consists are the most effectual. Gibson, a very respectation in making an incision underneath the tongue, and drawing out with a hook a small worm-like ligament. It is recommended by Mr. Daniel in his Rural Sports, where the operation is particularly bly without sufficient foundation. A brown coloured salt brought from India has also been released with different kinds of commended; it appears to be nothing more than the first supportion of sulphur.

> From the National Intelligencer of 8th inst .ed; and that this determination will be communicated successively to all the other foreign pow-

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 10.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, was resterday elected President of the United States, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next, when the present term of Mr. Monroe's administration will have expired.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, has been there have been emaciation, staring coat, and that it is remarkable, that young asses, and that it all such cases, of the right key, then the pistols are unloaded by duly elected, by the electoral votes, to be Vice President of the United States, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next, when Mr. Tompkins' term of service will have expi-

PUBLICK UTILITY

AND THE CAUSE OF CHARITY COMBINED.

The patrons of the School for Plaiting Straw. are informed that it is now in operation at the and are respectfully invited to witness the result of their benevolence.

Tuesday mornings are appropriated to visitors, at which time a committee from the Board of DiPUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER BY ORDER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Nottingham Inspection Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on the 4th Oct. 1824; ending on the 3d January 1825.

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total
Number in- spected.	33			35
Number de- livered.	148			148

THOMAS BADEN, Inspector.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1825. True Copy from the original report on file in his office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Beard's Point Inspection Warehouse, during the year 1824.

	Domestic growth-	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total.
Number in-	30			30
Number de- livered.	30	-		30

HENRY BASFORD, Sen. Inshector.

TRASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Feb., 1, 1825. True Copy, from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

THE PARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1825.

The meeting of the Trustees of the Mary land Agricultural Society, held on Wednesday, at Mr. Caton's, was a full one, and its proceedings highly interesting and important. We have neither time, nor space, to give a full account of them.

The Judges for awarding the Premiums at the Cattle Show in June, were appointed. A communication to the Committee on Agriculture in the Legislature of Maryland, was read to the Board by the Corresponding Secretary; approved and ordered to be published. In like manner a detail of some highly important experiments, by a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was read to the Board; for which they passed a vote of thanks to the author, and a resolution that they be published in the American Farmer.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of R. Caton, D. Williamson, Jr., and Jas. Carrol, Esq'rs. to prepare Rules and Regulations for the government of the next Agricultural Exhibition. All Turkeys, in the market, 621 to \$1-Geese, 50these, with other proceedings, will be detailed in Beef, best pieces, 8-Mutton, do. 6 to 8 cts.-Live our next number. The Board finally adjourn Cattle, \$4.50 per cwt.—Apple Brandy, 25 cts,—ed to meet again on Thursday, (yesterday,) four Herrings, No. 1, \$2—No. 2, \$1.75—Hay, per tor

the culture of Cotton is tast extending in Virginia-That even not far from Richmond some planters are turning their attention to it, and cultivating from twenty to one hundred acres per year, thus regarding it as one of their chief sta- from 23 to 25 cents-3 years old, 31 cents

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of mented deeply the loss which had been sustained ment of by this Institution, and by Society at large, in the death of one of the most distinguished ornaments of our scientific and literary circles—distinguished not for wealth, or the unenviable rank and power it confers; but for highly cultivated talents, a liberal and generous spirit, and that enlarged and enlightened philanthropy, which in duced him to throw open for the common benefit of mankind, the various stores of his intellectual harvests-abounding in seeds, and fruits, of all kinds of useful knowledge.

Aware of the estimation in which the deceased was held by the Board, he but anticipated their feelings, by offering the following Resolution,

which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, have heard with sincere regret of the death of their late Professor of Botany, L. H. GIRARDIN. In him the school Of last summer's growth; red, sapling, and of general science has lost one of its brightest white Clover Seed; Orchard Grass; Timothy; scholars, and the Maryland Agricultural Society Herds Grass; Millet; Lucerne; St. Foin, and one of its most active and useful members. The Board sincerely condoles with the family of the deceased, and will observe it as a melancholy but imperative obligation to cherish his memory.

terature, convened at their rooms on the occasion be furnished as above. of the melancholy loss of their late venerable President, L. H. GIRARDIN, the following resolutions were moved by William Frick, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the members of this Academy one of its most distinguished ornaments.

ate remembrance by his brethren of the Academy, dles and hand boxes. for his virtues and talents, his efficient and unwearied exertions in the cause of science, and his pre-eminent participation in their labours; and that in testimony of their high respect, the members of the academy will wear crape on the left

arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That Mr. J. T. Ducatel be appointed to deliver before this Academy at its next annual meeting, the Eulogium of the deceased.

H. H. HAYDEN, Vice President. P. MACAULAY, Secretary.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Flour, from the wagons, \$5-Wharf do. \$4.75 to \$4.87\frac{1}{2}-Wheat, 90 to 95 cents-Corn, 35our next number. The Board finally adjourn ed to meet again on Thursday, (yesterday,) four weeks, at Eutaw, the residence of B. W. Hall, Esq. on the Harford road.

N. B. The day of meeting has been permanently changed from Wednesday to Thursday.

The Culture of Cotton.—The Editor was surprised to learn, in conversation last week with several members of Congress of that State, that the culture of Cotton is fast extending in Virgis to 33 cents.

Dest pieces, 8—Nutton, do. o to 5 cts.—Live Cattle, \$4.50 per cwt.—Apple Brandy, 25 cts.—

Herrings, No. 1, \$2—No. 2, \$1.75—Hay, per ton, water by boring into the earth; By P. T. Tyson, Member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences; communicated by said Society for publication in the American Farmer—Furcents—Georgia, Upland, 15 to 17—Alabama, 13 to 15—New Wool, 30 to 35—Merino, full blooded, 35 to 40—\(\frac{3}{2}\) do. 30 to 35—\(\frac{3}{2}\) do. 25 to 28—Common, 20 to 25—Turpentine, \$2 to \$2.25—Coal, pitch foreign, 40 cents—Virginia pit, 20 to 25 cents in apple orchards—Recipes—Method of making soap—Supplemental decirity of the Coultween of Cotton is fast extending in Virgin to 33 cents. to 33 cents.

TOBACCO continues very dull, and no sales dur-

ing the past week.
WHISKEY, one year old, selling at Pittsburg years old, 371 cents, first quality.

Robert Sinclair

the Maryland Agricultural Society, J. S. Skinner, Is now opening and offers for sale, at his Agri-Esq. announced the death of L. H. GIRARDIN, cultural Repository, No. 1 Ellicott-street, Pratt-late Professor of Botany, to the Society. He la-street wharf, Baltimore, a very general assort-

GARDEN SEEDS,

most of which are of the growth of last season, and others imported, which on trial have proved to be good and true. A few of the principle articles are mentioned, as follows :- Early and Late Cabbage, of sorts; Early and Late Cauliflower; Early and Late Brocoli; Early and Late Spinach; Sea Kale; Scotch Kale; Brocole; Endive; Salsife, long swelled Parsnips; Celery; Tomatoe; Radish, of sorts; Lettuce, of sorts; Cucumber, of sorts; Squash, of sorts; Melon, of sorts; Turnip, of sorts, very fine; Pumpkin, of sorts; Bunch Beans, of sorts; Pole Beans, of sorts; Early and Late Peas, of sorts; white and brown Mustard; Herb and Flower Seed assorted. Catalogues of Seeds furnished gratis.

CLOVER AND OTHER FIELD SEEDS. to; Oats; early Potatoes, and Albany Peas. FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE CUTTINGS.

The Maryland Academy of Science and Li- of the most approved kinds. Catalogues will

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

A general assortment ready made of the latest and most approved kinds, made of the best materials and workmanship, at moderate prices, as are penetrated with deep and sincere regret at follows:-Improved bar-shear Plough, of sizes, the event which has deprived them of their Pre. from one to four horses; Wood's cash-shear sident, and the republic of science and letters of Plough, of sizes; Cary, or Cagon Ploughs, of sizes; subsoil and double mould Ploughs-Cultiva-Resolved, That the memory of L. H. GIRAR- tors and Scarifiers, Wheat Fans, Screens, Safe and DIN, late President of the Maryland Academy of Window Wire, Corn Shellers, Daton's self feed-Science and Literature, will be held in affection- ing Cutting box, Evans' patent do. common trea-

Also in Store,

Best steel spades, Hoes, Kinsey's cast steel Axes, Picks, Mattocks, socket and other Shovels, with handles, ready for use, if required-Tools for gardeners, Chains, Hames, Swingle Trees, Lines, &c. &c.

Having endeavoured to keep such an assortment as will save the farmer and gardener much time and trouble in collecting the articles which they may require to proceed with their operations, they can now be supplied at this establishment on very moderate terms.

Orders from any part of the United States, or elsewhere, will be promptly attended to at the shortest notice.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Sporting Olio-Diseases of domestic animals and their cure -Miscellaneous items - Publick utility and the cause of charity combined—Tobacco reports—Editorial notices—Announcement of the death of L. H. Girardin, Esq. Professor of Botany to the Maryland Agricultural Society, and President of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature— Prices current-Advertisement, &c.

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

INCREASE OF THE DEVON CATTLE.

A Devon Bull, two years and six months old, may be used from the first January, 1825, to the first July, 1834, when he will be twelve years old.— One hundred and fifty cows have frequently been served by one bull within On the 1st April, a season. If he were allowed one hundred and ten cows in a season, deducting nine per cent. for accidents, one hundred calves would annually proceed from him; and allowing his male offspring to beget twenty calves each, in the term between the age of fifteen and twenty-seven months, and onehundred calves every year thereafter, the extraordinary number of 9,870,000 animals will have been produced on the first of July, 1834; which, estimated at one dollar per head more than the common cattle of the country, would make the enormous sum of nine million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars gain to the community.

On the 1st J	an.		bull	s. heifer	rs.		
1826,	100 calves, of	which	say 50	and 50,	No. 1.	would	be produced
1827,	44 ,	44	50	50,	2,	*	
1828,	**	66	50	50,	3,	1	
1829,	44	66	50	50,	4,		
1830,	46	44	50	50,	5,		
1831.	44	66	50	50,	6,		
1832,	44	44	50	50,	7,		
1833,	44	66	50	50,	8,		
1834.	46	66	50	50,	9.		
July 1, 1834,	44	44	25	25,	10		
			-	-			
			475	and 475.	the i	mmedi	ate

offspring of the original bull-total, On the 1st April, 1827, the 50 bulls No. 1, will be from 15 to 18 months old, and accordingly fit for service; from thembulls. heifers. On the 1st April,

1828,	1000 calves,	of which	say 500	and 500,	No. 11, w	ould be prod.
1829,	5000 "	46	2500	2500,	12,	
1830,	44	. 48	2500	2500,	13,	
1831,	46	44	2500	2500,	14,	
1832,	46	46	2500	2500,	15,	
1833,	46	44	2500	2500,	16,	
1834,	46	44	2500	2500,	17,	
July 1, 1834,	1250	*6	625	625,	18,	
				-		

16125 16125, immediate offspring of the 50 bulls No. 1, 32,250

On the 1st April, 1828, the 50 bulls, No. 2, will be from 15 to 18 months old; from thembulls, heifers. On the 1st April, 1829, 1000 calves, of which say 500 and 500, No. 19, would be pred.

1830, 5000 ** 66 20, 2500 2500, 1831, 2500 2500, .. 44 2500. 1832, 2500 1833, 44 66 2500 2500, 44 44 2500 2500, 1834. 625 625. July 1, 1834, 1250

13625 13625, immediate offspring of the 50 bulls, No. 2, 27,250

On the 1st April, 1829, the 50 bulls No. 3, will be from 15 to 18 months old; from them-

On the 1st April, bulls. heifers. 1830, 1000 calves, of which say 500 and 500, No. 26, would be prod. 27, 1831, 5000 2500 2500, 1832, 2500 2500, 1833, 2500 2500, 30, 44 2500 2500, 1834.

July 1, 1834, 1250 625 625. 11125 11125, immediate off-

spring of the 50 bulls, No. 3, On the 1st April, 1830, the 50 bulls, No. 4, will be from 15 to 18

months old; from them-

On the 1st April, bulls. heifers. 1831, 1000 calves, of which say 500 and 500, No. 32, would be prod. 1832, 5000 "2500 2500, 33,

Amount carried forward,

Amount brought forward, 82,700 1833, " 34, 2500. 2500 46 2500 2500, 1834, 35. July 1, 1834, 1250 625 625, 36, 8625, immediate off-8625 apring of the 50 bulls, No. 4, 17,250

On the 1st April, 1831, the 50 bulls, No. 5, will be from 15 to 18 months old; from them-

bulls. heifers. 1832, 1000 calves, of which say 500 and 500, No. 37, would be prod. 1833, 5000 44 44 2500 2500, ** 1834, " 2500 2500. 39. 625 625, 40,

6125

6125, immediate offspring of the 50 bulls, No. 5,

On the 1st April, 1832, the 50 bulls No. 6, will be from 15 to 18 months old; from them-On the 1st April, bulls. heifers.

1833, 1000 calves, of which say 500 and 500, No. 41, would be prod. 1834, 5000 " 2500 2500, 42, 42, 40 July 1, 1834, 1250 " 625 625.

> 3625 3625, immediate offspring of the 50 bulls No. 6, 7,250

On the 1st April, 1833, the 50 bulls No. 7, will be from 15 to 18 months old; from thembulls. heifers. On the 1st April,

1834, 1000 calves, of which say 500 and 500, No. 44, would be prod. July 1, 1834, 1250 " 625 625, 45,

> 1125 1125, immediate offspring of the 50 bulls No. 7, 2,250

On the 1st of July, 1829, the 500 bulls No. 11, will be from 15 to 18 months old: from them-

On the 1st July, bulls. heifers. 1830, 10000 calves, of which say 5000 and 5000, No. 46, would be prod. 1831, 50000 " 44 25000 25000. 47. 1832, 64 25000 25000, 48, 64

1823, 25000 25000, 49. .. 1834, 25000 25000. 50. 105000 105000, immediate off-

spring of the 500 bulls No. 11, On the 1st July, 1830, the 2500 bulls No. 12, will be from 15 to

18 months old; from them-On the 1st July, bulls. heifers.

18 31, 50000 calves, of which say 25000 and 25000, No. 51, would be prod. 1832, 250000 " 52, 125000 125000, 1833, ** 125000 125000, 53, 64 44

, 125000 125000, 400000, immediate 400000

offspring of the 2500 bulls, No. 12, On the 1st of July, 1831, the 2500 bulls No.13, will be from 15 to 18 months old; from them-

On the 1st July, bulls. 1832, 50000 calves, of which say 25000 and 25000, No. 54, 1833, 250000 " 125000 125000, 55, 44 1834, . 125000 125000.

> 275000 275000, immediate offspring of the 2500 bulls No. 13, 550,000

On the 1st July, 1832, the 2500 bulls No. 14, will be from 15 to 18 months old; from them-

On the 1st July, bulls. heifers. 1833, 50000 calves, of which say 25000 and 25000, No. 57, would be prod. 1834, 250,000 " 125000 125000. 58.

> 150000 150000, immediate offspring of the 2500 bulls No. 14, 300,000

On the 1st July, 1833, the 2500 bulls No. 15, will be from 15 to 18 months old; from them-

On the 1st July, 1834, 50,000 calves, of which say 25000 bulls and 25000 heifers No. 59, would be produced, 50,000

> Amount carried forward, 1,949,000

Vol. 6,-49.

1834,

18 months old; from them-

300,000

50,000

110,000

Amount brought forward, 1,949,000 On the 1st July, 1830, the 500 bulls No. 19, will be from 15 to

On the 1st July, bulls. heifers. 1831, 10000 calves, of which say 5000 and 5000, No. 60, would be prod. 61, 1832, 50000 " 25000 25000. 1833, 25000. 25000

25000

25000, 63, 80000 80000, immediate off-

spring of the 500 bulls No. 19, 160,000 From the 1st July, 1832, to 1st July, 1834, the 2500 bulls No. 20, (their services to commence at the age above stated,) will have produced, 550,000 From the 1st July, 1833, to 1st July, 1834, the 2500 bulls No. 21,

will have produced. On the 1st July, 1834, the 2500 bulls No. 22, will have produced, From the 1st July, 1832, to 1st July, 1834, the 500 bulls No. 26, will have produced,

From the 1st July, 1832, to 1st July, 1834, the 2500 bulls No. 27, will have produced, 300,000 On the 1st July, 1834, the 2500 bulls No. 28, will have produced, 50,000 From the 1st July, 1833, to 1st July, 1834, the 500 bulls No. 32,

will have produced, 60,000 On the 1st July, 1834, the 2500 bulls No. 33, will have produced, On the 1st July, 1834, the 500 bulls No. 37, will have produced, 50,000 10,000 From the 1st October, 1832, to 1st July, 1834, the 5000 bulls No. 45,

will have produced, From the 1st Oct. 1833, to 1st July, 1834, the 25000 bulls No. 46, 2,375,000

will have produced, From the 1st October, 1833, to 1st of July, 1834, the 25000 bulls 2,375,000 No. 50, will have produced,

From the 1st October, 1833, to 1st July, 1834, the 500 bulls No. 60, will have produced,

Notwithstanding the objection which has been brought by a distinguished gentleman of Massachusetts, against the attempts to largely improve our native breeds of cattle, by crossing with those of the best European stock, from the limited numbers which could be affected by the imported blood, it appears, that nearly ten millions of animals, might proceed from the loins of one bull within the term of nine and an half years; without regarding the offspring on the female side. If it should be objected that 15 to 18 months of age, is too early a period for a bull to procreate, I would observe, that a bull has the faculty of procreation at a much earlier age, and if restrained from more connexion with a cow, than is absolutely necessary, and properly fed, and kept up, in the English practice, his form would not be materially injured, nor would his usefulness be impaired .- Or, if it should be suggested, that sufficient allowance is not made for accidents, or defects in the males, and for the small portion of original blood which would be found in remote generations, it should be recollected, that the blood from the heifers is excluded, that their offspring in the fourth and fifth generations, arising from intercourse with the original bull, would, in the language of breeders, have nearly sunk the native blood. Thus their male calves would beget animals it is presumed, nearly as well suited to the climate and general uses of the country, as the parent male himself.

But to put aside all question of the fairness of the statement, take half the amount, giving 4,935,000, and one-tenth of the value supposed to be attached to the improvement in the various offspring, of consequence varying exceedingly from the hrst to the last generation, and therefore estimated at but ten cents in each animal, the large sum of \$493,500 would be the gain.

If any error in the calculation has arisen, it is hoped that it may be pointed out as I have no other object than the desire of exhibiting to your readers, the importance of Cattle Shows, Farmers' Journals, and Bulls.

Baltimore County, Feb. 8, 1825.

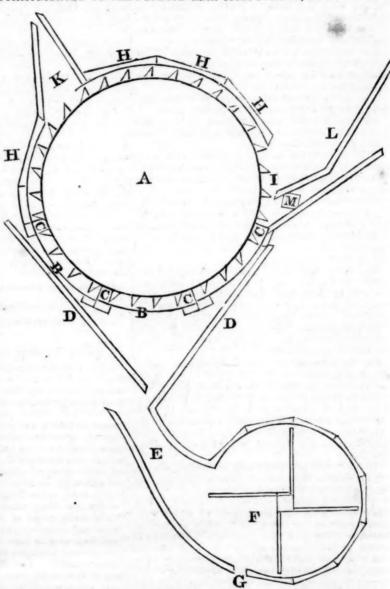
LABOUR-SAVING, COTTON-SPINNING MACHINES-ARE THERE ANY TO BE HAD? -OF WHAT DESCRIPTION AND PRICE, ADAPTED TO FAMILY USE? Notoway, Jan. 24th, 1825.

Dear Sir,-The inhabitants of this part of Virginia, have for some years (for reasons which it is unnecessary here to mention) been under the necessity of manufacturing their own clothing, at least for their domestics. As we wish only to labour for ourselves, and to labour with the greatest facility, we have, many of us, been desirous of procuring a "Cotton Spinning Machine," for our private families. Such were conveyed through some parts of this State a few years since, with from six to ten spindles, and such would now find ready sale amongst us. Would you be so good as to enquire through the medium of your paper, where such machines could be procur- constructed, was put in operation by horse power, on the farm of the invened? what would be the probable cost? what moving power would be re- tor, in September last, and cleaned at the rate of one and a half bushels of quisite to spin a given quantity? By complying with the above request, you seed an hour. It was however discovered, that the power of one horse would serve many others besides your humble ser't, W. J. DUPERY. was inadequate to give it motion sufficient to do its best work.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Description of Burrall's Clover Machine.

COMMUNICATED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA AGR. SOCIETY, BY D. K. JONES.



The annexed diagram is intended to represent a longitudinal cut through he machine, from end to end. Shewing the situation and arrangement of the different parts.

A. Shews the end of the cylinder, and one row of teeth.

B. B. B. The bed, covered with perforated tin sheets. C. C. C. C. Four leather stops, attached to the bed.

D. D. Sliding boards, to conduct the seed into the trunk of the fan.

E. The trunk of the fan.

The fan.

A YANKEE.

G. Opening in the fan, through which the clean seed falls. H. H. H. The cap, or covering of the cylinder.

I. The feed opening.

K. The chaff opening. L. The front board of the hopper.

M. The shaft of the feed roller.

This machine is the invention of Thomas D. Burrall, Esq. of Geneva, in the State of New York, and is in extensive and successful operation in the

western part of that state, by hand, horse, and water power. The first machine on this plan, and one of the largest which has been NES.

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situation it had sufficient motion, and cleaned from so taken from it by a cross band. two to three bushels an hour.

indefinitely, by enlarging the cylinder.

boxes inserted in the sides of the frame. The do the same work. No heat is raised, and no periority over all other grasses so manifest as durcylinder is armed with thin triangular iron teeth, seed wasted, or in the least injured. 13 inches long, and one inch wide at their bases, the teeth are serrated.

The lower half of the cylinder is incased in a place to place without injury. semi-circular covering, (called a bed) composed of three or more frames of wood, covered with sheet tin, perforated with holes large enough to admit the seed to pass through, when threshed. These frames are alid in semi-circular grooves, cut in the sides of the machine, two inches from the face of the cylinder.

On the upper edges of these frames are nailed ped out.

ceeds a serpentine trunk, 12 in. wide, at the end, "they know not what they shall do for pasturage to the improvement of poor land, than any other inserted in the case, and gradually decreasing in "and hay, or how they shall improve their farms, grass of which we have any knowledge.

It was afterwards set up on a small stream, pre-jas many revolutions in the same time. The feed lis glomerata)—and it has often struck me with viously occupied by a carding machine, in which roller has 4 the motion of the cylinder, and is al-surprise, that the knowledge and cultivation of it

From numerous experiments it is found, that put into the hopper of the machine, from whence been known to the intelligent agriculturists in the the fair work of a horse machine, is one bushel they are shaken by the feed roller, within the acneighbourhood of Philadelphia, and has frequent, and that of a hand machine, eight quarts. It is not the motion of the teeth. They are then carried over by the most unqualispectable Agricultural Society the most unqualispectable Agricultural Society the most unqualispectable. It is ascertained, that if the same power which is required to move one run of mill stones, should superior gravity, falls into the bed of the machine, the first to introduce it into this country, and who has continued to cultivate it for nearly fifty years, more than four bushels per hour. The operative part of the machine is contained ting briskly through it. As soon as the seed is testimony in its favour, and particularly in a com-

Within the frame is hung a cylinder, 4 ft. long, are as follows:—It performs its work at a single clapsed since the introduction of the orchard grass and 2 ft. 6 in. diameter. An axis passes through operation, and requires less than one-fifth the into my neighbourhood, and although I have long its centre, the ends of which revolve on metalic power of any other machine for the purpose, to known its value, yet I never saw its decided su-

which are attached to the face of the cylinder, in other modes of hulling clover seed, is almost en- my attention was directed by him to a large field, rows 3 inches apart, around, and 13 inches apart, tirely avoided, as the hull is not reduced to a pow-which had been well prepared and sown in due lengthwise of the cylinder. The acting edges of der, but merely broken. It is simple and com-time with clover and orchard grass; the clover, pact in its construction, and may be moved from according to the general complaint, had almost

Philadelphia, March 12, 1824.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Oakley, Feb. 3, 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

cut openings, to admit the teeth to play freely also ameliorate the soil by affording a cover and pected clover to take even under the most favourwidth, to three inches at the other end. In the lower part of the trunk is made an opening, 1½ in. "poverished" Yet with this alarming proswide, through which the clean seed falls.

I will here take occasion to state a fact, which will shew its excellence over all others for permanent pasture:—Upwards of thirty years ago a

tural community.

should be confined to one or two neighbourhoods The clover heads, freed from the straw, are in our State. The value of this grass has long leaves, dust, &c. is at once discharged at the chaff fied commendation. Judge Peters, the venerable in a frame of wood, supported by four posts.

The frame is 5 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 5 ft. high in the clear, and is put together with mortice and through the bed into the fan, where it is winnowed. It is winnowed. It is winnowed. It is winnowed. The advantages which this machine possesses, the sect is testinony in its lavour, and particularly in The uncomfortable dust, always attendant on my neighbours, an intelligent and skilful farmer, entirely failed; indeed it was only by an occasional tuft of it, that it could be discovered that any had been sown; while the orchard grass on the contrary (although in time of severe drought) afforded tolerably good pasturage-this field embraced every grade of soil, even to the very ex-treme of poverty, and the same difference between the clover and orchard grass was observa-Sir,-The great importance of some kind of ble throughout; indeed a great part of the field strips of soal leather, (called stops) in which are grass which will furnish hay and pasturage, and was so extremely poor, that I should not have exthrough them, when the cylinder is in motion consequent protection against the frosts and chil able circumstances; (it being well known that The office of these stops is to regulate the cur- ling winds of winter, and the heat and evapora- land must have some little heart, as it is generalrents of air which will necessarily be raised by the tion of summer, and at the same time supply a cylinder, when in rapid motion, so that the chaff mass of vegetable matter for decomposition when these impoverished and sterile parts, the orchard may lay at rest in the bed, till the seed is whip-turned under by the plough, will be at once ad-ped out.

| grass could be seen contending successfully against the poverty of the soil. This and other experi-Immediately below the bed, are sliding boards, which receive the seed as it falls through, and conducts it into the trunk of the fan.

The fan is inclosed in a circular case 1 ft. 6 in diameter; from the lower part of which processes a serpenting trunk 12 in wide at the god.

The upper half of the cylinder is covered by their arms in indifference, take their ease, and lot of orchard grass was sown near Ellicott's Mills, a semi-circular cap, corresponding with the cir- give themselves not the least trouble to find a re- which was afterwards turned out into the comcle of the bed. A feed opening is made in the medy for this growing evil -such apathy and su-mon by the removal of the fence, and always forward part of the cap, over which the hopper pineness; such gross neglect of their obvious in-is placed. Another opening, 5 in. wide, is made terest, would be a matter of astonishment in any until it was enclosed within the last three or four in the opposite side of the cap, near the top, other pursuit than agriculture.

years; Mr. Geo. Ellicott, the proprietor, states, through which the light chaff, leaves, dust, &c. Although I am but little in the habit of making that he cut in the last season from this ground, is discharged, by the motion of the cylinder. public communications, and feel considerable hesi-seeded thirty years ago, as abundant and heavy a From which opening proceeds a short trunk, tation on the present occasion; yet as I believe it crop of hay as he ever secured: all comment on which gradually diminishes in width to the end, to be the duty of every citizen to contribute his this fact is unnecessary as it speaks for itself. I where it is \(\frac{1}{4} \) of an inch wide.

The sides of the cap extend the length of the machine, which, together with the cap, form three sides of the hopper. The other side is made by sliding a board in grooves, cut in the sides of the cap, at their extreme ends. The bottom of the hopper is hinged to the lower edge of the last mentioned side, and rests on the feed conceive, most interesting subject to the agricultary and most insportant property of this grass, in which the experience of all concurs:—It is well known that the second crop of clover and most other grasses causes ptyalism, or as it is vulgarly called, the slaver in horses, the debilitating effects of which are obvious; now the orchard of the last mentioned side, and rests on the feed conceive, most interesting subject to the agricultary. of the last mentioned side, and rests on the feed conceive, most interesting subject to the agricul- grass on the contrary has no such effect, and my neighbours who cultivate it are in the habit, when The foregoing description is a light water power. Of all the various artificial grasses proposed as their horses are labouring under the salivation The motion of the cylinder is from the feed to-wards the chaff opening, and requires to pass which I have read, or which have fallen under other grasses, of turning them into a field of orthrough 2,000 ft. of space in a minute, to do full my own observation, I know none so well adapted chard grass, which never fails to correct it in the work. The motion of the fan is taken from the to our soil and climate, as that generally known course of a few hours. This fact of the orchard cylinder by a cross band, and should perform \$\frac{1}{4}\$ by the name of orchard grass (botanically, docty-grass not causing ptyalism, is confirmed by Judge

Peters' experience of nearly half a century, as man, his lordship not allowing a driver. Each he states in the communication to which I have ploughman had six oxen, three working four, before alluded.

I had intended entering more fully into this sub ject, and to have drawn a comparison between this and the other grasses usually cultivated; but standing jest of the adjoining farmers, for the set, after working one half of the day, to rest the finding the subject so much more ably handled in small quantity of work they performed, and the other half—and I have myself seen a yoke of a communication contained in the Agricultural expense it was done at. Almanac for the last year, published under the direction of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, that I have been induced to forego any further it should be so. remarks, and to request your re-publication of that article in your valuable journal, being satisfi- oxen, wishing to know, whether working or feeded that coming from so highly respectable a source ing them will be most advantageous, makes a cal-that it would be entitled to much more weight culation similar to that contained in the Northumthan could be expected from any individual com- berland report, he will not long hesitate to chose munication. I have no doubt of the accuracy of feeding; and particularly in a district possessing the statement there given, and can vouch in ad- a breed of cattle, that can be so'd fat to the butchdition to it, from my own observation and experience, for the great superiority of the orchard old, and having horses of such peculiar activity grass over all others for pasturage, particularly and exertion, and capable of bearing such extra in seasons of drought which are unfortunately of fatigue, as to perform in hurrying and critical too frequent occurrence. I have seen this excel-seasons, double the ordinary work; which is quite lent grass at such times afford a very good bite, incompatible with the disposition and nature of when the clover and other grasses were complete- oxen; for if they be driven a little beyond their ly parched-it also resists the hoof and tooth, natural pace, they are soon exhausted and give puts up more rapidly after having been eaten up; and are incapable of further exertion for down and affords good pasturage much earlier and some time afterwards, let the necessity be ever later than any other grass.

I am well aware that the price of orchard grass as almost to amount to a prohibition of the culture of it; but the farmer who has once got into ces not unusual, and in the ordinary management, sion, and accuracy as the horse; it has appeared the seed of it can continue to supply himself with of a farm, a voke of them, may very advantageless labour and expense with this than with any ously be employed, but to suggest whether the preference is so decidedly in favour of the latter, other grass seed, as an acre of tolerably good soil advocates of ox-labour, in the warmth incident as to more than compensate for any little extra will produce from fifteen to thirty bushels of seed, to the prosecution of a favourite opinion, have (Judge Peters says from thirty to fifty) which not, when they have, for the general purposes of will be sufficient to sow the same number of acres; a farm, stated that oxen were much superior to the securing and cleaning it is attended with no horses, been betrayed into a very exaggerated desirable in cettle are, small consumption and expense, and with not much more labour than the view of the matter. same quantity of grain would require. In addition to which, after the seed has been saved, he mentioned in the extract, and that it is impossimay go over the same ground and cut a crop of ble to fatten them to advantage before five or six hay; and at the present reduced prices of grain, years of age, I answer why not then procure the crop of seed would be at least as valuable as them; they are already in the country. At best any other crop which could be raised on the ground.

Much more might be said in favour of this valuable grass, but it is hoped that the facts already portunity of judging for themselves.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant, AGRICOLA.

ON THE RELATIVE VALUE OF OXEN AND HORSES.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF AGRICULTURE Buck's County, (Penn.) Feb. 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,-As upon the much controverted point of the preference of Oxen to Horses for the general purposes of farm labour, the argument in the pages of the Farmer, has hitherto been almost entirely upon our side-it has occurred to me, to send you, the following extract from "Bailey's Survey of Durham," made by order of the En-glish Board of Agriculture.—If you should think it worthy of publication in your very useful pa- the King's Norfolk farm, that it is necessary to are found to prevail in preference to the latter .per, you can insert it when convenient.

"Oxen were, within my remembrance, much used in this district, but were then beginning to give way to horses; the late Earl of Darlington, day; and an other of their zealous friends says, of cultivation is very peculiar, or where the culabout 30 years since, was their last great advo-that four oxen will draw 80 bushels of barley, or tivation of arable land is upon a small scale, and cate; he kept 10 or 12 ox-draughts for several oats, performances which, in those who have subsidiary to the more important objects of rearyears; had them yoked in collars one before anobeen accustomed to employ good horses, must ing and fattening cattle, and of making cheese
ther, three to a plough, and driven by the ploughexcite a smile.

hood at the time, and recollect that they were the

At present I have not heard of a single oxdraught in the county; and it is no wonder that

er at so early an age, as from two to three years

so great."
The object, in bringing forward these remarks,

If it be said that our oxen are not of the kind it is but an apology for a practice founded upon existing circumstances, which I am ready to admit, but not an argument for a settled principle.

When it is asserted that the ox is as fast as the stated will be sufficient to induce the farmers of horse, have not the advocates of the farmer, been Maryland to make the experiment of it, (if it be comparing in their minds, the best of one class only on a small scale) that they may have an op- with the worst of the other; forgetting that it is as much the interest, and as much in the power, of the farmer to procure good horses as oxen, and will they not acknowledge, that, when the com-parison is fairly made, the horse is far superior to the ox in intelligence, spirit, agility, activity, wind, endurance of heat and of long continued fatigue, and in the power of making extraordinary exertions at critical seasons, provided, there be an increased allowance of food! In the latter very friends, is allowed entirely to fail; a failure, which in the course of a very few seasons, constitutes a very heavy balance against him.

With respect even to the quantity of work performed under ordinary circumstances, I think it will be found that the performance of the ox has been frequently overrated. In the favourable climate of England, it is stated by the manager of allow his cattle to rest one day in five, and he mentions very triumphantly that under his treatment four oxen will plough nearly an acre per

It has also been mentioned to me, by an intelligent farmer of this county, who had a long expehours in the forenoon, and the other three, four rience with oxen, and who employed them al-hours in the afternoon. I lived in the neighbour-most exclusively, that he found it necessary to hood at the time, and recollect that they were the keep double sets of them, in order to allow each good oxen, in the hurrying time of hauling in hay, refuse to draw a load-and thus subject the owner to the inconvenience and delay, of getting his horses from the stable at a distance, which When a farmer that has four three years' old have then taken an additional weight without inconvenience, and with much greater alacrity and speed-for it is well known, that when an ox has once refused to pull, that it generally happens that neither persuasion nor violence will induce him to make another effort.-I have also seen a yoke of oxen harrowing in a field of grain in the month of April, dragging the harrow at a snail's pace, with their tongues out and apparently almost exhausted, while a pair of horses were performing, perhaps in the same field, the same work with ease and cheerfulness.

It is not, however, denied that an ox carefully selected, will walk a mile, or plough one-fourth of an acre, in as short a time as the generality of horses; but the question ought to be, will he, taking into view the various operations to be performed upon a farm, the produce of which is also I am well aware that the price of orchard grass The object, in bringing forward these remarks, to be taken to market, perform in the course of seed has heretofore been so extravagantly high, is not to condemn entirely the use of oxen; on the day, and much more in the course of the year, the contrary, it is thought, that under circumstan-'as much work, with the same neatness, precito me, that in these essential particulars, the expense in keeping, and for the entire loss of his value, after 15 or 16 years of faithful services.

The qualities which are universally considered early maturity; in the female, large secretions of rich milk; and in the male, (as also in the female, when dry,) a great propensity to become fat, a quiet, placid temper, and an indolence prompting to sleep, as soon as satisfied with food. These qualities appear, in a great measure, in-compatible with those which are required in an animal intended for labour; and it is a fact that the most celebrated breed of working oxen in England are inferior to the Herefords, as grazing stock, and to the Improved Short Horns, both as

grazing and dairy cattle. It has sometimes been asserted, by way of argument, that the Greeks, Romans, and Asiatics, have used oxen in preference to horses; to which it may be added, that on the continent of Europe, it has in some instances been thought advisable to perform the farm labour with cows, and that the harness is so very economical, as to consist of nothing more than the cow's tail, fastened to the plough, thus dispensing with both horses and oxen. The answer to all this is, that the system important particular, the ox, by his most zealous of agriculture pursued by the ancients and eas-friends, is allowed entirely to fail; a failure, tern nations, when compared with the improved state of modern husbandry, may be pronounced barbarous in the extreme.—And it may be re-marked, generally, that in proportion as improved systems of cultivation have been introduced, so it has been found necessary to substitute the horse for the ox-and that, almost universally, in the most highly cultivated districts, the former There are, no doubt, some exceptions in the case of intelligent and zealous individuals, and also with respect to those situations where the mode

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With these exceptions, I think, the proposition will be found to be correct.

P. S. In the 45th number, vol. 6th, of the Farmer, is the following observation-" I have many years cultivated onions on the same spot, and have never found the land at all impoverished by them-but on the contrary, my crops are better than formerly. But the manuring is yearly repeated, and must not be laid far below the surface."

This paragraph so far from proving the assertion of the writer, conveys to my mind a contrary impression; for if the crop be not exhausting, where is the necessity for annual manuring? and Extract from the Report of the Secretary at War in what way is it remarkable that the soil should improve? Would it not do so under crops confessedly exhausting, with the same system of annual manuring. As regards the question itself, no opinion is here advanced.

any difficulty in successfully cultivating the onion. Erie, and of the navigation of the Ohio and Mis. may bind all of the parts together, and the whole It is thought necessary to have the ground rich sissippi, claimed the early attention of the de- with the centre, thereby facilitating commerce and in good tilth, to plant the seed onions shallow and as early as possible, and when they show any

TO PRESERVE SHEEP FROM DOGS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer. February 10th, 1825.

predating more, the last few months, than formerly; or that our sheep are now worth more care, and require more attention than heretofore.

I have been a house keeper for thirteen years and have never lost a single sheep by dogs, while bours, that their flocks have been at different times much injured by dogs, and all, I have no doubt, for want of attention; for some of them have appeared surprised, and at the same time pleased with my mode of taking care of my sheep to pre-vent dogs from getting to them; which is nothing more nor less than to have my sheep regularly success thus far induces me to reason in this way, that the cattle will not permit dogs to enter the pen and destroy the sheep, but on the contrary, will drive out any dog that enters, thereby pre-

As to taxing dogs, it is of little use, for man will have his amusement according to his taste; and nothing is more reasonable than for a man to take his dog and gun, and amuse himselt about his farm; deprive him of this, he may roam from his wife and family to public places for amusement, where, it is likely, he will not engage in amusement as innocent as he would do at home, with his dog and

Your last number of the 21st of January is received to day: I there read a communication from Mr. Lewis Disbrow, of New Brunswick, relative to water boring, which I was much pleased with, but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account is given of the cost of his mode of the provisions of the act. The States have but no account on this portant duties to perform, in facilitating, by getting a supply of water. Any account on this portant duties to perform, in facilitating, by getting a supply of water. Any account on this portant duties are account of the cost of the of your subscribers.

Yours respectfully, A FRIEND TO SHEEP, and A FARMER.

Internal Improvements.

[We have now the pleasure to insert, as they fall appropriately under the above head, ex tracts from the comprehensive and luminous report of the Secretary at War.-We would gladly have given the whole report, so honourable is it, to the administration of that department, were it not that we are afraid, as the lawyers say, of travelling out of the record,—agriculture.]—Edit. Am. Far.

to the President of the U.S.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, December 3d, 1824.

The acts making appropriations for the repairs In this part of the country we have never found trance into the harbour of Presqu'Isle, on Lake tween parts of the same state, but to those which partment.

The execution of the two first of these works, disposition to run too much to top, to bend them was placed under the superintendance of officers down and take off the seed vessel, if any are pro- of the corps of engineers. The first is nearly completed, and preparatory arrangements have been made for the early execution of the second, and canals, through the states, the General Govnavigation of the Ohio, so far as it authorised an Sir,—I have read with some astonishment, in several of the numbers of the Farmer, published latterly, the different communications relative to the preservation of sheep; and from appearan- periment, but the river remained too full during ces, one would think that the dogs had been de. the fall for a fair trial .- Under the other proviexperienced in their navigation, to free both of prepared, as directed by the act. my flock has varied from forty to one hundred those rivers from all such obstructions, in con-

Bernard and Col. Totten, of the Engineer Corps, board. serving my sheep, which every attentive farmer and John L. Sullivan, an experienced civil engineer. It became necessary, in giving orders to in September; but the survey will not be finished acquire the habit of being governed very readily, and cause but little trouble.

The examination of the route was completed in September; but the survey will not be finished the board, under the act, to determine what till the next season. That part of it, however, routes for roads and cause but little trouble. be in a commercial or political view, or, to the striking geographical features of our country. transportation of the mail, were excluded from The United States may be considered, in a getransportation of the mail, were excluded from the provisions of the act. The States have imthere can be no rational doubt, but that, as the various branches, the other. These several por-

population and capital of the several states increase, these powerful means of developing their resources, will receive from their respective Legislatures due attention. But as numerous as this class of improvement is, and important as it may be to the General Government, in the discharge of the various duties confided by the constitution to it, there are other improvements not comprehended in it, of a more general character, which are more essentially connected with the performance of its duties, while they are less intimately connected with those belonging to the state governments, and less within their power of execution. It is believed that this class, and this only, was comprehended in the provisions of the act. In projecting the surveys in this view of the subject, the whole union must be considered as one, and the attention directed, not to those roads of Plymouth beach, the improvement of the en and canals which may facilitate intercourse beand intercourse among the states, and enabling the government to disseminate promptly, through the mail, information to every part, and to extend protection to the whole. By extending those principles, the line of communication by roads An officer, also, of the corps, was assigned to the ernment, instead of interfering with the state execution of the act for the improvement of the governments within their proper spheres of action, will afford (particularly to those states si-

These principles being fixed, it only remained to apply them to our actual geographical posisions of the act, directing measures to be taken to tion, to determine what particular routes were of remove the snags, sawyers, and planters, which "national importance," and which, accordingly, remove the snags, sawyers, and planters, which "national importance," and which, accordingly, obstruct the navigation of the Ohio and Mississip, the board should be directed to examine, in order pi, a contract has been formed with a gentlemen, to cause surveys, plans, and estimates, to be

The first and most important, was conceived to and twenty; and during my owning sheep, it has been very common for me to learn of my neigh- sum of \$60,000, to be paid on the execution of the of government, by the Potomac, to the Ohio work. In the contract it is stipulated, that it river, and thence to Lake Erie; and accordingly, shall be executed under the superintendance and as soon as the board was organized, it was orderinspection of an officer of the Corps of Engineers. ed to examine, and cause this important route to In order to carry into effect the act of Congress, be surveyed. Dr. William Howard, and Mr. of the 30th April last, authorizing the President James Shriver, both of whom were well acquaint-"to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and esti-mates, to be made, of the routes of such roads ed as assistants with the Board. Two topographdrove to the pen with my cattle and hogs. My and canals, as he may deem of national impor- ical brigades (all that could be spared from the tance, in a commercial or military point of view, survey of the coast, for the purpose of fortificaor necessary to the transportation of the public tion,) and one brigade of surveyors, under Mr. mail," a board was constituted, consisting of Gen. Shriver, were placed under the orders of the

> importance," in the views contemplated by the act, as such only, as the President might deem to slope, is completed, which, it is hoped, will enbe of that description, were authorized to be examined and surveyed. In deciding this point, it should it provide the practicability of the project. became necessary to advert to our political system, Should it prove practicable, its execution would in its distribution of powers and duties, between be of incalculable advantages to the country. It the General and the State Governments. In thus would bind together, by the strongest bond of regarding our system, it was conceived that all common interest and security, a very large porthose routes of roads and canals, which might be tion of this Union; but, in order fully to realize fairly considered as falling within the province of its "importance in a national point of view," it any particular state, however useful they might will be necessary to advert to some of the more

> ographical point of view, as consisting of three distinct parts; of which the portion extending along the shores of the Atlantic, and back to the litical intercourse among their citizens; and with-in the sphere of these duties, they are more come on the Lakes, and the St. Lawrence, another; petent to act than the General Government; and and that watered by the Mississippi, including its

tions of the country together, as has been pointed route as soon as the next season will permit. out, but would also unite, in the most intimate The completion of this work, and the line of the greatest possible advantage. plete effect to whatever improvement may be strong bond of union, and connect the whole with too small to perform the various duties which made by those states individually. The advanthe centre, which would also be united, as has ramified throughout these great divisions of our in that quarter. country, already containing so large a portion of our population, and destined, in a few generations, to out-number the most populous states of Europe, as to leave in that quarter, no other work for the canal round the Muscle Shoal; the series of caexecution of the General Government, except- nals connecting the bays north of the seat of gov- servant. ing only the extension of Cumberland road from ernment, and a durable road extending from the Wheeling to St. Louis, which is also conceived seat of government to New Orleans, uniting the to be of "national importance." whole of the southern Atlantic States, are con to be of "national importance."

in a national point of view, is the one extending the provisions of the act of the last session. The ers—such as the following: through the entire tier of the Atlantic states, in-beneficial effects which would flow from such a The whole number of m verting to the division of our country, through and immediately to every state in the Union; and 1823, was 2,558. which this route must pass, it will be seen that the expenditure that would be required for its and north of the General Government, including country, at least, as they will stand a few years 6,183. the Chesapeake bay, with its various arms in the hence. When completed, it would greatly falatter division. In the northern part of the divi-cilitate commerce and intercourse among the General's Departments appear to have been adsion, all of the great rivers terminate in deep states, while it would afford to the government, mirably managed; and, as to the Paymaster's and bold navigable estuaries, while an opposite the means of transmitting information through Department, the head of it says, in his report, vantage to improvement, by canal, in the north- extended country. ern, and less in the southern division. In the former, it is conceived to be of high national imnot essential to the system, are deemed of great the close of the year, which will fully account portance to unite its deep and capacious bays by importance in a commercial and military point of for all sums advanced to them within the three a series of canals; and the board was accordingly view, and which the board will receive instructed to examine the routes for canals bettions to examine. Among these, the most promite annual expense of medical stores for the Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, and Boston har-practicable, of the eastern and western waters, has not been more than \$2 50 per man.—The bour and Narraganset bay. The execution of the through the principal rivers discharging them-deaths in the army in the two first quarters of

tions are very distinctly marked by well defined very important link in this line of communication, selves into the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; lines, and have naturally but little connexion, between the Delaware and the Chesapeake, hav for example, the Alabama and Savannah rivers particularly in a commercial point of view. It is ing been already commenced, was not compre- with the Tennessee, James river with the Kena-only by artificial means of communication that hended in the order. These orders will be extra way, and the Susquehanna with the Alleghany; this natural separation can be overcome; to effect which, much has already been done. The important results which would in a subsequent part of the report. To these, we great canal of New York firmly unites the coun-follow from the completion of this chain, in a may add, the route from Lake Champlain to the try of the Lakes with the Atlantic, through the commercial, military, and political point of view, St. Lawrence, and from the river St. John, across channel of the North river, and the National are so striking, that they need not be dwelt on Florida Neck, to the Gulf of Mexico. They are road, from Cumberland to Wheeling, commenced It would, at all times, in peace and war, afford a both deemed important; but the latter particuunder the administration of Mr. Jefferson, unites, prompt, cheap, and safe communication between larly so. Should it prove practicable, its benefibut more imperfectly, the Western with the At-lantic states. But the complete union of these and greatly facilitate their communication with durable. The whole of the Atlantic and western separate parts, which, geographically constitute the centre of the Union. The states of New states would deeply partake in its advantages. our country, can only be effected by the comple- Hampshire and Maine, though lying beyond the Besides the facility of intercourse which it would tion of the projected canal to the Ohio and Lake point where these improvements would terminate, afford between those states, our trade with Mex-Erie; by means of which the country lying on would not, on that account, less participate in ico, Guatimala, and the central parts of the con the Lakes, will be firmly united to that on the the advantages, as they are no less interested tinent, would not only be greatly facilitated, but western waters, and both with the Atlantic states, than Massachusetts herself, in avoiding the long rendered much more secure. and the whole intimately connected with the cen-tre. These considerations, of themselves, with-would be effected by the union of Barnstable and tioned, examined, in conjunction with Pennsylva-

recting the surveys; but, when we extend our advantages for communication by canals exist. A the importance of this route to a large portion of views, and consider the Ohio and the Mississippi, line of inland navigation extends, it is true, along the West, and the state of Pennsylvania, it was with its great branches, but as a prolongation of nearly the whole line of coast, which is suscep-thought to possess other, and strong claims on the the canal, it must be admitted to be not only of tible of improvement, and may be rendered high-attention of the government. It is believed to be national importance, but of the very highest na-ly serviceable, particularly in war, and on that one of the most promising routes to cross the Altional importance, in a commercial, military, and account may be fairly, considered of "national leghany by a canal communication; and should political point of view. Thus considered, it inimportance." The Dismal Swamp canal, from that by the Potomac prove impracticable, it volves the completion of the improvements of the the Chesapeake bay to Albemarle Sound, which might afford the means of effecting the great obnavigation of both of these rivers, which has is nearly completed, constitutes a very important ject intended, by the canal projected by that been commenced under the appropriation of the link in this navigation. But it is conceived that, last session of Congress; and also, canals round for the southern division of our country, the imthe falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, and Muscle provement which would best effect the views of ferred, are examined and surveyed, and plans Shoals, on the Tennessee river; both of which, Congress, would be a durable road, extending and estimates formed, in conformity with the di-it is believed, can be executed at a moderate expense. With these improvements, the projected through the Atlantic states; and the board will the whole subject, as will enable Congress to canal would not only unite the three great sec-accordingly receive instructions to examine the commence and complete such a system of inter-

manner, all of the states on the Lakes, and the canals to the North, would unite the several Atwestern waters among themselves, and give com-lantic states, including those on the Gulf, in a ence has shown, that the Corps of Engineers is tages, in fact, from the completion of this single been shown, with those on the Lakes and the than trebled since its establishment, and are in-work, as proposed, would be so extended and western waters, by the improvement projected creasing every year. During the present year

out taking into view others, fairly bring this great work within the provision of the act di- In the section lying south of this, none of these Alleghany to the Susquehanna. In addition to route.

When the various routes to which I have renal improvement, as it may deem proper, with

In conclusion, I have to remark, that experimuch inconvenience has been experienced for

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the President of the United States.

There are some particulars disclosed in the The route which is deemed next in importance, ceived to be the most important objects within documents, which may be interesting to our read-

The whole number of men enlisted to recruit cluding those on the Gulf of Mexico. By ad-system of improvement, would extend directly the army, for the year, ending 30th September,

The aggregate strength of our little army, by there is a striking difference in geographical fea-completion, would bear a fair proportion to the latest return, was 5,779. The aggregate tures, between the portions which extend south wealth and population of the several sections of permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is but

The Quartermaster General, and Commissary character distinguishes the mouths of the rivers the mail promptly to every part, and of giving that he is confident, that the whole of the troops in the other. This difference gives greater ad-effectual protection to every portion of our widely are now paid to the first of September, and a considerable portion to the first of November; and

tween the Delaware and the Raritan, between nent is the connexion, wherever it may prove army, it appears by the Surgeon General's report,

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consumption.

field, Mass. for the year 1823, was 186,824 dollars; season of the year, and causes a rot, as stagnant that of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, Va. was blood in the animal system tends to mortification. 194.368 dollars.

In the year 1823, fifteen thousand stand of arms ral States and Territories, under the act of 1808, trimming, were not as large as those that grew "for arming and equipping the whole body of before. the militia.

\$298,000; to the third, \$9,876.

is 26,761, covering 4,475,632 acres of land.

HORTICULTURE.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

to trim (prune) them much at any season.

thrifty orchard, admitted to be one of the best in the bark adheres closely to the wood; consequent- it was wished to have an orchard on a particular town. It had never been trimmed. Thinking to ly, the wounds occasioned by the amputation of spot, on a light soil or plain, for local convenience, improve it, I began with a very abundant trim-ming. A judicious neighbour came along, and winds and frosts, before the circulation of the sap, may be seen in No. 1, Vol. VI. observed that I should only hurt my orchard by so close a trimming, and pointed to several orchards which had been much trimmed, and re marked that they were, at an early period, in a restive metal or trimmed, and reserve the two upper strata, and remove about a foot of the gravelly or dead earth, and to replace that depth with small stones. The experiment has outdone

that cross and shafe each other, dead limbs, and just opening, or the blossoms fully expanded, the limbs that droop by the weight of fruit, so as to pruning should be accomplished."

I was much gratified to observe in an account given in a late English publication, of some trees render passing under them difficult. If the limbs become in any place too thick, the superfluous Cobbett's Edition,) it is asserted that "the best great age, "that at the root, the earth was found

if not life itself.

But if you trim, let it be in March or April, injurious.—Col. Pickering has informed us that agreeable to immemorial custom. That trimming his "practice has been to prune in the spring, in summer injures trees, I infer from the following when the buds have scarcely began to ing facts. In the year 1817, several white oaks swell, and ending before the expansion of the stood scattered in a pasture that I now own. The lower limbs on these were cut off in June, I suplower limbs on these were cut off in June, I supinform us that they have found the best time for

sap, when it is flowing in the greatest abundance, hopes of the orchadist. The expense of the National Armory, in Spring and it lies stagnant in the body at the hottest

These trees were injured in their growth as might be expected from the rotten state of the were distributed amongst the militia of the seve- heart. The external rings, that grew after the

I furthermore conclude that trimming trees in The number of Revolutionary Pensioners is summer, is injurious, from the fact, that bushes The number of Revolutionary Pensioners is that are cut, and trees that are felled in August, of the country. Pernaps the intelligent gentleman, who framed that report, can give some inof half-pay, in lieu of bounty land, 202. Of the first are almost invariably killed; while those that are class there died, in the three first quarters of 1824, 441; of the second class, 73; of the third young shoots. Cut all the limbs off an apple tree class, none. The annual amount of pensions to will find in the proper account of the stump, you will find in the proper account of the stump, you the first class, is \$1,337,316; to the second class, will find, in the proper season, an abundance of new shoots. But perform the same operation in The number of Military Bounty Land War- August, and you will find a very different result. rants issued, up to the 22d of November, 1824, Now I believe that after the growth begins in the Orchard and Forest Trees, I proposed to place spring, the season becomes more and more un- before your readers, in an appendix, some obserfavourable for trimming, till the vegetation of the tree begins to mature in the fall, which is indica- lation to them. Part of these may have a tenden-

tance to choose the proper time in the year for curious may perhaps find some amusement, than Mr. Fessenden,—Very different opinions have pruning fruit trees; and, as observed by our corprevailed respecting the best seasons for trimming respondent, "very different opinions have preBefore I proceed to speak of the general or (pruning) apple trees. I believe it to be injurious vailed" on this subject .- Dr. Thacher remarks particular age of the orchard which I shall take trim (prune) them much at any season. in The American Orchardist, pages 92, 93, that first in order, I cannot but recur to the advantage "In March, the sap is retained in the roots, and of the mode of practice I have fallen into, where state of decay. And ten years observation has is in active motion toward the extreme branches. expectation, and I have been induced this season proved to me the truth of the remark. In our New England climate, we have the clear-Trees that are set at proper distances, so as est indications that the sap commences its circula- of, near the house, and on a soil that under other not to interfere with each other, will not need tion about the 10th of April. From this period circumstances, would not have been so approprimuch trimming, except to cut off a few limbs to about the last of May, whether the buds are ated.

the year, were but 53, and 13 of them were from The cutting off the limbs stops the ascent of the cannot but prove injurious, if not ruinous to the

QUERY.

Readfield, (Me.) Feb. 2, 1825.

Mr. Fessenden,-Several subscribers to your valuable agricultural paper, would be pleased to see a more particular description of the Baldwin apple, which is so highly recommended in the report on the state of farms in Essex, page 147. We are wholly unacquainted with it in this part of the country. Perhaps the intelligent gentleformation on this subject. D. F. S.

Agricultural Society.

Sir,-In the remarks I heretofore offered, upon ted by the turning of the colour of the leaves from cy to support a general theory as to their growth a deep green to a russet.

Cy to support a general theory as to their growth and duration. But most of them are of the na-By the Editor.—It is a matter of great impor-

will die. In that case, the limb hardens and betime to prune apple trees, is in the month of paved with stones." The advantages promised comes very durable, and when cut off, there is no April, or in May, after the peaches, nectarines, in this mode of culture, are, 1st, The absorption and cherries are pruned." The Farmer's Guide and gradual distribution of moisture by the stones trunk.

To leave an orchard in this state, I know may circulation about the 10th of April.—From this leaves are proved to the first of May the requirement of the earth; and 3dly, The look slovenly. But too much trimming is like period to the first of May the pruning should be preventing the roots passing into the poorer under too much doctoring. It is sure to destroy health, accomplished. If the work is done much later strata, by forcing them into a better soil, in a honot life itself.

than this, the bark is apt to peel, which is very rizontal direction. These seem to be resources But if you trim, let it be in March or April, injurious."—Col. Pickering has informed us that of encouragement in this mode of practice, at

pose to prevent too much shade to the pasture. inform us that they have found the best time for when several of these were set out in this neighbout three years afterwards, when the land pruning trees, to be when the buds are beginning bourhood. The first instance I shall notice, was came into my possession, I had these trees cut to swell, but before the bark is so much loosened about the year 1750, of apples and pears. These down, and found every one of them in a state of by the opening spring as to cause it to peel readily. are principally decayed and removed; and for decay, from the heart to a narrow ring on the out- In short, both winter and summer pruning are many years, those remaining have given little or side, most of which had grown after the trim condemned, so far as our observation has extendming. These oaks were from 8 to 12 inches in ed, by those who have had the best means of inest liver, and greatest fruit bearer. In a second, diameter, and the whole centre of the body was formation; but instead of March and April, they the orchard was set out in about 1760. This also filled with white spots, which indicate an incipi recommend April and May, as the proper months is in a great state of decay, and most of the trees ent rot, was brittle, and evidently, the trees for performing the operation. It appears to us have failed, or very few only giving fruit. In this would have become hollow at no very distant performing the operation. It appears to us have failed, or very few only giving fruit. In this would have become hollow at no very distant performing the operation. It appears to us have failed, or very few only giving fruit. In this would have become hollow at no very distant performing the operation. It appears to us have failed, or very few only giving fruit. In this latter instance the soil was very thin, and less faster wounds made by the pruning knife; healing of the wounds made by the pruning knife; healing of the wounds made by the pruning knife; healing of the wounds made by the pruning knife; have failed, or very few only giving fruit. In this latter instance the soil was very thin, and less faster healing of the wounds made by the pruning knife; healing heal of each tree.

The third orchard to be noticed was set out in about 1767. This is altogether of grafted fruit. Its most flourishing condition was in 1798, when over 160 barrels of fruit. The marks of decay stands northeast from, and near to his barns, is have been visible in it for several years, though large, and grows in a good soil—and he has often the trees are still somewhat productive.

It would seem, therefore, from these instances, that the apple tree acquires its greatest productiveness in a little over thirty years, and that its continued state of vigour and of decay, occupy tilated and solemn memorials of former usefulness.

short lived utility.

Some which stand pre-eminent, as exceptions to all rules, are now to be mentioned.

In the fruit bearing season of 1822, I visited the garden of the Wyllis family in Hartford, Con- that gentleman. It can hardly be expected to necticut, to see two extraordinary trees. The look further back. one an apple, said to have been imported before the middle of the 17th century, by the old Secre- Hon. NATHANIEL SILSBEE,tary from England. The appearance of the tree was that of decay. It had been, probably, long hollow. At this time, as near as can be recollected, little more than one-third of the circumference remained; of this the bark was sustained by a thin layer of wood, A few weak limbs at the top bore some dozens of apples. Of these I brought and exhibited at the anniversary dinner Brighton, a sample. The fruit must be considered ordinary; its flavour was of a bitter sweet .made me look back to this incident more particularly, was, that about the same time, an English pearance, and will no doubt live many years. this tree were noticed as quite extraordinary.

There is also a tree near where the Indian meeting house and burying ground in Natick were been prolific. The fruit is good; and there can Shore, free of charge, to the Exhibition held by formerly, standing on an acre of ground given by be no doubt of its having been engrafted.

Shore, free of charge, to the Exhibition held by the Society on the Western Shore.—(Passed formerly, standing on an acre of ground given by be no doubt of its having been engrafted. an Indian to the Apostle Elliott, so called, which has been in bearing within a few years, and is said to have been a favourite apple with the Indians; it has obtained the name of the "Orange Sweeting." If this tradition is correct, this tree forest trees had better be deferred to another opacquired nearly as many years; for this celebrated preacher, whose influence was so great among these tribes, died in 1690; and it was probably some years before, that he received this testimo-

ny of regard from his Indian admirer. Of the size of the apple tree, 8 or 9 feet circumference occasionally occur.

As to product, I have also seen mention made of 50 bushels on a tree.

But both these points are so well exemplified in the county of Worcester, by a letter from W. STEDMAN, Esq. of Lancaster, that I cannot do better than close this part of my subject by an extract therefrom.

"I have an ancient apple tree which bears eve-ry year a very large reddish and yellow skinned half an inch thick, and suspend them through the five inches, and four feet above, ten feet four in-

it out, that "he put a peck of oats at the bottom itime since, who you know is a noted arborist, ob-1 of the whole host of heavenly signs. The best

"Of all trees for product, there is an apple tree on the farm of Thomas W. Ward, Esq. our Sheit produced upon one and three-fourths acres riff, in Shrewsbury, which is pre-eminent. It over 160 barrels of fruit. The marks of decay stands northeast from, and near to his barns, is assured me, he has made several years ten barrels of cider from its fruit. The last year he

made about eight barrels from it." The pear tree is sometimes intermixed with the apple in orchards, but oftener in gardens, or about that period. Some, to be sure, remain mu- favoured spots of smaller extent. It is doubtless bake it as a hoe cake, until it (the cake) is brown, of longer life than the apple tree, and bears fruit and then beat it all together; it will then be The mode of practice by some, of cutting off for a greater extent of years. Many of very anold limbs, to produce young wood and more fruit, cient date have been known in this city, particu-wherever I have seen it practised, has been of larly one in the garden of Major Melville. But I am enabled to give through the polite inquiry of the Hon. Mr. Silsbee, President of the Senate, the particulars of the celebrated Danvers tree of Gov. Endicott, in a letter from a descendant of

Salem, December 4, 1823.

Dear Sir,-The ancient pear tree in Danvers, about which you particularly inquired, was imported from England, and planted by Gov. Endicott on his farm in 1630. It stands on a hard clay bottom covered with a rich soil more than a foot deep, sheltered from the westerly winds, but exposed to the easterly. The ground has been of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at cultivated as a field ever since it was planted, but no particular care has been taken of the tree until the last seven years, since which for antiquity's It might have been useful for baking. What has sake, it has been kept enclosed, the ground dug and manured, new sprouts have made their aptraveller was collecting a small box of the apples, girts just above the ground six feet eight inches, which he took with him across the Atlantic, and and tapers but little to the crotch, which is four presented to some Society, as I saw in a journal of feet six inches from the ground. It never was a that country; and the age and circumstances of tall tree; the top is now about fifteen feet high, and is entirely hollow. It bore one and a half the Eastern Shore, be admitted, on presentation of bushel of fair fruit this year, 1823, and always has

Respectfully, SAML. ENDICOTT.

I believe your readers will be too tired to venture into the woods with me, and the remarks on portunity.

I am with consideration and respect, Yours, &c. JOHN WELLES. [New-England Farmer

RECIPES.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

To make Vinegar .- In a late number of the Farmer, a correspondent asks for information in the art of making Vinegar. The following method has been found good :-

fruit, which is not in eating till the latter part of bung-hole in a cask of pure cider. Renew them winter. It stands about 12 rods east of my barns. three or four times at intervals of three weeks. Its trunk near the ground, measures twelve feet Fifteen or twenty disks at a time are sufficient for a barrel containing 33 gallons of cider.

served, it was the largest apple tree he had ever signs that I know of, are good cider, good beets, clean casks, and strong hoops.

February 10th, 1825.

RED PEPPER.

Bedford County, Va.

A constant reader of yours makes the enquiry, in your 43d number, how red pepper is pulveriz. ed. You may inform him it is the custom in this part of the country, to tear or break up the pods, and mix it up with dough made of corn meal, and strong and of an handsome colour. R. D.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1825.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society at their last Session, at Mr. Caton's, on the 16th instant.

On motion by G. Howard. Esq.-

Resolved, That the Secretary to the meeting be directed to return the thanks of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society to ench Tilghman, Esq. for the communication of number of valuable experiments made by him.

Resolved, That the whole communication be published in the American Farmer .- Approved. On motion by Jacob Hollingsworth, Esq.-

Resolved, That each Trustee endeavour to obtain a further subscription to encrease the funds of the Society; and that he report at each meet. ing the augmentation obtained, and the amount collected.

On motion by J. S. Skinner, Esq.-

Resolved, That members who contribute, annually, to the Maryland Agricultural Society on a certificate from the Treasurer of the Eastern unanimously.)

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Flour, from the wagons, \$5-Wharf do. \$4.75 to \$4. 871-Wheat, 90 to 95 cents-Corn, 35-Turkeys, in the market, 621 to \$1-Geese, 50-Beef, best pieces, 8-Mutton, do. 6 to 8 cts.-Live Cattle, \$4.50 per cwt.—Apple Brandy, 25 cts.— Herrings, No. 1, \$2—No. 2, \$1.75—Hay, per ton, \$8-Leather, best sole, 24 to 27 cents-Feathers, live per lb. 32 cents-Cotton, Louisiana, 16 to 18 to 15—New Wool, 30 to 35—Merino, full blooded, 35 to 40—\(\frac{3}{4} \) do. 30 to 35—\(\frac{1}{2} \) do. 25 to 28—Common, 20 to 25—Turpentine, \(\frac{5}{2} \) to \(\frac{5}{2} \) coal, pit, foreign, 40 cents—Virginia pit, 20 to 25 cents -Susquehanna do. \$6.50 to \$7—Lime, bushel, 30 to 33 cents.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Increase of the Devon cattle-Labour-saving, cotton-spinning machines; are there any to be had? of what description and price, adapted to family use ?- Description of Burrall's clover machine, with a cut-Orchard grass-On the relative ches, and is hollow from the ground upward, 8 not beet, and would contain within it a thirty gallon cask—above, it is divided into three large branches; they are also hollow two or three feet from the trunk; they then become solid, and send forth numbers of thrifty and vigourous shoots which bear the fruit. Dr. Fisk, who visited me some-

Valuable Experiments.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS,

Made under the direction of the Secretary at and J. Wood, New-York.

WASHINGTON, 21st Feb. 1825. To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir, -Some time last summer, Mr. Gideon in this District, invited me to a trial between the himself, and several others of the most celebrated construction in our country. I attended the trial, but doubted the accuracy of the mode by hollowing table: gree of power necessary to impel the ploughs in proportion to the work performed. On stating my objection to Mr. Davis as to the accuracy of the mode, he expressed much solicitude that such experiment should be made as would give satisfactory results, which I promised him should be done, if he would furnish the ploughs, and the means of making such experiments. Orders were accordingly given to the Officers of the Engineer, and Ordnance Departments, at the seat of government, to institute a set of experiments in order to ascertain the rules which ought to be applied in determining the degree of power necessary to move ploughs of the same construction, opening furrows of different depths, and different widths, and which, being once ascertained, there would be no difficulty in determining the relative power, necessary to put in motion ploughs of different construction, according to the work performed by them, as is usually the case, those compared open furrows of different depths and

I send you a copy of the report of the Officers, which will give you the result of the experiment, as far as made, on six of the most celebrated ploughs used in this neighbourhood, as the information may be interesting to your numerous ag-

ricultural readers. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, J. C. CALHOUN.

Washington, 14th Feb. 1825.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,-

Sir,-In compliance with your instructions, the undersigned have examined and subjected to the requisite trials such ploughs as have been sub-mitted for that purpose, the result of which is exhibited in the following report:-

Five ploughs were submitted by Mr. Gideon

would ensure greater accuracy. Mr. Davis ac- if all the furrows had equal depths. cordingly prepared a wheel and axle, with a rope War, to determine to proper rules for ascerbeam; with another rope passing over the cir-we took no note of it; and hence all the experitaining the draft of Ploughs—and the relative cumference of the wheel, to which weights were ments which are recorded, were made after the merits of six celebrated Ploughs, to wit: The suspended in order to draw the plough forward. first furrow had been formed. The power ap-Ploughs of Gideon Davis, Georgetown, Col.— With this apparatus we renewed our trials, with plied, as stated in the table, is that which was G. Nixon, New York-W. Brown, Maryland six ploughs. They were tried at first, with hor- used while the plough was moving with ordinary -Peacock, New Jersey-Burdon, N. York- ses as before, and were then tried by the wheel velocity. and axle. The Dynometer used on the former and was found to give corresponding results .-Davis, an ingenious mechanic of George-Town, factorily ascertained, the use of the wheel and (Genl. Macomb) while the power applied, and axle, after a few trials, was discontinued, as the the dimensions of the furrows, were taken and relative excellence of a plough constructed by Dynometer was found more convenient in prac- recorded by the others. As all the operations

TABLE OF EXPERIMENTS Made with Ploughs, November 3d, 1824.

- 00 400	Number.
104 86 99 129	Weight, pounds.
Gideon Davis, G. Nixon, W. Brown, Peacock, Burdon, J. Wood,	MANUFACTURER'S
George-Town New-York, Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, New-York,	TURER'S NAMES RESIDENCE.
inch. 12.28 12.00 11.00 12.06 11.06 11.06 11.06	Width of furrow.
inch 5.04 5.23 5.04 5.04 5.04 5.04	Depth of furrow.
66.31 62.76 70.04 73.08 54.52 73.98	Square inches in the section of the furrow.
1bs. 572 411 518 576 614	Power applied.
5.63 6.54 7.35 7.88 7.97	Pounds per square inch.
100 116 130 140 142	Relative proportion of power applied.
100 117 125 138 147	Relative power, reduced to mean depth of furrow.

Note .- Plough No. 5, was made after the celebrated Scotch plough.

This table exhibits the average results of nu-Davis, of George-Town, D. C. They were first merous trials, and is therefore more to be depend- they were before being moved by the plough. Davis, of George-Town, D. C. They were first merous trials, and is therefore the description of the usual manner, by ploughing a small ed upon, than if single trials only had been made.

The two first columns show the width and depth piece of ground with each, by means of horses.—

The two first columns show the width and depth understood to be of some note, and of high repunders to as of the furrows; the 3d, gives the area of a trans certain the power required in each case to move verse section of the furrow; the 4th, shows the tation in different parts of the country. They them. The Dynometer, which was so construct-power actually applied in each case, to draw the were all furnished by Mr. Gideon Davis, and ed as to show single pounds from one to nine hun-plough; the 5th, gives the number of pounds redred, was attached to the clevice of the plough quired to each square inch of the furrow; and nished also all the means necessary to try them.

As we have found Dr. Davis's plough to be desuch manner, that the force applied in moving the plough, acted directly upon the instrument. the relative merits of the respective ploughs.— The results obtained in these trials, were very unequal, varying in some instances, nearly ninety king any given furrow with plough No. 1, 147 the main body, consists of one piece; the share, per cent. This difference, it was conceived, was pounds would be required to make a similar fur- or cutting edge or point, is another piece; and greater than could have resulted from the various row with plough No. 6; or, which is nearly the the heel or shoe, forms the third piece. The

ment used was incorrect. The results not proving three horses, in the other. The last column gives satisfactory, we suggested other methods which the relative power reduced, as it would appear,

As it was found, that we could not measure passing from the axle to the clevice of the plough with precision the first furrow made in the ground,

To guard as far as practicable against any eroccasion, had been re-adjusted since, and was tri- rors, either of accident or design, no part of the ed at the same time with the wheel and axle; operations, which could possibly affect the result, was entrusted to others. In all the trials the The accuracy of the Dynometer being now satis- ploughs were guided by one of the undersigned were several times repeated, and the mean of the The results of these trials are exhibited in the results taken, we believe the table exhibits as correct a representation of the facts, as the nature of such operations will permit.

The ground upon which the trials were made, is situated upon the margin of a small water course, and is composed principally of sand, with a small proportion of clay and vegetable matter, and is covered with a very stiff green sward, which, however, is brittle, in consequence of its being composed mostly of sand. The specific gravity of the earth in its natural state before being broken up, was found to be 1664, or 104 pounds per cubic foct.

In examining the ploughing, which had been performed with the several ploughs by horses, a most striking difference was observed. The ploughs numbered 1 and 3 greatly surpassed either of the others; the furrow slice, was raised and turned over in one continued and unbroken belt, and laid in its whole course parallel to the furrow. The earth in its passage up the mould of these ploughs, and while turning over, appeared to be so bent, or twisted, as to crack or break it into very small parts, without tearing the sward asunder, and in such manner as to leave no large clods, but to pulverise the whole. But little difference was observed in the work performed by these two ploughs, No. 1 was, however, thought to be superior.

Ploughs numbered 4 and 6, appeared to break off the furrow slice in lengths of from 21 to 31 feet, and to cast them off separately, in a direction oblique to the furrow; the forward end of the piece lying in or near the furrow, and the other end at some distance from it. Thus,



The ploughs numbered 2 and 5, appeared to break the furrow slice in very unequal and irregular masses, and to throw them off in all directions, leaving large unbroken clods as hard as

were in excellent order for use. Mr. Davis fur-

As we have found Dr. Davis's plough to be decidedly superior in most respects, and generally superior in all, a brief description of it is here forms and properties of the respective ploughs; same thing, a piece of work which can be per-two latter are made separate that they may be and, therefore, it was presumed, that the instru-formed with two horses, in one case, will require renewed, as they do not wear so long as the other

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cast iron by means of screw bolts, and without varied, while their depths are increased as above. principles of its construction could be investigatmaking any mortices or tenons. This method of uniting the several parts of the plough, and which is found in that of Mr. Davis's alone, we consider a great improvement, as it unites simplicity and cheapness of construction, with increased strength and durability. This method also gives facilities which is not possessed by any other that we have depth of a furrow, without varying its width, the seen, for adjusting the plough, by making it incline to, or from the land, or make it penetrate more or less deep, at the pleasure of the ploughman.

In all the trials, which are exhibited in the foregoing table, we endeavoured to make the ploughs form furrows as nearly similar in width law of resistance in such cases. The deductions and depth as practicable, from the belief, that in necessary for this purpose, can be drawn only cases where ploughs removing equal quantities of from very numerous trials, repeated under all the earth, by penetrating to unequal depths, the pow- variety of circumstances and combinations, of er required would also be unequal; and, that the greater the depth of the furrow, the greater have, however, been sufficient to prove, that the would be the resistance the plough would meet with. With a view to determine whether this ficent data for determining the resistance to belief was well founded, and if so, to obtain some ploughs; but that the depth of the furrow, is also data upon which to compute the ratio of resistance, the following trials were made.

shallow furrow was made; then with the same ral ploughs, it will be seen that their depths are plough, a narrow and deep furrow was made, the unequal. We have endeavoured to deduce the particulars of which are given below, in connex-true results, by making proper allowance for ion with those of former trials made with the these inequalities. We took the mean of all the

14.57 12.28 9.01 Width of the furrow, inches, Area of the furrow in square inches, 63.00 66.31
Power applied, pounds, 336.00 379.00 7.75 70.05 336.00 372.00 487.00 6 09 Pounds per square inch. Proportion of power applied, 94.00 100.00 122.00

In these trials it will be seen, that the areas of the transverse sections of the respective furrows, are very nearly equal; while the power applied in drawing the plough, was very unequal. proportion of power per square inch between the shallowest and deepest furrow, is, as 94 to 122, a difference of about 30 per cent. The depths of the furrows are 4.32 and 7.75, the ratio of which is about 1.8. The power applied per square inch is 5.33, and 6.9, the ratio of which is about 1.3.-Therefore by increasing the depth of a furrow, (without increasing its cubical content) in the ratio of 1.8, the power must be increased in the ratio of 1.3. From this it may be inferred, that by doubling the depth of a furrow, the power must be increased by at least one-third; or, which is the same thing, if three horses are required to perform the work in one case, four will be necessary in the other.

Again, by comparing the first of the above trials, with that extracted from the foregoing table, we find the depth of the furrows to be, as 100 to 125, and the power applied as 100 to 106. To determine these several points, a much more Hence it appears, in this case, that increasing the extended course of experiments is necessary. depth of a furrow one fourth, causes an increased Such a course, we conceive, should embrace a resistance of 6 per cent.

To illustrate these principles more clearly, we give the following examples: supposing, in the depth of furrow, and with different degrees of first instance, a furrow is made 4 inches deep velocity in each case. The power required to and 12 inches wide, and the power required is equal to 100. This case will then form the basis upon which all the other calculations are founded.

	Depth.	Width.	Aren.	Power.	
1st,	4 in.	12 in.	48	100	
2d, Depth increased 1	, 5	96-10	48	106	
3d, do. 4.5,	7 2-10	6 2-3	48	130	
4th, do. doubled,	8	6	48	1331	

part. The three pieces are all of cast iron, and that as the widths are diminished, and the depths it's perfection an object of such deep interest to are united by two screw bolts. The beam and increased, the power is increased also. In the the great body of our fellow-citizens, that a well handles, are united together, and secured to the following cases, the width of the furrows is not regulated series of experiments, by which the

			D	lepth.	Width.	Area.		Power.	١
5th.				4 in.	12 in.			100	I
6th.				5	12	60		1323	١
7th.				7 2-10	12	86	4-10	234	١
8th.				8	12	96		266 2-3	1

Here we see that by adding one-fourth to the power is increased one third; and, if the depth be increased from five to eight inches, the power is doubled; and that if the depth be doubled, the have here recommended. power is nearly trebled.

These trials are by far too limited, to warrant our making any attempt to lay down any general which such operations are susceptible. They cubical content of any furrow, is not of itself suf- To ascertain the comparative advantages of firean important element in the calculation.

By referring to the first table, which gives the Plough No 1 was used, and first a wide and dimensions of all the furrows made with the sevesame plough, and exhibited in the foregoing table: furrows as the basis; and from that, with the fur- from the ear, were put into 11 pounds of boiling row actually made in each case, computed the results which are given in the last column of the table.

> The velocity with which a plough is drawn forward, while under trial, is a circumstance which requires attention. We made a few trials with a view to determine the effect of varying the velocity. We found, that the power required to give and brought to the state of hominy tolerably well the ordinary velocity to ploughs, was much great- cooked, the mess was found to weigh 15 ounces. er than that which was just sufficient to move it; the proportion being as five to four. These trials like those varying the depth of furrows, were not sufficiently extended to enable us to lay down any general rule upon the subject. It is evident, however, from the few trials we have made, that the velocity with which the plough moves, as well as the depth to which it penetrates, are circumstances necessary to be noticed in any trials which are intended to determine the comparative merits of different ploughs. The results obtained in such trials, may be very erroneous if these circumstances are not duly regarded.

In conclusion we beg leave to state, that all the trials we have mentioned were made in the same kind of soil. Whether the different ploughs tried would give corresponding results in different soils, we are not prepared to say. In this, like the cases before mentioned, further trials are necessary before accurate conclusions can be drawn. trial of all the different ploughs; in all the different soils; with all the varieties of width and velocity in each case. The power required to move the plough, together with the manner in which the work was performed by each, and the appearance of the ground afterward, should be noted in each case. The data obtained in this manner, would not only determine with great pre- the boiled corn. cision the relative merits of the several ploughs now in use; but, when viewed in connexion with the peculiar form and structure of each, would In all these cases it will be seen that the con-probably lead to farther improvements. The ten ounces of boiling water, and the boiling was

ed and developed, and its further improvement upon just principles be promoted, would doubtless result in much public benefit. The use of the plough in the public service, at the remote posts on the interior frontier, where the system of cultivation has been adopted, is very considerable; and together with its use in the construction of military roads, is sufficient, in our opinion, to warrant the further experiments which we

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, Major General, Chief Engineer. T. ROBERDEAU, Lt. Col. Topographical Engineers. W. WADE, Captain.

DO-EXPERIMENTS

paring and using by various processes, and in different forms, several kinds of grain, &c. for food for hogs, cattle, &c. Communicated to the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and by them ordered to be published in the American Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

Five ounces of corn, (avoirdupois) just shelled water, and boiled for ten hours. As the boiling evaporated the water, the vessel was filled up with a pound of cold water as often as appeared necessary. Six pounds two ounces of water were used; and when the boiling was done, there were eight ounces of liquor, five of which were thick and rich, drained from the corn. Thus drained,

This experiment was made with two views;first, to find what would be the increase of weight and 2dly, whether the process of boiling would not produce every desirable effect, without the trouble and expense of having the corn ground into meal.

CORN MEAL.

Five ounces of unsifted corn meal were mixed with one pound ten ounces of scalding water .-Before it had boiled long, fearing it might burn, one pound ten ounces more of water were added. The meal was well cooked in one hour; but the mess being thinner than was wished, the boiling was continued for some time to evaporate the water-but the meal appeared to hold the water by a powerful attraction, and parted with it very slowly. When the process was stopped, the mix-ture was thinner than mush, or hasty pudding; but rather thicker than gruel, and was in an excellent state to give to a sow suckling a farrow of pigs. The mess was again put into the scales, and the five ounces of meal were now found to weigh over thirty ounces.

The meal may be cooked with one-fifth of the fuel, necessary to cook the corn.

LADY PEAS.

Five ounces of lady peas were next cooked .-The mess when thoroughly done and drained, weighed fifteen ounces; but they yielded no rich liquor, and appeared like a very inferior food to

Five ounces of rye were put into one pound tent of the respective furrows are equal; and plough is an instrument of such general use, and continued for five hours, in the course of which to vell the gatent ibt-

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ound was hich ounces of jelly.

RYE SHORTS.

FLAX SEED.

Five ounces of flax seed were next placed on the coals in one pound ten ounces of water—and twelve ounces more water were added. This mess was very easily excited, and the oil boiled over more than once. What was saved made a very perceptible difference in the appearance of these pigs. Those fed on the appearance of these pigs. Those fed on the partial type of its members, and that no manager shall repearance of these pigs. Those fed on the premium or compilment as the object may be deemed worthy of.

To insure perfect impartiality in the decisions of the judges, the Institute have determined, that no committee shall award a premium to any of its members, and that no manager shall repearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the particular type of its members, and that no manager shall repearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the particular type of its members, and that no committee shall award a premium to any of its members, and that no committee shall award a premium to any of its members, and that no manager shall repearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference in the particular type of its members.

tion of eight ounces more during the boiling .-When done the mess looked like a rich loblolly, and weighed thirty one ounces.

In all these experiments, that the increase of both bulk and weight was caused and made by the water, aided by the agency of heat, there can be no doubt. And when it is considered that water is the greatest ingredient in the richest made soups; and is the chief agent in the growth not only of herbs and plants, but of the huge oaks of the forest, why may it not in an absorbed and so- had gained 23 pounds, and the other 21 pounds. rangement, or an auctioneer, who will be provilid state conduce to the growth and increase of a hog?

CORN CRUSHED-(to ascertain the yield.)

A tub, or five bushels, of corn in the ear was ed by measure 41 bushels, wanting one quart.

and with the cobs added did make one hundred different persons. and forty-three quarts of fine chop. I regret that the different items of this experiment were not weighed as well as measured.

FATTENING HOGS.

On the first day of December, 1824, four shoats of the same breed, nearly of the same size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected from a herd of ninety odd hogs, were made choice of; each carefully weighed, and placed in a separate stye, where their food could be exactly different days between the 1st of December and ducts of their skill, ingenuity and industry.

The success of their first experiment has impressed the Institute more strongly with the conmanufactured in the Union, from American manufactured in the Union and Unio

one pound more of water was added. The mess good mush, or hasty pudding, and divided bewas now thoroughly done, and was enveloped in a
rich looking gelatinous substance, of which only
two ounces would drain off. This mess, which
had every appearance of rich, nourishing food,
seeing pounds of meal were daily mixed with
seeing the two had allowed them exactly half the weight of
meal, which the others had of raw corn. The
conduct the next exhibition with increased benefits to the public, and to those who shall exhibit
scalding water, and then well boiled: the whole
their manufactures.

A list of premiums is appeared, which will be process of cooking was done on an average in 1½ A list of premiums is annexed, which will be hours. They were all fed twice a day, and at the same time. The evening feed of the shoats fed maker of such specimens as may, in the opinion Five ounces rye shorts were mingled with one pound ten ounces of boiling water. They were boiled very gently for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; in the course of which time fourteen ounces more of water were weighed an average of 30 pounds, and measured decide upon each kind or branch of manufacture, and any are supported by the Board of Manager's to weighed an average of 30 pounds, and measured decide upon each kind or branch of manufacture, and any are supported by the Board of Manager's to weighed an average of 30 pounds, and measured decide upon each kind or branch of manufacture, and any are supported by the Board of Manager's to weighed an average of 30 pounds, and measured the support of the judges, be most deserving.

The award of premiums will be made by committees appointed by the Board of Manager's to weighed an average of 30 pounds, and measured decide upon each kind or branch of manufacture, and the judges, be most deserving. added. It was now a thick, rich gruel, and apparate and average of three gallons. There was a differently in a nice state for a mess for a milch cow. In this state it weighed forty ounces.

There was a difference conformably with the conditions annexed to each, which will, in all cases, be strictly adhered to; pair—the smallest had the least appetite, and his and the managers of the Institute reserve to themallowance of 15 pounds of mush was just as much selves the right of withholding any premiums, or as he appeared to want, or would eat up clear; of bestowing such compliment as the object may

jelly-those who have used it, place it even be- ference became more striking as the experiment of manufacture which may be exhibited, the In-

those, whose daily allowance had been seven origin will be required to accompany every spe-pounds of corn each, had increased 20 pounds in cimen offered for premium. No article intended the 34 days; the other, who had had an equal for competition will be received after Saturday, allowance of corn had increased only five pounds. October 1. This provision is indispensable to enlock of this difference by any thing able the committee to make a suitable arrange-I could discover either before or after killing; ment. Much inconvenience was experienced at the appetites of these two were much more alike the last exhibition, from the contributors with-

of meal each, gained less than 3 of a pound daily, ed one at another public exhibition, and none can receive a premium at the second exhibition which and this surely they might have gained from the with the corn. In this state the whole was ground, and reduced to a fine chop. It now yield that quantity of corn. The saving of one half the immense quantity of corn consumed in the some article deposited at the first; samples of which have been kept as far as practicable. half the immense quantity of corn consumed in of which have been kept as far as practicable. If the eighty-one quarts of corn had been ground raising and fattening hogs in Maryland, would be Whenever the price is made a condition of prewell worth the offer of a premium to have these mium, the makers must engage to furnish the reinto tolerable meal, they would have yielded by measure one hundred and five quarts of meal—different persons.

well worth the offer of a premium to have these unum, they must be different persons.

quired quartely repeated and tested by different persons.

* The water may be denied all credit, if you please, except that of a diluent, and digestion.

Domestic Manufactures.

MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The managers of the Franklin Institute of the regulated. They weighed between 81 pounds and State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the

WHEAT SHORTS.

Five ounces of good wheat shorts were cooked in one pound ten ounces of water, with the addition of eight ounces, whose daily allowance had been seven origin will be required to accommon to accom than of the others—and their health was appa holding their specimens until it was opened. The rently equally good. rently equally good.

Of the pair fed on mush, whose daily allowance had been 3½ pounds of meal each, the greedy one at which it can be sold. The committee of ar-These are all the material facts in these experiments, except that a very small portion of salt was put into each mess of mush—and there is no miracle in them.* The hogs, allowed 3½ pounds of meal each, gained less than ¾ of a pound daily, and this surely they might have gained from the receive a premium at the second exhibition, which

Any articles intended for exhibition, may be deposited at the Hall of the Institute, after the

first of August next.

Persons desiring further information, may address themselves by letter (free of postage,) to any member of the committee, who will reply to all such communications.

List of Premiums offered by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, and to be awarded at their second annual exhibition in October, 1825.

1. To the maker of the best cast steel manu-100. The two, whose weights together made 185 Mechanic Arts, inform the manufacturers, mepounds, were fed on one gallon of shelled Indian
corn, weighing seven pounds, to each, for every
they will hold their second annual exhibition of square, or smaller, must be exhibited, with a 24 hours, and as much water as they wanted.— American manufactures, in the city of Philadel-This quantity of food was a plenty for them; gephia, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of October, 1825, been made. The quality of the steel, and the nerally they about consumed it. Some five or six to which they invite all persons to send the pro-neatness of the bars, will be taken into conside-

viction of the utility of such exhibitions, and has terials. A specimen of at least one hundred To the two shoats, whose weights together encouraged them to continue their exertions to pounds must be exhibited, together with a certimade 173 pounds, seven pounds of good Indian excite by these means, among our mechanics ficate, that at least one ton of the same quality corn meal, by measure ten pints, were made into and artizans, an emulation which will tend to has been made. The steel must be capable of

receiving a fine edge-A gold medal will be awarded, unless the sample be superior to that the cloth. exhibited in 1824.

to be of suitable quality for the purpose of con

the first of September.

a practice prevails among iron masters, to leave nished at the same price. a portion of crude metal at the end of their bars, such iron, without a fag, if desired.

samples not to be less than one hundred feet, of mere manufactured in the United States from medal. one inch caliber, in sections of at least four feet American wool; a specimen of not less than ten

long-A silver medal.

5. To the maker of the best smith's anvil, steel faced, weighing not less than seventy pounds- flannel made in the United States; not less than bronzed medal. A silver medal. The anvil made in any state of forty yards to be exhibited-Asilver medal. Asthe Union.

the basis American sheet iron, the japanning quired. done in Pennsylvania—A silver medal. In award-22. I taste of the designs, and the finish of the samples, than fifty yards to be exhibited-Abronzed medal. not less than twelve pieces to be exhibited-A will be taken into consideration.

less than five tons-A silver medul.

8. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania the greatest quantity of alum, during the year ending September 1st, 1825; the quantity not less than five tons-A silver medal.

9. To the maker of the best green colour, suitable for the general purposes of painting. Certificates of the colour's resisting the action of the atmosphere will be required; the colour to be tic carpeting, made in Pennsylvania, not less than A silver medal.

10. To the maker of the best water colours

dal.

11. To the maker of the best crucibles of earthenware, or other cheap material, suitable for brass founders. The crucibles must be able to and to stand at least seven heats in a brass-founder's furnace. They must be capable of holding at least forty pounds of metal: one dozen of crucibles must be exhibited, together with a certificate of their having been made in the United States-A silver medal

12, 13, 14. To the makers of the best pottery of red and white earthen, and China wares, from hibited-A silver medal. American materials-For each a bronzed medal.

cut. An assortment of different articles will be expected, and the estimate of the merit of each must be exhibited-A silver medal. manufacturer will be formed upon an examination of all the articles furnished by him-A silver medal. The glass to be of American manufac-ted States; not less than fifty yards to be exhibited ture.

16. To the manufacturer of the best cut glass, quality of the glass, as well as to the skill and exhibited-A silver medal. beauty of the cutting.

17. To the manufacturer of the best piece of of Salempore, manufactured in the United States, awarded, in case the sample is superior to any blue broad cloth, made in the United States, from in imitation of the imported; not less than ten imported. If it be not superior, but will bear a wool of American growth; not less than ten yards pieces to be exhibited 4 silver medal. In estifair comparison with that imported, it will be en to be exhibited-A silver medal. Regard will mating this article, the colour as well as the textitled to a silver medal. But no premium will be be had to the quality of the dye, as well as of ture will be considered.

18. To the manufacturer of the best piece of cloths, of superfine quality, in imitation of Eng-3. To the manufacturer of the best bar iron cheap broad cloth, made in the United States made in Pennsylvania-Asilver medal. The iron from wool of American growth-A silver medal. As regard will be had to the lowness of the price, verting into steel. Specimens of not less than one as well as to the quality of the cloth, this premihundred pounds must be delivered on or before um will not be awarded unless assurance be given, that any quantity, not exceeding five hundred

19. To the manufacturer of the best piece of of the bars will be considered, and that no bar at which this cloth will be offered, will also be hibited. presenting a fag end will be received for compe-tition. The manufacturers must state on what awarded on assurance being given, that a quanti-buttons, of American manufacture; not less than terms they would engage to deliver fifty tons of ty, not exceeding two thousand yards, of the five gross to be exhibited—A silver medal. same quality, will be furnished, at the same 38. To the maker of the best specimens of the same quality, will be furnished.

yards to be exhibited-A silver medal.

22. To the manufacturer of the best piece of

23. To the maker of the best woollen blankets, bronzed medal. 7. To the person who shall have made in Penn made in the United States; one dozen pair to be sylvania the greatest quantity of copperas, in the exhibited—A silver medal. The blankets to be the leather dressed in the United States, the year ending September 1st, 1825; the quantity not from two to four points; regard will be had to the gloves made in Pennsylvania; not less than a dozweight, and no premium awarded unless the quality be equal to that of the imported article.

less than twenty yards to be exhibited, with a dozen pair to be exhibited—A bronzed medal.

certificate of its having been made in the United 44. To the maker of the best horse skin gloves, certificate of its having been made in the United

made in any part of the United States; samples twenty-five yards to be exhibited; and as cheap-leather, prepared in the United States-A bronof not less than five pounds must be exhibited ness is an object, the price must be affixed to the zed medal. samples. No person shall be entitled to this premium unless assurance be given, that any quanmanufactured in the United States-A silver me-tity, not exceeding one hundred yards, may be obtained of the same quality, and at the same price-A bronzed medal.

bronzed medal.

27. To the maker of the best piece of sattinet made in the United; not less than twenty yards nufactured in Pennsylvania-A silver medal. to be exhibited-A silver medal.

nankeen, made in the United States, in imitation of the Chinese; not less than five pieces to be ex-

29. To the manufacturer of the best specimen 15. To the maker of the best glassware, not of yellow nankeen, made in the United States, in imitation of the Chinese; not less than five pieces

> 30. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of furniture calicoes, (chintzes) made in the Uni-A silver medal.

31. To the manufacturer of the best specimens made in the United States—A silver medal. In of calicoes or prints, for ladies' dresses, made in A friend of mine, wishing to sow his ground awarding this premium, regard will be had to the United States; not less than fifty yards to be around his dwelling, sent to Philadelphia for a

32. To the manufacturer of the best specimen correspondent, that Rye grass was not known to

33. To the manufacturer of the best cotton

lish cambric muslin-A silver medal.

34. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of cotton thread, in imitation of English wire cotton; not less than forty pounds to be exhibited A silver medal.

35. To the manufacturer of the best loom cot-The Institute having observed with regret, that yards, of similar quality, will, if required be fur-ton stockings; not less than one dozen pair to be

exhibited-A silver medal.

36. To the manufacturer of the best specimen forming what is termed a fag, the competitors negro cloth; not less than one hundred yards to of linen shirting, made in the United States—A for this premium are informed that the neatness be exhibited—A silver medal. The cheapness silver medal—not less than fifty yards to be ex-

37. To the maker of the best specimens of gilt

38. To the maker of the best specimens of sole 4. To the maker of the best specimen of cast price, if required. iron pipes mannfactured in the United States: 20. To the maker of the best piece of cassitwenty-five sides to be exhibited—A bronzed

39. To the maker of the best specimen of morocco made in the United States; not less than 21. To the manufacturer of the best piece of twelve pieces of each colour to be exhibited-A

40. To the maker of the best specimen of surance must be given, that three hundred yards, leather, prepared in the United States, in imita-6. To the maker of the best japanned goods; at the stipulated price, will be furnished, if re-tion of Russia; not less than twelve pieces to be exhibited-A bronzed medal.

41. To the maker of the best specimen of ing this premium, the quality of japanning, the green baize, made in the United States -not less parchment, manufuctured in the United States;

en pair to be exhibited-A bronzed medal.

43. To the maker of the best kid or sheepskin 24. To the maker of the best specimen of in gloves, the leather dressed in the United States, grain carpeting—A silver medal. A piece of not the gloves made in Pennsylvania; not less than a

made in the United States; not less than a dozen pair to be exhibited-A bronzed medal.

45. To the manufacturer of the best japanned

46. To the manufacturer of the best upright or

cabinet piano-A silver medal.

47. To the manufacturer of the best horizontal

piano-A silver nedal.

48. To the maker of the best specimen of cabi-26. To the maker of the best piece of oil cloth, net ware, executed in Pennsylvania-A silver fit for carpeting, made in the United States; not medal. In awarding this premium, regard will resist heat as well as those made of black lead, less than twenty-five yards to be exhibited-A be had to the excellence of workmanship, and to the taste and design manifested in the specimens.

49. To the maker of the best straw bonnet, ma-

50. To the maker of the best Leghorn or grass 28. To the maker of the best piece of blue bonnet, manufactured in Pennsylvania-A silver

[To be concluded in our next.]

AGRICULTURE.

RYE GRASS.

Recommended for Lawns and for Hay. FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Mr. Skinner,-I read in the Farmer some time ago, some observations on Rye grass, a grass which I believe is not much cultivated.

few bushels of seed, but he was informed by his

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the seedsmen, and they sent him orchard grass seed, believing it was the kind wanted.

is really perennial.

it is one of the earliest and latest grasses that grows, its colour is a beautiful dark green, its blades are smooth and glossy, it grows close and thick, does not bunch, and bears the hoof better not so much trampled on, has in places, given in the usual way. The distance between the drills way to ripple grass. Sown with clover on good ground, (and here let me observe it delights in a rich soil,) it yields an abundant crop of hay; and on the 28th of May, and were thinned with the and clover. They ripen at the same time; the to leave them 10 inches asunder; but this method Rye grass is vastly superior the first crop, but does not admit of the same exactness as trans-gives place to the clover the second crop, after planting. The Scotch acre would therefore con-which it makes a fine fall pasture, which every tain 26,356 plants, and the English 20,740. The kind of stock is fond of.

portion of oats was sown at the same time, to shelter the young grass from the frost, and harrowed in; the clover seed was sown in February, and it produced a clever crop of hay in June.*

It has succeeded with me when sown in April, but a gentleman who cultivated it largely, always IN MARYLAND-EXPERIMENTS MAKING IN CAROpreferred sowing in the fall. I have never seen this grass properly described, and I notice it to induce some of your readers to make trial of it.

* June following is produced the heavy crop.

To the Editor of the American Farmer. Sin - The advantages of the cattle shows to the agricultural community, in a greater or less degree, must be admitted by every one who has attended nected with it, a fair for the sale of live stock, grapes, a list of which I enclose you; can you say ly make an insipid wine, the Miller-Burgundy exand agricultural implements of all kinds. It was one of my objects in attending the last exhibition, (and I found it to be so with others) to purchase some country cattle, cows and oxen, work horses and mules, but there were none such there. If the ground be sufficiently extensive, and it did not bile Bluffs some years ago? interfere with the great objects of the society, would it not be well to erect, or permit others to erect sheds and enclosures, for the drovers and dealers, for the accommodation of their cattle; and dealers, for the accommodation of their cates white Muscadine, would it not be advantageous, both to the sellers White Muscadine, White Tokay, and buyers, thus to bring them together?

A. YOUNG FARMER.

[There can be but one opinion on the above question.—It has been one of the chief objects in Purple Constantia, Purple Constantia, the view of the Trustees, and we can promise, Red Oval, or Raisin that measures will hereafter be taken with more particular reference to it .- In the mean time, we can promise every accommodation that can be desired by those who may send any thing for saleand on the most reasonable terms.] Edit. Am. Far.

Great Crops.—Mr. John Ronald Titwood, on the estate of Sir John Maxwell, has a field of red-I have noticed this grass for upwards of twenty topped turnips, in drills, 28 inches asunder, and years, and think it the very best grass for a per-the plants, in consequence of deficiencies, at 18 manent lot, or lawn, or plat, I have ever seen, it inches distance. They were sown at the beginreally perennial.

ning of June, and after thinning, were repeatedMy farm house is situated in the centre of a ly dressed with the plough. The average weight square piece of ground, containing about one acre. of the turnip, including the top, is 12½ pounds, I sowed the enclosure with Rye grass seed twenty- at the rate of 88 tons per Scottish acre; without five years ago, and most part of it is now as thick the top, 9 lbs. or 68 tons per Scottish acre; without the most beautiful grass for a plat, of any other, nips have been sent to our office, they weigh, it is one of the earliest and latest grasses that without the tops 284 lbs. or 68 tons per Scottish acre.

Swedish Turnips .- We lately mentioned Mr. than any grass I am acquainted with. 'That part Denistoun's excellent crop of Swedish turnips, of my yard lying between the house and garden, cultivated according to the method of Cobbett. where it is must trodden, has not failed in any In a field almost adjoining, there is a crop still respect; the back part of the yard, where it is better, which were raised by Mr. Wm. Warnock, I think the heaviest crop of hay, per acre, I ever hoe, and parted and set up with the plough, acsaw cocked, was a lot of three acres of Rye grass cording to the ordinary practice. It was meant field in question, consisting of about half an acre, If intended for hay, it must not be suffered to was examined on Saturday, and the average get very ripe, as it then gets hard and wirey; if weight of each turnip, with the top, was found intended for pasture, it ought to be fed early, and to be 44 lbs. at the rate of 50 tons per Scottish not be permitted to run up to seed; if for a lawn out to seed; if for a lawn out the top, the root weighed 3 lbs. 10 oz. at the It may be sown in the spring or fall. The lot rate of 42½ tons per Scottish acre, ar 39½ tons per I referred to, was sown in September, after the ground had been put in complete order, a small larger than Mr. Denistoun's.—Glasgow Chron.

HORTICULTURE.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE VINE LINE COUNTY.

Potter's-Landing, Feb. 10th, 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

through your paper, suggest the most approved ples for eating that makes the best cider, and so distance? We have collected several kinds of it is with grapes, those best for the table generalapproved of for wine, that are not contained in plant foreign grape vines with an intention to

I am your humble servant,

WM. POTTER.

White Constantia,

Grape,

Jersey, or Guernsey, Red Hamburgh, Black Hamburgh, Red Frontignac. Burgundy, Madeira, or Malaga, Small black Cluster, White Sweet Water, Staunton, or Caroline, Schuylkill.

[Having no information, on the subject of the above letter, except what has been given in the American Farmer, the Editor referred the enquiries of Col. Potter to Major Adlum, to whose politeness he is indebted for the following reply.]

Vineyard near George Town, (D. C.) Feb. 23d, 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir,-I return you the enclosures of Gen. Wm. Potter, and the following is my reply :- If foreign vines are planted the rows ought to be ten feet apart, and the plants to be five feet distant in the rows. If native grape vines are planted the rows ought to be twelve feet apart, and the vines six feet distant in the rows. I have planted them closer but found the grapes did not ripen well, which was the cause of my adopting the above mode, and they ought to be trained as high as convenient, for the further from the ground the richer and finer the clusters; but the fewer foreign vines in the vineyard the better. The Susquehannah grape I do not know by that name, without it is an uncommonly large Fox grape .-The Red Frontignac I have, but it is a very bad bearer, and very few of them ripen. What is called the Black Constantia in the above list, I presume is what is called at Philadelphia and other places, the Cape of Good Hope grape, and if it is, it is a native grape, which I call Clifton's Constantia; and the small Black Cluster, I presume is what is called the Munier, or Miller-Burgundy. The white Sweet Water and the Munier, are the most common grape in the gardens of our country, the one called the White, the other the Blue English Grape. I have several of the other kinds mentioned in the list which I bought of Mr. Wm. Prince last year, but I do not expect any of them to bear fruit until next year; therefore I know nothing of them except what is said in books. I had a considerable number of foreign grape vines, but I had them grub-bed up before I began to sell the cuttings, and in future I shall only keep a few to supply those who live in towns with grapes for the table.

My advice to all persons who wish to plant vineyards, is to plant none but such as are certain To the Editor of the American Farmer. and good bearers, viz: the Catawba, Schuylkill Sir,—One of my neighbours and myself have Muscadell, Clifton's Constantia, or Cape of Good each determined to plant a small Vineyard this spring, say an acre of land each. We have se-ra, by some supposed to be the true Madeira, but veral treaties on planting, pruning, &c. mostly I think it a native; and to look into their own through your paper. We are in doubt as to the vicinity, when the native grapes ripen and to culproper distance to set the vine apart; can you, tivate the best of them, for it is not the best apwhat kinds are the most approved of for wine? cepted, as from it I have made a very fine wine. If you can suggest any other kinds that are well I have no doubt on my own mind, that those who the list above mentioned, you will do me a favor, make wine, will find themselves totally disap-Has there been any satisfactory report had pointed, as all persons have who have tried them from the Vineyards planted at or near the Mo- in this country, and it is the cause that vineyards are not as common as orchards, and that we have not been exporting thousands of pipes and hogsheads of wine annually. I also advise those who have foreign scientifical books, to put them out of sight, or perhaps it is better to throw them into the fire at once, and then they cannot disappoint themselves by referring to them, except McCulloch on making domestic wines, which is the only work I have seen worth attending toand as to cultivating the grapes with the use of a little common sense, an American will raise a bushel of grapes where a foreigner will not have a gallon.-At least all the foreigners I have seen cultivating the grape will be in that proportion.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN ADLUM.

Domestic Economy.

ON THE STRUCTURE OF CARRIAGE WHEELS.

(To the Editor of the American Farmer.)

Sir,-An enquirer in your last number, wishes to know the reason why the axletrees of carriages are sloped from the shoulders to the ends, on the upper and hinder sides, and not on the lower and front parts; and observes that he has "often talked to workmen on the subject, but never could obtain any reasonable or satisfactory justification of their practice; only that they were sure that it was right, &c." The wheels are certainly nearer to each other at the lower and fore parts, than at the upper and hinder parts. The great advantage of this form of the axletree is, that the wheels have a constant tendency towards the shoulders, so much so, that a carriage well Newtown, Seneca Lake, to Lake Erie-lock-hung, will run without linchpins until some obstruction forces the wheel outwards. The weight bears most on the strongest part of the axletree, burg, Wilkesbarre, Seneca Lake, to Lake Erie by the wheels being nearer at bottom than at top; the under spokes are nearly perpendicular, and of course can better sustain the weight, and are barre, Seneca Lake, to Lake Erie—lockage by less liable to work loose, in the nave, than in an oblique position.

The great object of your Society, is to obtain practical knowledge, and although those workmen with whom your enquirer "talked on the subject, could never give him any reasonable or No. 6.—From Philadelphia, b builders of carriages of all and relied on than the theory of Ferguson.

A FARMER.

HORSE SAW-MILL.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

much pleased with a horse saw-mill in Philadel- York: when this section is completed, there will phia, used for sawing the timber composing the be but 826 feet of lockage to overcome, and a arks, which bring down the Lehigh coal. He distance of 278 miles to be made. seemed to think, that if a small pair of burr stones could be connected with it (of the possibility of mit of the Alleghany is allowed for. so doing he had no doubt) it would become a most valuable machine on our plantations. Here permit me to ask your insertion of a request, that MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, FROM LATE ENG-Mr. Elliot, who makes them, would furnish the American Farmer with a specification of his sawmill, and grist mill in addition; and to add, that I do so in consequence of gentlemen asking me to obtain information on the subject, to whom I gave the above named individual account of it-as well as my conviction, that if known here, they would (I am almost tempted to say) become ge-AMPHICON. neral.

S. Carolina, Feb. 3, 1825.

THE SILK WORM.

obedient servant,

Internal Improvements.

The Luzerne Committee of Correspondence, relative to the improvement of the Susquehanna, respectfully present the annexed statement to the notice of the Postmaster of Baltimore.

> ZAV. CIST, DAVID SCOTT, EBENEZER BOWMAN, E. CAREY.

Wilksbarre, Feb. 14, 1825.

Comparison of the great Routes proposed to unite the ATLANTIC with the GREAT LAKES.

No. 1 .- New York, by her grand canal-lockage 655 feet-Distance 506 miles.

No. 2.*-The Aational Route, from the mouth of the Susquehanna, by Harrisburg, Wilkesbarre,

-lockage 2033 feet-Distance 559 miles.

Distance 436 miles.

No. 5 .- From Washington City, by Potomac river and Cumberland, to Lake Erie-lockage

No. 6 .- From Philadelphia, by the Union canal, satisfactory justification of their practice," yet I Juniata to Alleghany, and thence to Lake Erie. will venture to say, that the universal practice of (The Alleghany is estimated by Darby at 2500 builders of carriages of all kinds, is more to be feet above tide; Lake Erie is 565)—the total lockage would be 4410† feet, and the distance about 600 miles.

* Nearly 200 miles of this route, (including the Seneca Lake) may be considered as finished, and an application for a canal from Newtown to Sir, -A gentleman of this State saw, and was seneca, is now before the Legislature of New spot, all quite fresh and fit for action.

That is, after a tunnel 440 feet below the sum-

AMERICAN FARMER.

From the Scotsman.

IRON RAIL ROADS, AND THE STEAM COACH.

When the steam coach is brought fully into use, practice will teach us many things respecting it, I should much doubt. of which theory leaves us ignorant. With the famitted by mail, together with the thanks of your these inventions will prove of inestimable value. employed persons to throw all the roots which obedient servant, JOHN F. BUFOUR." Some persons doubt for instance, whether it is lay sufficiently near for a man to throw them. Some persons doubt for instance, whether it is lay sufficiently near for a man to throw them,

possible to keep so vast a territory as theirs united under one Government. But it is forgotten, that extent of the territory is a bar to political union, only as it renders communications slow and difficult; and that with the rapid and easy means of intercourse which the rail-way affords, New York, New Orleans, and Colombia river, though distant, respectively, from two thousand to three thousand miles, will be politically and morally nearer to one another than London and Edinburgh were a century ago. Free governments, in ancient times, were necessarily small, because they depend on union of sentiment, in the mass of the people; and one citizen would not then know the opinion of another at thirty miles distance. But the post, the press, and the stage coach, have made it easier to unite twenty millions of men in a common cause, in our days, than it was to unite the fiftieth part of the number in the days of Philip of Macedon. And with the means of com-munication, we are likely soon to possess, we think, the one hundred and fifty millions who will inhabit North America, next century, will be more completely one people, than the inhabitants of France or Britain at this day. It is pleasing indeed to think, that at the moment when the githe upper tunnel 3266, by the lower do. 2700 feet

Distance 436 miles. creating new, moral, and mechanical powers to cement, and bind their vast and distant members together, and to give the human race the benefits of a more extended and perfect civilization. But we ought not to overlook the additional security, which an opulent and highly improved country will in future derive from the facility of its internal means of communication. Were a foreign enemy, for instance, to invade England, 500 steam wagons could convey 50,000 armed men in one day to the point assailed; and within one week, it would be easy by the same means, to collect two or three hundred thousand men to one

From the Farmer's Journal.

ON STORING MANGEL WURTZEL.

Surrey, Oct. 15, 1824.

Sir,-Not perceiving that any of your correspondents has given to your inquirer Mm. (in your Journal of Sept. 27) any answer as to the cheapest and best mode of storing mangel wurtzel, (your LISH PAPERS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE correspondent in the Journal of the 11th inst. having only stated the proper mode of stacking it in yards, when carted home,) I take the liberty of detailing to you a mode which I have found cheap and effectual for storing a crop, grown at the distance of two miles from my homestead. in a light, mellow, sandy soil. Whether the same mode would equally succeed in a stiff clay,

In the month of November, I caused my mancilities for rapid motion, for which it will afford, gel wurtzel roots to be drawn; the persons em-THE SILK WORM.

J. F. Dufour, Esq. of Vevay, Indiana, proposes

however, we think we are not too sanguine, in ployed, after drawing them, grasped, as nearly expecting to see the present extreme rate of travast they could judge, half the foliage of a root in to introduce there, the rearing of the Silk Worm, elling doubled. We shall then be carried at the one hand, and half in the other, and forcing their and with that view, has written to the Editor of rate of 400 miles a day, with all the ease we now hands in opposite directions, tore off the leaves the American Farmer, to procure him a few hun- enjoy in the steam boat, but without the annoy- in two halves, leaving the crown or bud of the dred of the eggs of the silk worm. For the bet-ter accomplishment we submit the following ex-ed or drowned. It is impossible to anticipate the ed and carted home for cows and pigs.) If either tract from his letter, and shall be much indebted effects of such an extraordinary facility of com- the tops or the tails are cut off, they do not keep to any gentleman who will enable us to fulfil his munication, when generally introduced. From so well. The men then threw the roots on the Calais to Petersburgh, or Constantinople, for inground, to the right and left, leaving an open "The eggs are generally laid by the butterfly stance, would be but a journey of 5 days; and the space free from roots and leaves, for the operation paper, a piece of the paper to which they adtour of Europe might be accomplished in a short-tion of ploughing. I next split a six-furrow ridge, tour of Europe might be accomplished in a short-tion of ploughing. here being carefully folded with a little raw cot- er time than our grand-fathers took to travel to ploughing as deep as my plough could go, and ton between the folds, and wrapt up likewise in London and home again .- The Americans with twice in a place; and when I came to the centre, raw cotton, might be enclosed in the form of a their characteristic ardor for improvement, are I caused the plough to pass three times up and letter and forwarded by mail. Any reasonable now collecting information about rail-ways, and down the central furrow, making it as deep and charge which may be made for them, will be re- locomotive machines in England. And to them wide as, by that process, I could effect. I then

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sed of three elm boards, of one inch thick, ten ton.

on twelve inches wide, and about four feet long; M. Fortual states, that all the children to whom or twelve inches wide, and about four feet long; ridge, and then to return along the other side; the Medical Repository.) and by depressing the outward end of the base of the triangle into the utermost furrow, and elevawards fell on it to the exterior furrows; and when lane." Surrey Down succeeded this treatment.

With the practice of stacking the roots in stall, the seconds. and at home, the culture of mangel wurtzel must necessarily be confined to a very small space near hundreds.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A SURREY FARMER.

The gentleman threw his coat into a his intention of seeing them. shop, and in three rounds completely punished the after the populace had done with him.

from the right and the left, into that trench or the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster, and not incrusted with a white chalky substance, furrow; and after that, I sent a person along the according to the will of Mrs. Joan Barnett, comit is a proof that it is free from some of the perfurrow to dispose the roots smoothly and hori- monly called "the oatmeal woman." She left to zontally therein. I then reversed the furrows on twenty poor widows of that parish, 40s. per an- the adulteration of bread. - Medical Adviser. the roots with a plough; again passing the plough num each for ever; 20s. for a sermon to be preachtwice in a place, ploughing the central furrows ed annually on the 4th of November; 20s, to the yard, Esq. for the best and cleanest crop of ten king the furrows shallower at the two outsides, her, is always to be an oatmeal pudding; and half ridges, at 29 inches asunder. I then used a simple machine, a triangle, compo- a-crown to the clerk, and half-a-crown to the sex-

on the board which formed the base, were fixed he administered sulphur were protected from wo staples, to which I hung on the two chain measles at a time when this disease was epidemic. traces of one horse; and on each side of the apex The following is the formula which he prescribor point of the machine, were affixed two com-ed:-Take of sulphur, half an ounce; sugar, in mon plough handles, at a convenient distance powder, a dram; mix. Take, twice or thrice a from each other, for a man to hold. One person day, half a tea-spoonful of the powder; and conled the horse, and another held the machine, tinue it during the prevalence of the epidemic .which was made to pass first along one side of the Journal des Pratischen Heilkunde, Gc .- (From

ting the interior end, a sharp ridge of sandy soil wark Bridge. On the alarm being given, James was raised along the central line immediately Harrison, a waterman, with another person, imover the roots, and a smooth and regular slope mediately put off in a boat; but could not diswas formed, descending from the ridge to the cover the body of the unfortunate man. They, lateral furrows. The first heavy storm that fell however, brought on shore with them his hat, beat down the sand to such a firm surface, as to which they found floating; in the inside of which throw off the bulk of the rain-water that after- was written, "J. Clayton, 5, Swan court, Gravel-

remarked, that while I was engaged in burying four hours and a half, for 200 sovereigns, started portant fact of the stock of Cotton remaining on the roots, a heavy storm came on; and I perse- at Hyde-park corner, early on Saturday morning, hand in Great Britain at the close of 1824, being vered in burying one or two rows of roots after the 6th instant, to go 90 miles in five hours upon smaller than it has been at any period since the year they were thoroughly wet. These roots, when eight horses. It was a heavy betting match, at opened in spring, were alone, of all the crop, all six to four on time, but it was a propitious day for of the state action and of the crop of black and rotten; but those which were butied in dry weather, were almost every root sound. It reigns, and the ground was to the feet mile stone the consumption of this article has greatly into the stone is therefore important to bury them in dry weather, were almost every root sound. It reigns, and the ground was to the stone the consumption of this article has greatly increased, being estimated at 11,660 bags per week, on the Bath road, and 26 miles back, a mile on creased, being estimated at 11,660 bags per week, er. I ought to add, that when I took them up, I the London side Reading. The first horse went (as stated below) against 11,160 in 1823.

Ploughed back the furrows from the central ridge 12 miles in 38 minutes 14 seconds; the second By the annexed table it will be seen,

our population 1,884,000 men.

as deep as I possibly could, in order to raise the overseers of the parish for a treat, and one of acres of Swedish turnips, has been decided in faridge as high in the middle as possible, and mathe dishes at the entertainment, in memory of your of Lord Aithorp's crop, on Northumberland

ton. cwt. lbs.

Weight per acre of Lord Althorp's

of St. Lawrence.

Ditto of Mr. Hillyard's, . . . 21 13 24 20 00 10

They were weighed without the roots and tops. Had the season been kind for the sowing, at the latter end of May, a greater weight would have been produced.

The Ship Columbus .- The following is an extract from the books of the Custom-house respecting the ship Columbus:-The Columbus, Quebec, W. Mackellar, 3690, Blackwall, Martin.

41 pieces oak timber, Gillespie & Co. pine ditto, ditto. 54,854 staves and headings, ditto. 30,261 deals, ditto. Caldwell & Co. 5,082 ditto. 56 pieces timber, Gillespie & Co. Part of the cargo was thrown out in the Gulf

COMMERCIAL. - Liverpool, Jan. 7, 1825. I opened the ridges in March following, not a root was injured by the frost: but it ought to be an, who last month rode eight horses 92 miles in leave particularly to call your attention to the important fact of the stock of Cotton remaining on

By the annexed table it will be seen, that the as deep as I could go, till the ploughshare came horse did nine miles in 29 minutes 33 seconds; total import into Great Britain in 1824 has been nearly in contact with the roots, and then I raist the third horse went to Twyford, Berks, 13 miles 540,600 bags, against 663,400 in 1823, showing a the third horse went to Twyford, Berks, 13 miles 540,600 bags, against 663,400 in 1824 has been the third horse went to Twyford, Berks, 13 miles 540,600 bags, against 663,400 in 1823, showing a ed them with a three pronged fork, and consulin 41 minutes 27 seconds; the fourth horse per-|decrease of 127,800 bags: from the United States med them with sheep on the place of growth, as formed 12 miles in 37 minutes 29 seconds; the alone there has been a deficiency of 165,840, but the occasions of my ewes and lambs required; fifth, 13 miles in 41 minutes 57 seconds; sixth, on the other hand there has been an increase and never saw I a better crop of oats, nor a more eight miles in 28 minutes 14 seconds; seventh did from the Brazils and from Egypt; from the latfull and splendid plant of saintfoin under them, 13 miles in 44 minutes 37 seconds; the last horse, ter this increase has been 28190 bags, and our nor two finer crops of saintfoin hay in the first and the fastest of the eight, had only to perform supplies during the present year from that counsucceeding summer, than those which on a thin 10 miles in 38 minutes 29 seconds, and he did it try are expected to be large, though probably not cleverly in 32 minutes, winning by six minutes and to the extent anticipated by many; at any rate it will require a much larger import from all parts, The value of the steam-engine to this country than from present appearances we are likely to may be estimated from calculations which shew receive, to make up the deficiency in the import the homestead: If a cheap and practicable plan that the steam-engines in England represent the of last year. From the beginning of the year unof storing the roots at a distance from home be power of 320,000 horses, which is equal to that til the month of June, Cotton varied but little in adopted, they may be grown on any part of any of 1,920,000 men; which being in fact managed price, but from that time until the end of Septemlight land farm, to the comfort and enriching of by 36,000 men only, add actually to the power of ber, it declined, even in the face of a continual diminution in the import, until early in October, Mr. Atkins's Menagerie of Wild Beasts has when, in consequence of reports of injury to the been exhibiting at Windsor, during the whole of growing crops having been received, some specu-Brutality chastised.—The attention of the passengers was arrested in the Strand, near South- of spectators, being the only instance of the kind have continued to improve, and the year closed ampton-street, on Wednesday, by two ruffians, that ever occurred. They have the hinder-parts with an advance on the Prices Current of the 1st in dirty garbs, offending in the most outrageous of a tiger, and the head and fore parts of a lion. October of 2d. per lb. on Uplands, 13d. on Ormanner, every female they met. A gentleman-like young man remonstrated, when one of the ed. They are all likely to do well, nothwith-descriptions. On the 1st of the present month ruffians struck him, and was immediately knock- standing the tigress will not suckle, nor suffer the stock in this place was ascertained, and as it ed down by the gentleman, who was stated to be them to approach her. They are suckled by a proved much lighter than was expected, an image a Mr. Finch. The other fellow rushed upon him, bitch. His Majesty, being apprised of the above mediate and animated demand commenced at an when Mr. Finch hit him in the mouth, and drop- singular occurrence, has been pleased to signify advance of 1d., which has been followed up with a further improvement of &d. on Uplands, Or-To detect Adulteration in Bread .- The follow- leans, and Alabamas, making an advance in those ruffian for his barbarity, and lay on the ground ing simple experiment to ascertain whether bread descriptions of 14 per 15. within three days, and thoroughly beaten. The other ruffian escaped be made of proper materials is within the reach the sales within that short time have been 22800 of every one :- Heat a knife, and plunge it in the bags of all sorts: the demand continues good, and Thursday, the annual sermon was preached at loaf: if the blade, when drawn out, appear bright, the advance above stated is readily obtained.—

From the above facts, it may reasonably be pre- for the superiority between the Short-horned and sumed that our present prices, which are fully 3d. per lb. higher than in September, will be maintained. The following is a statement showing the consumption of each description of Cotton per week during the year 1824, viz :-

American, 7350 bs. p. wk. are 382200 bs. pr. ann. Brazil, 148200 2850 East India, 640 33280 Other sorts,820 42640

11660 bags pr. week 606320 bs. pr. ann.

Kentucky Leaf, 1684 do. Stemmed, and about 170 made by the Judges. of other sorts. The stock remaining on hand here is 9250 hhds. against 11000; in London, 14750 against 17000, and in the rest of the kingdom 5300 against 4100 in December, 1823: the import during the past year has fallen off considerably, having been 70000 hhds. against 95800 in 1823.

Ashes.—The import of American Ashes in 1824 has been 33500 barrels. The stock on hand is estimated at 730 barrels of United States Pots, and 1420 do. Pearls, and of 12970 Montreal Pots, and 4980 do. Pearls, being an increase of stock of about 1700 barrels over that at the close of the preceding year: the consumption has greatly increased, in consequence of the additional duty on Barrilla, having been 31900 barrels in 1824, which is more by 9000 barrels than were consumed the year before.

Bark .- The import of this article has been 2800 casks, and the stock consists of 1570 Philadelphia and 890 casks of New-York.

and barrels, and of Flaxseed nearly 10,000 hhds. A Heifer, 5 years old, fed by Barney. Net &c. and Tuition, in any of the branches except of the letter nearly 2000 including 1000 letter nearly 2000 letter of the latter nearly 2000, including 1300 left over than was ever before obtained from a heifer of bundled and for an analy of the United States of the Languages, per annum, payable quarterly, one from last year.

The import of Flour has been very heavy, viz 83,750 barrels, of which nearly 40,000 remain, and fed by Barney. Net Beef 1397 lbs. of these not more than 12,500 barrels are sweet: there has not been much doing in this article of late, but none can be bought under my highest quotations, which are 8s. a 9s. lower than in December, 1823.

crease, is less by 400 casks than at the same period last year, and prices nearly the same.

during the past year, has been greater than at any former period: in Liverpool alone it has amounted to 102,000 barrels, and exceeds that of 1823 by 32,000, and in consequence prices have declined since April full 3s. per cwt.; the con-sumption has increased about 8500 barrels; but the stock on hand is so large (41,000 bbls. against 14,000 in 1823) that there is not much probability during the quarter commencing on the first Monof any material improvement in price. Of the day in October, 1824; ending on the first Monabove stock, 8000 barrels are held on speculation, day in January, 1825. and the remainder is in the hands of importers.

The import of Tar from the United States has been 15,200 bbls, of which there are only 2000 remaining; we have not received any lately, and the first arrival will probably command full prices. I remain, respectfully, your obedient serv't, ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Jr.

SWEEPSTAKES and SUBSCRIPTIONS have already been entered into, to be decided at the Exhibition in December, 1824.

Subscription for defraying the travelling ex-pences of Short-horned Cattle, exhibited at the Tredegar Show in December, 1824, contending

Hereford breeds, travelling more than twenty miles, six-pence per mile for going and returning, for the first, second, and third best Cattle, as decided by the Judges.

Sir C. Morgan, £10 10 | S. Homfray Esq. £5 5 J. Haffenden, Esq. 5 5 J. Hutchinson, Esq. 2 2 C. H. Leigh, Esq. 55 Rev. H. Berry, H. M. Chadwick, Sir H. C. Ibbotson, Esq. Bart. 5 5 R. Lascelles, Esq. 3 3 Chas. Hanbury Tra-R. F. Jenner, Esq. 11 5 5 cey, Esq.

SWEEPSTAKES of Ten Guineas each, for the The sales of Tobacco last month in Liverpool best yearling Heifer of any breed, the property have been 930 hhds, and those of the year 9640, of the subscribers; the age to be particularly viz. 3380 Virginia Leaf, 3825 do. Stemmed, 585 specified, in order that every allowance may be

Sir C. Morgan,
Esq. Mr. C. Champion,
ORTH, Mr. J. White. C. Morgan, Esq. Mr. J. YARWORTH,

Half a Guinea to the Proprietor, (being a Cottager,) for the best couple of Turkies, Geese, Ducks, or Fowls. One Guinea to the Person hav- students. ing the greatest number of Hives of Bees, in 1824. Certificate to be produced.

Every accommodation given to Cattle sent for exhibition. Certificates of the ages to be sent with the Cattle.

All Cattle sent for exhibition should be accustomed to be tied up.

Tredegar, Jan. 13, 1824.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

Philadelphia Market.—There was a glorious a well qualified teacher. The pupils are also inshow of fat beef, fat pork, and fat mutton, in the useful pouts of Chamietry and Natural Philagon High-Street Market on Saturday. Take the following by way of specimens.

this age.

A Steer, 4 years old last month, Bakewell breed,

A 7 years old Steer. Teeswater breed, fed by Lowry. Net beef 1302 lbs.

A Steer, Pennsylvania breed, fed by Lowry .-Net beef, 1730 lbs.

[The heifer and first steer above mentioned, The supply of Rice in 1824 from America were bred by General Ridgely, of Hampton, and has been 13,500 casks against 12,000 in the preceding year; but the stock, notwithstanding this in- ed. We have seen three ribs of the heifer, which, viewed in connexion with her extraordinary net

DD . PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER BY ORDER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and delivered from Pig Point Inspection Warehouse,

	Dome growth		Re-in-	Total
Numbe				50
Numbe		8		118

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Inspector.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 8, 1825. True Copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W.S. Md.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1825.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Flour, from the wagons, \$4.75—Susquehannah do. \$4.62\frac{1}{2}\$—White Wheat, 95 to \$1.05—Red do. 90 to 95—Corn, white, 32 cents—Yellow, do. 35 to 371 cts.—Hay, per ton, \$8—Corn Beef, 7 cts.— Mutton, 8 cents-Beef, prime pieces, 8 to 10 cts. —Hams, 10 to 12 cents—Middlings, 8 to 10 cts.— Butter, 20 to 25 cents—Cheese, 8 to 10 cents.

No sales of Tobacco since our last report.

Clermont Academy.

This Institution is three miles north of Philadelphia, in a situation justly considered pleasant and healthy. The house is large-built expressly for a Boarding School, and well calculated for the convenience and comfort of a large family, with spacious grounds for the recreation of the

Pupils, without any positive restriction as to age, are received into the family as boarders, and carefully instructed in the different branches of English and Classical Learning. The English department comprising Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of the Globes, Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-keeping, Natural History, Ancient and Modern History, &c. is under the particular care of the subscriber, and the Greek and Latin languages are taught by a well qualified teacher. The pupils are also inphy.

Five dollars a quarter in addition for the Greek or Latin. Books, Instruments, &c. furnished at customary prices.

DAVID GRISCOM.

Richard Weaver,

VETERINARY SURGEON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced practising in the above pro-fession; assuring them that all animals intrusted to him will be attended to with all possible attenweight, go to prove her to have been one of the tion and care. He flatters himself, with the prac-The import of Turpentine into Great Britain finest animals ever bred in any country.]

Ed. Am. Far.

The import of Turpentine into Great Britain finest animals ever bred in any country.]

Ed. Am. Far. tice that he has had in London and different parts

R. W. by means of his surgical system, castrates horses in a manner which has been allowed to be the easiest and safest ever acted on horses-in training may take their regular exercise in three days after the operation is performed, which is a strong proof of the excellence of this method over any other now in practice.

He may be consulted at all hours in the day at No. 9, German-lane.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Important experiments made under the direction of the Secretary at War, to determine to proper rules for ascertaining the draught of Ploughs, and the relative merits of six celebrated Ploughs-Experiments to ascertain the comparative advantages of preparing and using by various processes, and in different forms, several kinds of grain, &c. for food for hogs, cattle, &c.—To the Manufacturers and Mechanics of the United States-On the culture of the Vine in Maryland; experiments making in Caroline County—On the structure of Carriage Wheels—Horse Saw Mill—The Silk Worm-Miscellaneous Items from late English papers received at the office of the American Farmer-Internal Improvement-Fat Beef in the Philadelphia market-Prices Current-Advertisements, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

PREMIUMS-offered by the Maryland Agricul-Exhibition to be held at the Maryland Tavern, in June, 1826.

A List of the Premiums to be distributed at will be found in number 47, page 371, of the Far-been cleared, and under cultivation; how culti-mer, of the 11th of last month.* It will be observed, that those premiums are chiefly for domestinctly, that premiums similar to those which have been offered for distribution in next June, are also offered for June, 1826. In addition to which, the Trustees offer the following for distribution in June, 1826, relating, chiefly, to FARMS and CROPS, to wit:-

For the Farm of not less than 100 acres, which shall appear to have been cultivated with the greatest economy and nett profit, consistently with its permanent improvement, reference being had to its natural advantages as to soil, situation, &c. a premium of

CROPS.

For the best 20 contiguous acres of wheat, to be not less than SO bushels per acre, For the best 20 contiguous acres of Indian corn,

yield not less than 60 do. For the best 20 do. rye, not less than 35 bush-

For the best 10 do. hay of timothy, clover, rye, or orchard grass, or any of the above mixed; weight to be ascertained at least one month after cutting,

For the best 10 do. wheat, yield not less than 12 30 bushels per acre,

For the best 10 do. Indian corn, yield not less than 60 bushels per acre,

For the best 10 do. rye, as above, yield not less than 35 do. For the best 5 do. hay, as above, 10

For the best crop of tobacco, not less than five hogsheads, highest price, 20

For the second best, do. do. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of seed cotton within this State,

For the best acre of potatoes, not less than 250 bushels. 10

For the best acre of carrots, not less than 400 bushels per acre,

For the best acre of mangel wurtzel, not less than 800 bushels per acre,

For the best acre of ruta baga, not less than To the proprietor of the apple orchard, con-

sisting of not less than 200 trees, who shall evince the most judicious management,

For the most successful experiment in waterrotting, or otherwise preparing flax or hemp; the quantity to be not less than 50 lbs. the whole process to be stated,

*The premium offered for best grass fed bullock in June next, was inserted by mistake. It had been proposed for October, but the time being altered the object is unsuitable, and is to be considered as erased from the list .- Editor.

Philadelphia, March 3d, 1824.

To the Editor of the American Farmer. Dear Sir, -I send you herewith, evidence of the produce of a given number of acres of land, Erie, 7th Dec. 1824, VOL. 6.-51.

in wheat and corn, in Erie Co. Pennsylvania .-The product in corn is good, if it is not great, and that in wheat is unquestionably very extraortural Society, to be distributed at the Annual dinary.—So much, in my opinion, that when I received the certificate thereof, I deemed it proper to write to a friend who resides in Erie Co. requesting him to procure, and transmit me pre- PEACH TREES AND DRYING OF FRUITS. cise information, as to the kind of soil upon which John HARE POWEL, Esq. Corresponding Secrethe exhibition in June next—that is, June, 1825, it was grown; the length of time the land had vated, and in what, immediately previous to its being seeded down in wheat, &c. The desi red tic animals and for household manufactures, and information has been cheerfully communicated, some other objects and things for which prepara- and I now put you in possession of the facts, to be tion may be made prior to June next; but, as used as you may think proper, and will only add, crops cannot be gathered before that time, the that the parties are personally known to me, and premiums for them will not be distributed until June of 1826. It will be understood then, disconfidence.

> Very respectfully yours, C. IRVINE.

Sir,-Your letter of the 30th December last, me some time since, with a request that I would made of pieces of an old tin waterspout, eight or reply to it, which I have not been able to do until the present time. I have made particular inquiry of Mr. C. J. Reed, respecting his field of wheat harvested in 1823; the result is as follows:

The land was originally covered with oak, chesnut, sugar maple, black walnut, &c. was cleared. nut, sugar maple, black walnut, &c. was cleared For the second best do. particulars as above, 30 in 1797, has been improved ever since; the soil, pailed together places, so as to be readily a mixture of slaty gravel with loam, resting on a bed of clay; in 1818, 19, 20, and 21, in clover; fore the insect attains the fly state; and every some constant and every and every some constant and every attains the fly state; and every attains a few to phostic angles, so as to be readily nailed together when placed around the tree.—

These boxes are filled the latter part of June before the insect attains the fly state; and every sowed with peas; after the crop of peas was taken autumn after it has disappeared, they should be off, 200 loads good stable manure, with cart and will concern sand withdrawn from them, which four oxen, hauled on to the field, the whole containing about three acres; ploughed it about the commended; but for oxen may be confidently re-15th August 7 inches deep, inclusive of the manure, lay about one week, then harrowed with a heavy harrow, and about the 6th Sept. sowed 21 bushels per acre, and ploughed it with a light they plant the peach trees in what they call a plough and harrowed; the two acres were accurring and harrowed; the two acres were accurring plough and harrowed; the two acres were accurring plough and harrowed; the two acres were accurring plough and harrowed; the accurrence surveyor. Maj. D. McNair.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GILES SANFORD.

Gen. C. Irvine. Frie, 12th Feb. 1825.

the Eric County Agricultural Society, at the fair 16 in Erie, on the 13th Nov. 1823, for the following then re-place the sand as before. In a few years, productions of the earth, viz.—to Charles J. Reed, by excessive bearing, the trees become exhaustof Mill Creek township, for the best two acres ed; these are replaced from the nursery at an exwinter wheat, 141 36-60 bushels.—To Charles J. Reed, of Mill Creek township, for the best acre of corn, 105 28-32 bushels.—To Rufus J. Reed, of of corn, 105 28-32 bushels.—To Rutus J. Reed, of trees at three years of age. By these means we level for the second best acre of corn, 90 bushels.

To David McNair, of Mill Creek township. -To David McNair, of Mill Creek township, 10 for the best acre winter barley, 45 bushels .-

Extract from the minutes,

GILES SANFORD, Secretary. Erie, 7th Dec. 1824.

about afteen perches less than three acres, three mical, and efficient mode I have heard of, is hundred eleven bushels and a half good sound corn, adopted by an enterprising farmer on the seathe present season, on my farm in Mill Creek coast of Jersey, but who soon lost his peach trees township, Erie county, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES J. REED.

Erie, 8th Dec. 1824.

land, 1124 bushele good sound corn, on my farm strips of wood similar to common plastering lath; in Harbour Creek township, Erie county, the in these drawers were placed the peaches cut in present year.

JOHN SHADDUCK.

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF

tary of Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

Sir,-Of the various modes prescribed for preserving the Peach Tree from the ruinous depredation of insects, there is, I believe, none so effectual as that of surrounding the body of the tree, for several inches above the root, with either straw, tobacco, raw hide, or some other substance, that will prevent the fly from depositing its egg in the situation most favourable to its developement, which is the trunk just at the surface of the ground. One of my neighbours, an intelligent and ingenious horticulturist, uses sand as a protection, and has succeeded completely in preserving his trees in fine order: over the young ones, he drew tubes commended; but for extensive cultivation it is too troublesome. The experience of the New-Jersey farmers, who supply our market so provegetables for market, and it is constantly under tillage; in the spring of the year they carefully ridge up the sand as high as can be done with the plough, and in the autumn by throwing a furrow from them they again reduce it to its ordinary level. If during the summer by the appearance of gum around the stem, or other indications with which they are perfectly familiar, they suspect pense of 10 or 12 cents, by a young tree of the most valuable varieties, that will become bearing most delicious fruit. Our next care should be to preserve a portion of these for winter use, by drying them in the most perfect manner, and a reform in this particular is much wanted; those dried in a kiln are very liable to be burned, and exposed to the open air they become injured by I certify, that I raised on a field, containing dust, rain, and insects; the neatest, most econofrom their proximity to the ocean; he built of very rough materials a small house, inclosing a common stove, surrounded by shallow drawers opening on the outside of the building; the bot-This may certify, that I raised on one acre of toms of these drawers were composed of narrow half, the stones taken out, with the skin downwards; by means of a moderate fire in the stove, the fruit was gradually and effectually cured-it

the industrious.

REUBEN HAINES.

Germantown, 7th mo. 26th, 1823.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PRUNING TREES.

Norfolk County, Feb. 11, 1825.

observe an article on the first page, relating to the sap, which may be dispersed into three, six, "Pruning of Fruit Trees." The author begins or twenty branches; if the greater number be by saying that he believes it injurious to trim them allowed to grow and increase by their laterals. much at any season. It seems that ten years ago they will be proportionably feeble; if a portion your correspondent bought a farm with a large of them be suppressed, the remaining ones, reand thrifty orchard, and, thinking to improve it, cciving all the sap that is furnished through the he began with what he calls "a very abundant roots, will grow proportionably stronger; if so trimming," which he finds, after ten years' ob many be cut out that the residue will not con servation, was injurious to his trees, as his neigh-bour had predicted it would be. Hence the wri-thrown back on the large branches and body of tities, that before it can issue, and form new ter deems it improper to prune, except where the tree, and false branches or suckers will be branches interfere, &c. He then goes on to say thrown out at the most tender issues. The contree is forced off and decays, owing to the femous trim, let it be in March or April, sequences are, in the first place, confusion in the mentation which takes place, or perhaps from agreeable to immemorial custom." The author disposition of the branches;—and in the second the too rapid formation of the new alburnum. infers, that trimming or pruning trees in summer place, you retard the fructification of the tree. injures them, and instances some oaks, the lower The object, therefore of the pruner should be to limbs of which were cut off in June, which he leave as many natural or fruit bearing branches, thinks produces a predisposition to rot,-as he in their proper positions, as the roots can nour says cutting off the limbs stops the ascent of the ish abundantly, without overcharging them; by sap, and makes it lie stagnant in the body of the which means you get a plentiful supply of good tree, &c. and causes rot.

supposed to know so much on this subject as the healed; and in place of a "slovenly" orchard, author of the piece on "Pruning Fruit Trees" your trees will always present a handsome and does ;-but I own some trees, and occasionally at- neat appearance. tend to their cultivation. From his observations
I am led to think that the writer has not expressed himself with sufficient clearness on the sub roots can nourish, is a beneficial practice, inasject, or that he has not attended much to the much as the superfluous ones will die, and become physiology of plants. I am induced to make these hard, and thereby preserve the tree from decay, remarks, because I have long seen with regret is, I confess, a novel one. A dead limb is a dethe errors which farmers in general run into, in cayed limb, and unless removed at once close to their system of pruning, and especially in the body of the tree, or branch from whence it season generally adopted in this neighbourhood proceeds, will communicate its disease to the for this operation.

rations in February, as many do—but recommends should always be made on sound and healthy wood, March and April. I apprehend that different and close to the body of the branch from whence sorts of trees require to be pruned at different it proceeds, that is to be cut off. In this case the seasons of the year. Pear stocks will better bear wound heals by the return of the sap, but in the pruning in February, than apple stocks will in other case it can never heal, as there is no vital March, because the wood of the latter is much principle in the part wounded. The reason why more susceptible to the effects of wet and frost most trees should not be pruned after the middle

the same building, having an open work bottom into a state of fermentation than those of the ject to peal off, not that it does not heal as quick similar to the drawers; here they become fit for pear tree; hence arises the more rapid decay of the market; and if at any time damp weather the apple tree when exposed to moisture and should render it necessary, a little fire in the should render it necessary, a little fire in the they should never be pruned, in this climate, be-to the aburnum, (sap-wood) from the stock or peaches were of a very superior quality, and I fore April, and it would be still better never to stem of four apple trees of equal vigour; -one have no doubt if this plan were adopted by those who have extensive orchards, they would command a ready sale and good price. The mode cover its wound, if it be not too large, without of equal size, the one cut in June will be covered adopted in France of preparing dried preserves, injury to the tree, the first season; whereas, if first with the new alburnum. The cut must not if practised here would be likely to well repay pruned in March, the wood will have been frost- run into the alburnum of the preceding year in any individual that would undertake it; it is sim. ed, and incipient decay will have taken place beneither case; and to try the experiment fairly, ply to make a syrup with 1 lb. of sugar to 3 quarts fore the wound is protected by the mild season, the cut ought to be 4 to 5 inches long, and 2 to 3 of water, in which the fruit must boil a few minutes, after having been previously pared; they to keep out the water. The writer on this submust then be drained on broad dishes, laying sing-ly; after the bread is taken out of the oven the fruit may be put in and left till it is cold; these, when sufficiently dried, packed up in neat little boxes, would supply a domestic article for our the inclemency of the season, besides the other season of the year, and caused the rot. By this tables, in place of the foreign luxuries of figs, evils attending it when performed even in May. we are to suppose that the upper branches were prunes, raisins, &c.; rescue our valuable fruit The head of a tree is proportioned to the strength left on the trees. If that were the fact, I do not from the distillery; add to our stock of innocent and vigour of its roots, and these are vigorous in understand how the ascent of the sap was stopped, indulgencies, and open a new source of profit to proportion to the quality of the soil from which unless there were so many limbs suppressed that they are fed. Some soils will furnish abundance the remaining few could not take up the sap furof nutriment to a pear tree, while they will supply nished by the roots. The upright or vertical an apple tree with feeble nourishment; and dit-branches of a tree take a greater portion of the ferent sorts of pears acquire different degrees of sap than the lateral or horizontal branches do, nourishment from the same soil. This principle and, generally speaking, the upper branches are is well understood by scientific farmers, and leads the most vertical. So far therefore, from stopto a rotation of crops, &c.

the fact in the strength and vigour of its branch-Mr. Fessenden,-In your paper of this day, I es; its roots will furnish a certain quantity of handsome fruit; you keep your trees in good I am no farmer, Sir, and therefore cannot be health; the wounds made in pruning are easily

mother branch, from whence it springs. This The writer has not, to be sure, begun his ope-lidea is so far from being correct, that pruning than the former; the juices of the apple tree of May is, (as you very properly state in your Journal of the Massachusetts Society, there ap-

was then thrown in bulk into a small loft within are more acrid, and are much more easily brought | note to this article) because the bark is then sub-

ping the ascent of the sap, by cutting off the lower, and leaving the upper branches, I should If a tree, therefore, be placed in a soil which lower, and leaving the upper branches, I should is congenial to its growth, it will soon show say that this act would accelerate the ascent, as there are no longer any lateral branches to divert it from its natural course. If you head a tree down, you check the upward course of the sap, until it finds vent through the tender bark which remains on the body or stem of the tree, and forms new boughs or shoots; but you do not prevent the ascent of the sap by taking away the lower branches, and leaving the upper dry. It is true, that if you cut off all the branches from a vigorous apple tree, in the spring of the year, the sap is returned back on the stock in such quanbranches, so as to consume it, the bark of the tree is forced off and decays, owing to the fermentation which takes place, or perhaps from

As I have already extended this article much beyond what I had intended to do, I shall not notice the seasons or the manner, which I esteem most suitable for pruning. Trees, which bear the stone fruits, as these trees are subject to gum, require a different treatment.

I must now, Sir, ask your pardon for calling on your patience and indulgence, while you read this long and tedious notice of your correspondent's remarks on the "Pruning of Fruit Trees;" but I consider it important that a work like yours, which contains so many excellent remarks and useful hints on the subject of agriculture, should not propagate erroneous notions, when it is in-tended to promote correct views of this most important science, as well as that of its twin sister

HORTICULTURE.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER. SOFT SOAP, UNDILUTED, AN EXCELLENT CLEANSER OF FRUIT TREES.

>0

To Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Easton, (Talbot Co.) Md.

Sir .- Among the papers published in the third number of the third volume, of the Agricultural b-

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upon the subject of Peach Trees, mentioning ticles sent by the same maker. their decline for some years past, and the various remedies employed by him for relieving their appear that the peach trees in the neighbourhood of Boston, are subject to the same disorders; but as the Society have thought proper to publish this paper for the benefit of their members, and other readers in their districts, it must be presumed that the subject of it was considered worthy trees there, are also more or less affected by casualties or distempers, which it was their desire to remove or prevent. Under this impression, I shall proceed to state an expedient which has been applied to the improvement of fruit trees in this country, and which may be equally serviceable in other portions of the country.

The peach trees here appear to be liable to the ced same disasters and diseases which are described by Mr. Peters, and they often wither and decay trees are also frequently affected, and sometimes hood some years ago, observing the situation of his trees, and having unsuccessfully used many applications, at length directed their trunks or bodies to be washed, and well rubbed with soft soap; and it is not easy to imagine the early change which appeared in their bark and foliage: the bark became smooth and glossy, and seemed sound and beautiful; and he thought the tree was greatly improved in every respect. I have tried the same experiment, and with equal advantage to apple trees, pear trees, and peach trees, and am persuaded they have been greatly benefitted by this process; it is used in the spring, and may be repeated in following years as frequently as the trees appear to require it.

Mr. Peters declares that he used soap suds blue ore)-A gold medal. without any beneficial effects; but it is probable that the soft soap in substance is more powerful, and, that having more strength and virtue than the suds as commonly made, it may more effectually destroy the worms, bugs, and other insects which so materially injure the trees; and it is bethat the bark and branches are enabled to derive so much improvement from the application of this substance.

I am about to suggest this expedient to Mr. Peof your Society, you are at liberty to place this communication before them.

Yours, &c.

N. HAMMOND.

Domestic Manufactures.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE FRANK-LIN INSTITUTE, AT PHILADELPHIA.

(Concluded from our last.)

- 51. To the person who shall have produced and silver medal. reeled, during the year ending Oct. 1, 1825, in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of raw silk, not less than ten pounds-A silver medal,
- 52. To the manufacturer of the best specimen zing, and no premium granted unless the speci- dal. mens be equal to the best imported.
- 53. To the maker of the best specimen of cutrials-A silver medal. In awarding this premi-the best imported-A silver medal.

pears a letter, written by Richard Peters, Esq. jum, regard will be had to the merit of all the ar-

54. To the inventor of the best constructed grate, for burning anthracite—A silver medal diseases, and preventing their decay. It does not The object of this premium is chiefly to obtain a unite convenience with economy, and which may be used for cooking. Tastefulness of design, though not a primary object, will be consulted as far as is compatible with economy. Certificates will be required of the grate's having been in use rotatory motion, by means of the ordinary crank of their attention, and that probably the peach for some time, of the quantity of coal it consumes, and of the effect which it produces.

> 55. To the inventor of the best constructed furnace, for consuming anthracite in generating not less than one cwt, and to give assurance to steam, to be applied to steam engines-A silver Certificates will be required of the furnace having been in use some time, of the quantity of coal consumed, and of the effect produ-silver medal.

in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of iron for the purposes of silversmiths - A silver medal. in the same manner. Pear trees and other fruit from the ore, using no other fuel but anthracite, during the year ending September 1st, 1825; the

> in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of iron from price-A silver medal. the ore, using no other fuel but the bituminous coal, (or the coke obtained from it) during the mode of making machine cards than those now year ending September 1st, 1825. The quantity in use, or who shall discover a mode of making not to be less than one hundred tons-A gold them more durable-A silver medal. medal.

or castings, from the clay iron stone, or argilla-price five dollars per 100-A bronzed medal. ceous carbonate of iron. (This is the ore which 72. To the person who shall invent and medal.

59. To the author of the best treatise (whethof October, 1824,) on the construction of water cables or ship chain rigging, not less than five wheels. In appreciating the merits of such trea-tons-A silver medal. tises, regard will be had to procuring the greatest effect with the water employed, and to freeing lieved to be in consequence of their destruction, the wheels from back water—A silver medal. It of cotton, flax or hemp; the quantity not less than is important also that the descriptions should be twenty bolts-A silver medal. intelligible to common workmen.

60. To the author of the best dissertation, (whether printed or manuscript) explaining the ters; if you think it may merit the consideration causes of accidents in steam boilers, and the means of avoiding them. The dissertation must public; it must be founded upon experiments, and written in a clear and lucid manner-A silver medal.

61. To the author of the best treatise (whether

62. To the maker of the best and most perfect scale beam, capable of weighing at least twenty for Florence or olive oil; the quantity obtained pounds; the beam made in the United States—A not to be less than twenty called

63. To the maker of the best mill or press tool made in Pennsylvania-A silver medal. screw, of wrought iron, for the purposes of clothiers, printers, bookbinders, &c. not less than der for calico printing-A silver medal. 2 5-8 inches in diameter, and of the usual length. of paper hangings prepared in the United States It must perform its revolutions in the box without brass; not less than twenty sheets must be exhibit
A silver medal. In awarding this premium, revariation at the lower end or pressing point.—ed—A silver medal. gard will be had to the texture, design and gla- The box to be also of wrought iron-A silver me-

64. To the manufacturer in the United States, ty by sixty inches,)-A silver medal. of the best specimen of writing paper, in imita-

65. To the inventor of the most perfect stopcock, suitable for air-pumps, and intended to be placed in the course of a tube, so as to open or close the communication through it. The object of this premium is to obtain a stopcock that shall grate suitable for domestic purposes, which will answer as well for the middle of a tube as the

er caused by the conversion of an alternate into a

-A silver medal.

67. To the maker of the best iron hoops, 5-8th of an inch wide; the requisite qualities to be smoothness and lightness. The maker to exhibit furnish any quantity that may be required, not exceeding twenty tons, of the same quality, and at a price not exceeding \$8.75 per hundred-A

68. To the person who shall have made in 56. To the person who shall have manufactured Pennsylvania, the best cast steel rollers, suitable

69. To the person who shall have made in the suddenly decay, without discovering the causes quantity not to be less than twenty tons—A gold number of hydrostatic presses, (the number not fine decline. A gentleman of this neighbour medal. 57. To the person who shall have manufactured tute with an account of their power and of their

70. To the person who shall discover a cheaper

71. To the person who shall have made in 58. To the person who shall have manufactured Pennsylvania, during the year ending September in Pennsylvania, during the year ending Septem- 1, 1825, the largest quantity of fire bricks, equal ber 1st, 1825, the greatest quantity of iron pigs in quality to the imported, and not exceeding in

72. To the person who shall invent and make is often found in the slate accompanying bitumin-ous coal, and which, in several parts of Pennsyl-sheathing of ships; the invention to be better vania, is designated by the local appellation of than any at present known, and its merit to have been tested by experience-A silver medal.

73. To the person in the United States who er manuscript or printed, subsequently to the 20th shall have made the greatest quantity of chain

> 74. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of sail cloth, either

> 75. To the person in the United States who shall have invented an apparatus practically superior to any now in use for heaving up a ship's

anchor-A silver medal.

76. To the person who shall indicate to the Institute, a method better than any in use, to procontain more information than is now before the tect timber in ships, or other works, against the effects of the dry rot. The process must be such as can be applied on a large scale, without too great an expense—A silver medal.

77. To the person who shall have made in manuscript or printed, since the 20th October, Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of oil from 1824,) on dying cloths—A silver medal. be of a quality suitable to be used as a substitute not to be less than twenty gallons-A silver medal.

78. To the maker of the best mechanics' edge

79. To the maker of the best cast brass cylin-

80. To the maker of the best specimen of sheet

81. To the maker of the best brazier's copper, not less than twenty sheets to be exhibited, (thir-

82. To the maker of the best raised copper lery made in Pennsylvania, from American mate tion of the Bath post-the paper to be equal to bottoms, suitable for stills or boilers, not less than thirty inches in diameter-A silver medal.

adjudged superior in principle to any now in use-A silver medal

On behalf of the Institute,

JAMES RONALDSON. THOMAS FLETCHER, ADAM RAMAGE, WM. H. KEATING SAMUEL V. MERRICK,

Committee on Premiums and Exhibitions.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1825.

Domestic Economy.

[PREPARATION OF FLAX.—Some superb specimens of flax were exhibited at our last Agricultural Exhibition, in regard to which, from ticable to give the requisite information. They came to the Editor of this paper, as it now ap-ed a very desirable object both in Europe and in pears, with the following letter from that spirited America." and intelligent manufacturer, Mr. John Travers, of Paterson, New-Jersey, whose volunteer premium of a silver goblet, heretofore and still offer-IF has never yet been claimed.

The specimens of flax here referred to, were beautiful beyond any thing heretofore seen by us, We have since examined 12 or 14 specimens of and excited the admiration of all who examined flax prepared by him, as he informs us without Capitol of the Union. They have been committed to the hands of a leading member of Congress from Kentucky, for exhibition in that state, beautiful, and the colours it had received from along with the following items of information in relation to the machine and process by which

they were prepared.]-Ed. Am. Far.

Extract of a letter to J. S. Skinner, Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Agricultural Society, from John Travers, Esq. dated Paterson, 22d Nov. 1824.

rotted, but taken from the field and broken by Rou-they relate, may be considered important. mage's machine. I spun some tow and flax, and wove a bolt of duck; a sample of the yarn and

duck unbleached also accompany this.

answer the purpose, and it is the only one I ever yet indulged even a distant hope of succeeding.— The tow and flax both spin as well as the Irish rotted flax and tow, and there is not more waste. You will, I think, be pleased with the bleached flax and tow; and indeed the whole of the samples exhibit the flax in its various preparations in the greatest perfection. Mr. Colt will exhibit at your Fair, a bolt of his cotton duck, which you will find on examination, far superior to any other that you may have seen."

have been recently placed in the hands of the and their sowing makes the stems run to wood; Editor.

Extract from the New-York Advertiser, Saturday, September 18th, 1824.

has invented a machine for dressing flax, which is intended to be worked either by man, horse, inches, it should be carefully weeded; and when the proper place for it. That must be determinwater, or steam power, and is expected to operate the seed begins to change colour, it is time to pull ed by a reference to works of mechanical philowith great dispatch, as well as perfection. The it. This operation is performed in Ireland, as sophy; and even higher authority than Evans flax is taken without preparation, by rotting, or soon as the blossoms fall off. It should then be should be consulted, to wit, a mill in successful otherwise, to the machine; which by a very sim- bound up in small sheaves, and placed perpendic- operation. ple operation breaks and dresses it, without injury ularly, by putting three or four sheaves together, to the fibre. The flax is then submitted to a pro- so that it may be sooner dried by better exposure horses, will grind from five to seven bushels of cess intended to extract the glutinous matter, to the air. which he says is effected in twenty hours, with out the use of any acid or corrosive substance, to have the strongest and longest fibre, and the persons; and the cost of the mill, building, and and leaves it in a state fit for the hackle.

Flax dressed in this manner is much stronger, small recommendation.

83. To the maker of a hydrant that shall be and suffers less waste than when the common method is used. The machine now constructed, is only of half the intended size; but is able, with ON HORSE MILLS-being an answer to the the work of a man and a boy, to break about 400 pounds in a day. The inventor is satisfied that one of full power, and with the same labour, would dress 1000 to 1300 pounds in that time.

The bleaching is effected by another process,

and still without resorting to acids or corrosives; and this is prepared for manufacturing.

A machine of half size cost about \$120, and may also be applied to the breaking of hemp; and canvass for sails, as well as every other fabric prepared and manufactured in this manner, will be found much more durable than any other.

From this description it will be seen, that Mr. Roumage's invention promises a most important advantage to agriculture and manufactures, if he having mislaid the papers, it was not then prac-should be as successful as he expects, he will have accomplished what has long been consider-

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

It will be recollected that we sometime since ed, for the best acre of flax made in Maryland, took notice of a Flax Machine, invented by Mr. Roumage, together with his new process of bleaching, &c. (See the Daily Advertiser of Sept. 18th.) ration. The fibre was remarkably long, firm, and various dyes very rich and various. These specimens were exhibited at the fair in New York, as by a water power. As large and heavy stones tended for that species of manufacture. Roumage has given us the following brief hints on the best mode of cultivating flax, which we are induced to publish, by the hope that they may prove useful, and we wish they may find an

I am persuaded this machine may be made to burnt, and the ashes will be found a valuable marginery.

Three or four horses applying their power in the purpose, and it is the only one I ever well calculated to prepare it for being work.

Three or four horses applying their power in the purpose, and it is the only one I ever well calculated to prepare it for being work. ed in the spring, as well as a rich abundant crop.

Throughout a great part of Italy, particularly in the vicinity of Bologna, where great quantities of flax and hemp are raised, the shavings of horn are used with great advantage as a manure, mills is, that the horses move in too narrow a cirafter having partially decayed in ditches, where cle. Their power is not exerted to advantage;

they are placed for four or five months. In sowing flax, three quarters of a bushel of bushel for a poorer soil. Thin sowing increases In addition to the above, the following papers the number of stems, but yields but little tow; so that each extreme is to be alike avoided. Af-"FLAX MACHINE.-Mr. T. L. F. Roumage more than an inch, or an inch and a half deep.

When the flax has reached the height of 5 or 6

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

enquiry of Major Thos. Griffin, of York-town, Virginia.

Mr. Skinner,-On the last rainy day (which I spent, as I usually do those unfitted for the labours of the field,) turning over the leaves of one of the volumes of the Farmer, the enquiry of Thomas Griffin, of York-town, for information of a machine moved by horse power for grinding corn, met my eye, and with it came the recollection that no public reply had ever been made to it .-Myself, under personal obligations to Maj. Griffin, for his politeness in pointing out to a perfect stranger, the scenes of the military operations which closed the great drama of the revolution; and the agricultural community under still greater obligations, for his contributions to the knowledge of their art, doubly impose on me the duty of doing what, I well know, others are much better able to perform. Nor have I seen any answer to an enquiry from another correspondent, respecting the portable mills formerly used in the French armies. Though I cannot give very specific information of horse mill machinery, I may inspire the curiosity to search for it at the proper sources. Of the French mills, I have seen two, and as some body may be gratified thereby, I will tell what I know concerning them.

As to a mode of grinding corn there is none other equal to the old fashioned one of a pair of stones, which, with proper machinery, can be put into effective operation, by a horse power, with as much advantage, all circumstances considered, Nov. 16th and 18th, and received the premium in only can make meal, either good, or expeditious-Mr. ly, a proportionate impelling power of any kind

must be applied.

The common objection to all horse machinery on a small scale is, that its movements are unsteady. This is a great fault in a corn mill, and "My friend, Mr. Craig, will send you a bundle extensive circulation through other papers in all can never fail to make bad meal. One horse, and of Flax, prepared in different ways.—It is not parts of the country, where the subject to which that a mill horse, (proverbial for his qualities) always moves irregularly. His time is divided Cultivation of Flax.—The land intended for between standing still, faultering, and starting the raising of flax, should be well prepared in the under the lash. Hence, irregular deposites of

> divided portions, say to two or more beams, or levers, move steadily: the halting or faultering

of one does not affect the rest.

A common fault in the construction of horse bad work is done, and the animals are injured .-I have seen them travel in a circle of 16 feet diseed is sufficient for an acre of good land; and a ameter. Twenty four feet is little enough, but 30 is much better, and doubtless 36 is preferable to either. Horse power is better applied by their draught than by their weight.

All the machinery of horse mills are too often ter harrowing, the seed must be sown as uniform-on a scale so contracted as to give an unnecessary ly as possible, and then passed lightly with a and undue degree of friction. This is usually the harrow, or brushed in, but should not be covered effect of an ill judged parsimony. What are the proper dimensions and relative properties of the different wheels, I would not here say, were this

A well constructed horse mill moved by four corn in an hour. Two hours of any rainy day in By observing these rules, the flax will be found the week, will provide meal for a family of forty seed will be all preserved, which is of itself no all the machinery, not exceeding 300 dollars, and the same machinery at the same time capable of

and, perhaps, a whole neighbourhood with a mill makers, for very good reasons as concerns themare sufficient for the cotton gin, corn pounders, hints receive the attention they deserve.

As to mill ponds, they are next to whiskey and militia musters, the greatest nuisances that in fest our country. Some of our counties that nature intended to be healthy, have been, by the perverted industry of man, rendered the favoured abodes of misery and disease. I know a phy- EXPERIMENTS WITH STEVENS' PLOUGH sician, who, looking for an eligible place to practice in, counted the numbers and estimated the expense of the mill ponds which lay in his route, and finally located himself in the midst of a dozen. But even money may be bought at too dear a rate; for, while his neighbours are dying of fevers to his great emolument, he has not been able to save himself from a terrible liver complaint.

I have, as I said before, seen machinery, where grinding, picking cotton, threshing, and beating corn on the cob, were all performed by one wheel, but not all at the same time, yet power enough might be applied to effect all this at once, though cotton gin, 60, and corn beaters, 15 dollars.

As to the French army mills they resemble a two crank handles, for as many sans cullottes to meal, and might for their wholesome discipline be substituted for the tread mill. In constant use they wear out in two or three months, and being of cast iron, cannot be sharpened as the old fash-W. F. F. ioned coffee mills can.

> D() < FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

COTTON SHOE THREAD.

Shoe makers will long deny and at last reluctit to the sons of St. Crispin and to the public .of shoes, well closed by the former, never rip .-Shoes thus made are worth 10 or 12 per cent. more than if made with flax; but to the workmen the use of cotton is less agreeable, requir ing more care to prevent the breaking of the in about 4 hours and an half. thread and some skill in attaching the bristle -Any difficulty standing in the way of old habits, is insurmountable by common minds; hence the and turning a furrow 10 inches wide, on a clover necessity of good bristles, some little trouble in roughening them with a knife to make them ad to about 51 to 600 pounds, (see Young, vol. 1. Anhave separate and discordant interests. Masons less power than 600 pounds. Admitting this hy

cotton, beating corn in the ear, and other purposon good of their work requires, merely because their about 160 pounds,—an object certainly worthy the ses. Is not this better than poisoning a family, own labours are lessened by it. Though shoe-consideration of every practical farmer. pond; or than sending two of these four horses selves, will doubtless condemn the use of cotton half a dozen miles to a mill, wasting, not two thread, buyers and wearers will consult their own hours of a rainy day, but the whole of one, va interests. The disparity in the value or shoes luable for the labours of the farm, and giving made to sell and those made to wear, will be one eighth of the grain? One horse or two oxen greater hereafter than it is at present if these

W. F. F.

Valuable Experiments.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Hilton, Philadelphia Co. Feb. 10, 1825.

John Hare Powel, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

Sir,-It having been intimated to me by one of your members, that a communication relative to my trials with the dynanometer and ploughs, to ascertain the force of draft, would be acceptable to your society, I do myself the pleasure of enclosing the result of the experiment.

On the 8th of May last I marked off three divisions of ground, each containing 20 by 365 feet, it would scarcely ever be desirably. All this in or about one sixth of an acre. By opening a lita house of two stories, 30 by 40 feet square, has been constructed for 700 dollars. I lately had a the dynanometer, and reversing the instrument, feet. Of the right of congress to promote these bill given me by a carpenter as follows:-house, the upper cylinder was soon charged with the great results, by the appropriation of the public what you please, corn mill, (the master wheel not included,) 100 dollars, threshing machine, 50, plied to one of Miles' ploughs. The brass rod at starting was adjusted to No. 1; when the plough ments fully, and on mature consideration, I deem stopped it had settled down to one quarter and a it unnecessary to enlarge at this time. coffee mill; are attached to a tree or post; have half quarter above No. 2. The upper cylinder was again charged, and the rod adjusted as be labour at; a heavy fly wheel, three feet in diame- lore, and applied to Stevens' ten inch premium ter; and, except the hopper and cranks, are plough. The rod in this case, on completion of made entirely of cast iron. Their cost is about eighteen or twenty dollars, but it is more than eighteen eighteen or twenty dollars, but it is more than eighteen eight they are worth. They produce more sweat than ed to one of Miles' ploughs, differing in the form result of this essay was exactly the same as the

depth of ploughing averaged about 7 inches, and execution in a national and commercial point of antly acknowledge, that cotton-thread is better width of furrow 12 inches. The same plough-for shoes than flax; but a shoe wearer and shoe man and horses were employed in quick succesman and horses were employed in quick succesbuyer knows the fact, and wishes to communicate sion throughout the performance, and the same swingle trees were used with every plough -Cotton-thread is slow to rot, swells and distends Each piece of land was ploughed in the same by moisture more than flax, and hence the seams space of time, or nearly so, there not being a variation of more than a minute. The duration of each was from 43 to 44 minutes, at which rate I calculate an acre of ground might have been turned over without much distress to the horses,

It appears from various experiments, that the est English ploughs, at the depth of 6 inches, sod one year old, requires a force of draft equal here, and less carelessness in sowing, will long be nals of Agriculture.) Taking this for my data, I formidable barriers in the way of this improve think myself within bounds by supposing that 7 ment. Shoe makers stand in the predicament of inches depth and 12 inches width of furrow in the Peter Pinder's razor seller. Makers and buyers present instance, could not have required a much and bricklayers, according to professor Olmstead, pothesis to be correct; it is evident, if my cal-

being applied to threshing small grain, ginning more than double the quantity of lime that the ence in favour of Stevens' plough of 3 eighths, or

Yours respectfully, JAMES WILLIAMS.

Internal Improvements.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES :-I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of War, with a report to him by the chief engineers, of the examination which has been made by the board of engineers for internal improvement, in obedience to their instructions, of the country between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers, between the Ohio rivers and lake Erie, between the Alleghany and Schuylkill rivers, the Delaware and the Rariton, between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays, and the Naragansett roads and Boston harbor, with explanatory observations on each route. From the view which I have taken of these reports, I contemplate results of incalculable advantage to our union, because I see in them the most satisfactory proof, that certain impediments, which had a tendency to embarrass the intercourse between some of its most important sections, may be removed, without serious difficulty, and that facilities may be afforded, in money, in harmony with the states to be affected by them, having already communicated my senti-

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1825.

ting to this department the proceedings of the of the mould-board from the first mentioned, and board of engineers for internal improvement, unbearing a resemblance to that of Stevens'; the der the act of congress, passed April 30, 1824, authorizing the executive to cause to be procured the necessary surveys, plans and estimates upon The ground on which these trials were made, the subject of roads and canals. The reports are had been, the year preceding, sown in oats, and very full and in detail. The board have reported not having been stirred since the crop was sown, favourably as to the practicability of passing the a pretty stiff bed of Blue grass, Daisy, Sorrel, summit level between the waters of the Potomac &c. appeared all over the land. The soil, 3 or 4 and the Ohio, by means of a canal, and that it inches, below the surface, is a clayey loam; the may be effected at a small expense, compared substratum consists chiefly of yellow clay; the with the advantages expected to result from its view.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN. To the President of the United States.

The following is the report of the members of the board of internal improvement :-

Washington City, Feb. 3, 1825.

Sir,-The board of internal improvement have the honour to transmit two reports on the proposed canal communications between the tide-water of the Potomac and the Ohio river; between the Ohio and lake Erie; between the Alleghany and Schuylkill, or tide-water of the Susquehannah; between the Delaware and the Rariton; between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays; and between Naragansett roads and Boston harbor. Accompanyng these reports will be found a letter from Dr. Howard, on his reconnoisance of the country south of the Glades; a memoir on the part of the Alleghany river; a memoir by each of the and according to my own costly experience, use culations are right, that there is the great differ- chiefs of brigade, viz: maj. Abert, capt. McNeill ed, of which the following is a list :-

No. 1. Survey of part of the route of the Potomac canal, in 1824, by J. J. Abert, major and T. E. assisted by lieutenants Swift, Macomb, Bennett, Long and Wilson.

2. Maps of the eastern section of the summit le. vel of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

3. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.

4. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.

5. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.

6. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.

7. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.

8. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.

assistant civil engineer.

10. Profile of the surface of the ground over a proposed summit level of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, by Mr. Howard, assistant civil

engineer. 11. Map of surveys of the western section of the summit level of the Chesapeake and Ohio ca-nal, cal, by James Shriver, assistant civil engineer. tected by a breakwater or pier.

12. Topography of the map of surveys, by James Shriver, assistant civil engineer.

13. Profiles attached to Mr. James Shriver's map, numbered 11.

14. Profiles attached to Mr. James Shriver's map, numbered 11.

15. Profiles attached to Mr. James Shriver's map, numbered 11.

16. Map of the country between Washington and Pittsburg, showing the proposed routes of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, compiled by E. H.

Courteney, lieut, corps engineers.

17. Map of the country between Pittsburg and Ohio and Erie canal, compiled by Mr. Howard, assistant civil engineer.

18. Map of the country between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, showing the route of a proposed canal from the Ohio to the Delaware, compiled this question. by George Dutton, lieut. corps engineers.

19. Plan and profile of a survey and level for the proposed canal between Buzzard's and Barn stable bays, surveyed September, 1813, by L. Baldwin, copied by lieut. Fessenden, of the ar-

In execution of the orders of the secretary of last, "to make a reconnoisance of the country between the waters of the Potomac and the head of between these points of designating the most sui table route for the same, and of forming plans and estimates, in detail, of the expense of execution." th ough the portion of country indicated therein. Having deliberately examined every local cir cumstance on that part of the Alleghany moun-the zeal, perseverance and ability with which all not an Irish bull, but a Scotch bull, as I under-

and Mr. James Shriver; a letter from lieut. John tain which lies between the headwaters of the the officers of the two corps of engineers, and N. Dillahunty; a copy of the records of the board Potomac and those of the Youghagany, a branch other gentlemen attached to the service, have in relation to the Ohio and lake Erie canal routes, of the Monongahela, the board prepared instruc- fulfilled their duties to the extent which the time and nineteen maps, general and particular, of the tions for the preliminary surveys and measureseveral sections of country explored and survey- ments to be executed by the topographical engi- finished parts of their instructions comprehend neers, and other officers and gentlemen attached the eastern section of the Ohio and Chesapeake for this service, and having now maturely consid-canal, from Cumberland to tide, some lines on the ered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such of these preliminary surveys as are completed, they are decidedly of opinion that this communication is practicable.

The board, on viewing the country between the veyed by Wm. Gibbs McNeill capt. U. S toph. Ohio and Lake Erie, along various lines indicated veyed by Wm. Gibbs McNeill capt. U. S. toph. Ohio and Lake Erie, along various lines indicated eng.; lieutenants Lewis G. D. Russey, Wm. by public opinion, became possessed of such facts as place the practicability of canalling, from the Dillahunty, John M. Fessenden, W. G. Williams.

McNeill's map of Lake Erie, beyond all doubt. The information lake Erie, beyond all doubt. The information was the the beard is not however, of a national content of the collected by the board, is not, however, of a nature to enable them to decide which of the several routes deserves a preference; and a definitive choice can only be made after the several surveys, indicated by the extract from the record of the board, herewith, shall have been executed.

In further execution of orders, the board repaired to the state of Massachusetts, and viewed the ground between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays, where the isthmus of Cape Cod is not only narrow, but so low, compared with the adjacent ly, at private expense, the board are of opinion this canal might be opened at least as deep as low water, at no extraordinary cost. The tide rising

munication to be practicable.

In execution of the orders of the secretary of war, requiring a co-operation with the canal comexamined the whole route of the proposed canal from the Alleghany to the Schuylkill.

From observations made by the board along lake Erie, showing the proposed route of the this line, and from surveys and levellings since made by the Pennsylvania commissioners, the board are inclined to believe in the possibility of this work; but they think that further investigations are necessary to the definitive settlement of the severity of the weather.

The co operation of the board with the comthe Rariton, by leading the water of the former, are cut off the better, it prevents their growing from about twenty six miles above the city of in the pits. Trenton, to the summit ground between Trenton mensions adapted to the vessels navigating the steamboat navigation of the Ohio, and between great rivers and bays of the sea-coast. The board have been accustomed to sow them broadcast, the Ohio and Lake Erie, for the purpose of as- are, however, of opinion that, previous to fixing certaining the practicability of a communication the exact route of the canal, lines should be run from the vicinity of Bordentown across the summit, to the lowest point on the Rariton, to which a canal can, with due economy, be extended, with ing far too costly, unless used on a large scale? the board proceeded from the seat of government, a view to avoid as much of the difficult tide navigation of the two rivers as possible.

and the season of the year permitted. The unsummit, and the whole western section.

We have the honour to be, very respectfully,

your obedient servants,
G. TOTTEN, Maj. eng. brev't. lt. col.

S. BERNARD, Brig. gen. Members of the board of internal improvement. JNO. L. SULLIVAN.

To brev't. maj. gen. Alex. Macomb, Col. commandant U. S. engineers.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, FROM LATE ENG-LISH PAPERS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

> From the Farmers' Journal. PRESERVING CARROTS, &c.

> > Near Northampton, Nov. 16, 1824.

Sir,-In your Journal of Oct. 18th, there is the following inquiry, dated Essex, Oct. 12th, 1824, with the signature of T .- " What is the best way country, as to have attracted public attention to of preserving carrots for winter, and what will it 9. Plan of a proposed summit level of the Ohio this improvement, at an early period. Aided by cost per bushel, or per acre, to take them up and Chesapeake canal, between the little Youg- the maps and reports heretofore made of this from sandy land, where the root is large and plant hagany and Crabtree creek, by Mr. Howard, ground, at the public expense, and by maps and thin?" As I have not seen any answer to the inground, at the public expense, and by maps and thin?" As I have not seen any answer to the ininvestigations which had been made more recent- quiry, if you think the following information worth insertion in your Journal, it is at T's service. Having repeatedly grown carrots, I have tried several ways of storing them, and have had great from eight or ten feet on the Barnstable side, this depth of water might be carried through the canal. The locks on the Barnstable side to be prohave been very successful: The plan I have adopted, (though it may not be the best,) is the The board also made a reconnoisance of the best I have ever tried, which is, to put them in ground between Narragansett bay and Boston small pits, not more than three feet wide at the barbour-likewise with the advantage of know. top of the ground, sloped to two feet wide at the ing the result of previous surveys, under the au-thority of the state government, whence they in fer, that further investigation may show this comlarly stacked,) then throw a quantity of the sandy earth in amongst the carrots; then more carrots, then more earth; then heap the carrots on missioners of the state of Pennsylvania, the board till the ridge is about eighteen inches above the ground; then cover them with a bolting of long wheat straw, and lay a quantity of earth over the whole; beat it with a spade to keep the wet out. The earth running in amongst the carrots pre-vents their heating. Mine have kept very bright till late in the spring, and by having them in small

> Thad 199 quarters four bushels, dug the week before last, at 5d. per quarter, digging and topmissioners of the state of New-Jersey, resulted ping; the expense of loading, pitting, straw, &c. in a strong conviction of the practicability of a was about 3d. per quarter, making it 1d. per bushcanal communication between the Delaware and el, or about £2. 5s. per acre. The closer the tops

quantities it does not expose many at a time to

Having stated my expense and method, in war, communicated in your letter of the 31st May and Brunswick; and that the abundance of the digging and storing, I shall feel obliged if any of water of the Delaware, will supply a canal of di- your correspondents will inform me of the best and cheapest plan of sowing and raising them. and find the weeds come first, and grow faster than the carrots, and make it very expensive hoeing them. Is there any method of drilling them at a little expense, drilling implements be-

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will excuse my noticing a bull that appeared in your account of the The board has the satisfaction to acknowledge Blackheath ploughing match. I presume it was 5.

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he as erhorses abreast without a driver."

Yours, &cc.

P. S. If the weight of the different animals exhibited at the ensuing Christmas Show, could Journal, it would gratify very many of your read-

ON BURNING CLAY.

Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, Nov. 23, 1824.

Sir,—In common with many of the agriculturists of this neighbourhood, I feel greatly obligable root will be cultivated next spring.

distant to be used with prudence.

The clay requires considerable attention duprevent its being too fierce, or much mischief willing to forget that there is such a place as poor will of necessity ensue; but when properly managed, I am informed that its beneficial effects will be manifest upon the land for four or five years. I trust that in a few years, the above plan the intended site of the shaft, near Rotherhithe he came not thither to talk, but to die; put a pawill be carried into effect on all stiff clay soils; it forwards the crops very materially;—a most ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given, including ing, preparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given in the comparatory to the excavation, which is to friend's: said one prayer short as a given in the comparatory to the excavation of the excavation in the comparatory to the excavation of the excavat The farmer must by this time know, that no le-

lam your's,
J. RICHARD.

THE GANDER OF ARBIGLAND.

Among the many rural appendages of Arbigland, there happened, a good many years ago, to be a fine old gander, who had lived from youth to age in the same delightful spot, and whose remarkable, though well authenticated exploits, are well worthy of being recorded. From the great age and superior sagacity of this bird, he had become a great favourite with the former proprietor of Arbigland, who used to take much pleasure in "Far as the Solar Walk or Milky-way,"

&c. was a Scotchman, and I expect he drew up come so numerous, that the poor old gander was In this age of science, we may fairly expect soon the articles. "To the ploughman driving two left without a single helpmate—a misfortune to find milkmen with F. R. S. appended to their which he deplored day and night by many a dole names, and cheesemongers and tapsters, whoful and sorrowful note. These affectionate repinings did not escape the observation of Mr. Craik's servants, and orders had just been issued for re be procured, and inserted in your truly valuable placing the extirpated breed of geese, when the willowed biped suddenly disappeared, to the great regret f the whole family. One blamed the fox, another the foul mart, and a third the gipsies; but the event proved that they were all mistak n; to get cold, a few words upon the subject will for, one morning, as Mr. Craik was entering the breakfast parlour, he heard a well-known cackle, and immediately exclaimed "If the old Stag had rists of this neighbourhood, I feel greatly oblig-ed by the communications of your correspondents that was his cry." The call was immediately rerelative to the culture of mangel wurtzel, and peated, and on going out to the lawn, or on look-doubt not but that many more acres of this valuing out of the window, Mr. C. beheld the identical old gander, surrounded by a whole flock of In a journey that I made through Shropshire a bonny lady geese, whose approach he was thus few days past, I was much pleased and surprised proudly announcing, and whose wings were still to find how much Gen. Beatson's plan of burning dripping with the brine of that element, through clay was brought into practice, upon the cold which he had taught them to pilot their way for clays of that county; it is undoubtedly a plan that a distance of at least 12 or 15 miles. This singufurnishes a large quantity of excellent and active lar occurrence naturally excited a good deal of inmanure, at a very low price. Upon a large tract terest, and after making every inquiry, it appearof lately woodland, many of the fields had the ed that the gander had either been carried away lands burnt all round the heaps, and at a distance by the force of the tide, or had voluntarily swam appeared like immense bee-hives, or rather what to the opposite shore, where, landing on some of his drink. After having taken the warm drink, travellers describe as the huts of the white ants, English farm, he had immediately attached himor termites of Africa, each containing from twen- self to one of the owner's geese, and sojourne ty to thirty cart loads of well pulverized soil. with her, till she had hatched a pretty numerous Upon inquiry, I found that the expense of burn-brood. At length, finding that he had reared up ing, was four-pence the square yard, and the another family, to re-people his favourite retreat, night as long as it is of service.—Med. Adviser. slack from the coal-pit mounts served the pur- or, what is still more probable, being attracted by pose of fuel, to reduce the stiff clay to a product the woods of Arbigland, while sporting in the Sol- raft, the Columbus, has at length arrived, and has tive and lasting manure. It is by such methods way on some clear sunny morning, he once more been towed up the river, from the Downs, by the as the above, that the farmer will be enabled to ventured to cross the water, carrying with him James Watt and Soho steam-packets. Many abcompete with the foreign grower: he has now put his English spouse, and her whole brood of Ansurd stories have gone abroad concerning this into his way, a system of producing valuable masurd glo-Gallovidians. Whether this action was as ship. Her cargo has been stated at 6300 tons, innure to any extent, without the expense and loss honest as it was patriotic, we will leave others to stead of which it is 6300 loads of wood, which is of time and cattle, in dragging the refuse of towns, determine; but whatever may be said as to the equal to 7875 tons. The value of ship and cargo always difficult to procure, and frequently too rights of the English Farmer, it is certain that is estimated at £48,000, of which not more than this celebrated bird evinced far more gratitude one-third (£16,000) has been covered by insuthan certain of our countrymen, who, after being rance. ring the process, and the fire must be watched to accustomed to the rich pastures of England, seem

Church, are taking down, and the ground is clear- per into the sheriff's hand, and another into a

permanent benefit to the community at large, founded of course most disinterestedly for the public advantage, have of late years risen like to your best customers. A man who can pay gislative enactments can assist him, but that to his exhalations: there has been a Bread Company, easily will not thank you for the delay, and a own exertions only, must be look for a proper remuneration for his labours.

a Beer Company, a Pawnbrokering Company, a slack or doubtful paymaster is not so valuable a
muneration for his labours. mentioned, excepting the Alderney Milk Com you only lose the chance of losing your money. hany, the last-born offspring of monoply. This nutritious society professes to purvey the vaccine beverage in an undiluted state; and diffident of under the security of lock and key, so that the fluid can only be drawn off by means of a tap. It can be said with truth-

young, to dip their shooting pinions in the waters had been formerly supplied, was superior to that culiar physical construction in the brain or blood of the Solway. One season, however, either the of the Company; "Say you so?" replied the in demands for a Christmas goose, or the midnight dignant dairyman, "then I will bring my lactome-

stood by the Journal, the Chairman, Treasurer, depredation of the fox and the foulmart had be- ter to-morrow, and convince you of your mistake."

"Can tell by sines and tangents straight, "If cheese or butter wanted weight;

"And by a geometric scale,

"Can take the size of pots of ale."

Short advice on Rheumatism .- While we are preparing to enter fully upon the nature and cure not be amiss to those "whose bones are racked with midnight aches." Let it, then, as a general rule, be observed, to avoid every irregularity of temperature as much as possible. Keep the bowels regular by the following pills—the dose to be taken at night when occasion may require:-

Of Antimonial powder, a scruple, Calomel, half a scruple,

The compound extract of colocynth, a dram and a half .- Mix, and make into 20 pills, one or two a dose.

The bowels being regular, and the pains becoming strong, the patient must get a warm drink of whey or gruel, made at night, have his bed warmed, and having got into it, let him take ten grains of Dover's powder, mixed up with a little then let him lie down, covered comfortably, but not heavily. This powder will give relief; but perhaps it may begin to lose its effects after a few doses; however, it should be continued every

The Columbus .- The great Canadian ship or

Algernon Sydney .- A man of great courage, great sense, and great parts, which he showed both at his trial and death; for when he came on the scaffold, instead of a speech, he told them Thames Tunnel .- The houses which now cover only that he had made his peace with God; that

Giving Credit .- Avoid giving long credit, even pany, and many others, none of which need be now When you lose a bad paymaster from your books,

[Mechanic's Magazine. Fatal Effects of Laughing Gas.-The foolish experiments upon the laughing gas, now so much the absolute uncorruptness of its yoke-bearing in fashion, has been attended with what is not at agents, seads them forth furnished with pails, all surprising—the death of a person who breath all surprising-the death of a person who breathed a portion of it. It occurred at Bourdeaux last February. We sincerely recommend the public appears that the directors are persons of whom it to set their faces against further exhibition of this dangerous practice; every thing which ope-"Their souls proud science never taught to stray rates upon the sensorium, so as to derange it, even temporarily, is dangerous. This same quantity seeing the sentinel geese strutting through the for they have invented a philosophical instrument of this gas inhaled by different people will poslong grass, rebuking the approach of every stranger, and leading forth a long train of cackling ing complained, that the article with which he gently stimulated by it, while another, from pe-

SOLDIER OF FAME.

A NATIONAL SONG-BY CAPTAIN R. T. SPENCE, OF THE NAVY.

The GOD of creation hath called forth the morn Auspiciously bright; by His sovereign decree All nature rejoices—the night that is gone Seemed impatient to usher the day we now see A day most sublime; for the light never broke To illumine a scene more transcendantly grand: It gives us the Chief, who, from Britain's stern yoke, With heroes departed, enfranchised our land.

Full of honors and years, he is spared by his Gon To visit the home of the happy once more; The path of his glory triumphantly trod, With Victory perch'd on the standard he bore, Invited, he comes, 'mid the shouts of the world,

The shouts of Ten Millions who gladden our clime-The "Star Spangled Banner" so proudly unfurl'd—
The page of his Glory immortal as Time.

Come forth, gallant freemen! come forth in you ry; Rush forward, rush forward, to greet our lov'd; Whose name and whose deeds are resplendant in swall, Of all living heroes, the purest, the best! Come forth, lovely Woman! come forth in your beauty, To the scene of enchantment, embellishment lead-Oh, you who are foremost in virtue and duty, Urge forward to wellcome a father and friend.

To the land of the free, a Hero is come, Whose glory will triumph o'er ages unborn; Till all that is mortal shall sink in the tomb; Till time shall be lost in eternity's dawn. Brave warrior of France, brave soldier of fame!

The Millions of Freemen who welcome thee here, With fondest devotion will hallow thy name While Virtue is valued, and Freedom is dear.

Ye worthies who slumber in Glory's bright grave, Who for honor, for country, for liberty bled-Your sons from the chains of a Despot to save, Before whom Oppression and Tyranny fled ;-Look down, sainted spirits! look down and approve The homsge we render to Gallia's brave son,
Who soon will be summoned to join ye above,
To receive the reward which his Virtues have won-

Ye sons of brave chiefs, to whose valor we owe The blessings which make us the pride of the earth, Remember the warrior who vanquish'd your foe, Who conquer'd to rescue the land of your birth-Remember this friend, for immense is your debt-Your freedom he won you, with treasure and toil-Can the brave be ungrateful, or ever forget The kind Benefactor who visits the soil?

-00 HUNGARY.

Perhaps there are no stronger proofs of our ignorance of the real wealth of some countries, and especially those which nature has so placed, as to deprive them of the means of foreign commerce,

> Florins. Francs. Dollars. 148,229,177.=326,104,189.=65,220,837. Her Imports,

> 106,721,371.=234,787,016.=46,957,403.

41,407,806. 91,317,173. 18,263,434.

A balance in favour of a population consisting of 7,224,207 persons. AMPHICON.

can Farmer," begs his best respects to Mr. Skin- ed if the seventh be not found much more elener. He is desirous of purchasing from fifty to one hundred bushels of the genuine yellow beard-ed wheat for seed. Will be much indebted to Mr. Skinner if he will enquire, through the me-

Frederick County, 17th Feb. 1825.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1825.

The Patrons of this Journal need not be re minded that the present volume of the American Farmer is drawing to a close. The next number gagements—in return, let each subscriber ask duty of one penny per pound; under this act the himself, have I haid my subscription? The Edi. above export took place. tor is aware that to the friend who means him well, a word is sufficient; while to those, of whom he fondly believes there are very few, who would consent to receive the Farmer, and thus convert his time and his money to their amusement and benefit, without intending to pay, all that he can say will be of no avail. But, to those who would suppose a farmer in the habit, as is the Editor of and second days of June next. this Journal, of paying all his people, blacksmiths, wheel rights, labourers, &c. every Saturday night; and to enable him to do so, he establishes rigidly the custom of selling his pork, corn, wheat, cider, butter, &c. for cash on delivery, as the Editor does the Farmer-Well! in a pose of electing a President thereof, for the enfew instances some neighbours, for whom you suing year. have great respect, send and prevail on you, in virtue of your great confidence in them, to break are in arrears, the far greater part have become Meal, corn, kiln dried, per bbl \$2 25 a \$2 374of frocrastination; and such he would earnestly a \$11—Rice, fresh per cwt. lbs. \$3 50. entreat to consider this the "accepted time"— We find it quite impossible to give any just the request most earnestly, and not without cause, main the same as last report. that all those who are in arrears will discharge them forthwith.

The American Farmer will be greatly imthan in the case of this kingdom. Her annual exports, as stated in a work of high repute in England and France, are, in—

than in the case of this kingdom. Her annual for the purpose; and many numbers will be emcented according to quality, very choice would bellished with costly Engravings. There are now on hand many communications of great now on hand many communications of great now on hand many communications. value, amongst them, one from an accomplished Farmer on the structure of lime kilns and the use of lime as a manure, with the necessary drawings; a statement of the economy and facilicorrespondence is every week extending, embrac-ing a greater variety of topicks, and his materi-A Frederick County subscriber to the "Ameri, ing in value. The Editor will be greatly deceivgant in mechanical execution and much more va-

17 A mistake was committed by the Editor in dium of the "Farmer," whether it can be had in the last number, in stating that the beasts sold in any of the adjacent counties. the Philadelphia market by Mr. Barney, were bred by Genl. Ridgely, of Hampton-they were

both bred and fed by Mr. Barney, but were of Genl Ridgely's Hampton breed.

The first export of wool from England for two centuries, took place in December last ;fifty bags of coarse wool were exported to this country; the export of wool has been prohibited for two hundred years in England, until the last completes the sixth volume. The Editor feels that he has conscientiously discharged his en-

The next meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, is fixed for Thursday next, the 17th inst. at mid-day, at Eutaw, the residence of B. W. Hall, Esq.-It is expected the committee will then submit the rules and regulations for the government of the Cattle Show thus purposely wrong him, he will put this case; to be held at the Maryland Tavern, on the first

> IF IMPORTANT MEETING .- The mem. bers of the Maryland Agricultural Society will meet at their Rooms over the Post Office, on Monday next, the 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, for the pur-

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

your general rule, and let them have a few arti-cles on the promise of paying the moment they are called on. They consume your corn, or your flour, \$1 62½—Western country do. \$5.—Bacon hay, or what not; you call on them for what they and Hams, 7 a 11 cts.-Cotton, Louisiana, 17 a owe, yet, though no unforseen misfortune has 19 cts.—Georgia, upland, 16 a 18 cts.—Alabama, overtaken them, they utteriy neglect to pay: you 15 a 16 cts.—Cotton yarn, No, 10, 30 cts. with an vainly call again and again, as you would call advance of 1 cent each No. to 18—Coal, pit, for spirits from the vasty deep." By what name eign, per bushel, 40 cts.—Do. Virginia, 20 to 25—would you designate the man, who would thus abuse your confidence? The Editor of a paper may be compared to the Farmer who has in such a case been entrapped into misplacing his configuration. Flax seed, rough, per bushel, 90 cts.—Hops, a case been entrapped into misplacing his configuration. Hops, and the seed of those with the seed of those with the seed of the seed of these with the seed of these with the seed of the s dence; but he is well aware that of those who Hogs lard, 9 cts.-Lime, per bushel, 23 a 25 cts.so from an unfortunate habit of forgetfulness, or Pork, Baltimore mess, \$14-Do. prime, \$10 50

time enough always proves little enough. If they idea of the state of the tobacco market .- As yet have not the exact amount, we will either return not a single hogshead of the new crop has been the change or give credit for it; but we repeat brought in, and our quotations, therefore, re-

> Extract from a letter dated "Cheraw, (S. C.) Feb. 11, 1825.

"The late accounts from England have caused proved in the next volume, in all respects. It a great rise in our Cotton market. It is arriving will be elegantly printed with a new type cast in abundance, and may be quoted from 121 to 151

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Premiums offered by the Maryland Agricultural Society, use of lime as a manure, with the necessary drawings; a statement of the economy and facility of steaming all kinds of food for domestic animals, &c.; a valuable essay on the culture, preparation, &c. of cotton. In short, the Editor's correspondence is every week extending, embracing a greater variety of tonicks, and his material to be distributed at the annual exhibition to be held at the Maryland Tavern, in June, 1826—Extraordinary fertility of the soil in Erie Co. Pennsylvania—Peach trees and drying of fauts—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Premium of red by the fir nkin included an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Premium of red by the fir nkin included an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Premium of red by the fir nkin included an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Premium of red by the fir nkin included an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Premium of the soil in Erie Co. Pennsylvania—Peach trees and drying of fauts—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Premium of red by the fir nkin included an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Premium of red by the fir nkin included an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Premium of red by the fir nkin included an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Premium of red by the fir nkin included an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit trees—Pruning trees—Soft soap, undiluted an excellent cleans of fruit tree town, Virginia-Cotton shoe thread-Experiments with Steals altogether, both from domestic and foreign sources, are accumulating in number and improv. States on internal improvement—Miscellaneous items, from late English papers received at the Office of the American Farmer—Soldier of Fame, a national song, by Capt. R. T. Spence, of the Navy-Exports and imports of Hungary-Editorial notices-Prices current, &c.

Printed every Friday at 3/4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch—Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURE.

TREATISE ON SOILS.

CORRECTIVES OF ILL CONSTITUTED SOILS-By excrementitious substances applied as a manure. (Continued from Ao. 43.)

X. The potency of dung as a manure, varies

with the animal affording it.

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1. Dung of Sea-birds .- One of the most powerful dungs is that of such sea-birds as feed on animal food. The naturally sterile plains of Peru are fertilized by guano, a species of dung collected from small islands in the South Sea, frequented by sea-birds. It is used over a great extent of South America, applied in very small quantities, and chiefly for crops of maize.

this country as a manure until a trial of it was ges, which are surrounded with gardens and pro made in Wales, at the recommendation of Sir H. digious numbers of pigeon-houses. On inquiry I sibly one cause of the cow-dung being prejudicial, Davy; in which instance it produced a powerful found that these birds are kept principally for the land is not stated; but possibly one cause of the cow-dung being prejudicial, was the natural coldness of the soil. Moreover, but transient effect on grasses. That sagacious, and candid experimentalist hence conjectures, that the rains in our climate materially injure that spe- han, is alone to be ascribed to this rich manure cies of manure, unless where it happens to be The largest of the pigeon towers will sell for mented with other dung, or kept alone till it can

reach of the weather.

2. Night-Soil, in whatever state used, whether three hundred pounds each."* recent or fermented, is a very powerful manure, Saw-dust is a good vehicle for it. The disagree-able smell of night-soil may be destroyed by mix-Sir Humphrey so as to be inoffensive in the carriage, even when at length, under article 6. conveyed in bulk. The Compressed Night-soil crops; one hogshead will be sufficient for an acre, structed in subservience to the object of accumu vary in another. Still some manures seem to be when it has been prepared with due attention to lating it without waste.

the preservation of its fertilizing properties. As 6. The Dung of Cattle.—"Of the dung of catways standing in the first place, may be relied on other substances. From recent experiments, Mr. manure. Middleton concludes, that no other manure can without which, forcing manures will but exhaust an excess of food furnished to the plants."

convincing, some writers have insisted that an pond with the order in which the dung of horses inconceivable loss of valuable fluid is incurred by exsiccating night soil. Though this may be a on the spot; yet it is none against the use of the of Persia, 4to. London, 1813, p. 110.

article in a concentrated state, in which the loss,

† Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 204. article in a concentrated state, in which the loss,

as far as the escaping fluids are not transferred to and that of sheep are mentioned by Sir H. Davy; solid essential part, is materially lessened.

When dry, it may be employed as other manures was as follows :capable of being pulverized. One tenth part of pigeon's dung, four parts of sand, and five parts of vegetable mould, is a good compost for a cold

heavy soil. The following interesting quotation must recommend pigeon's dung as a fine ingredient in a compost for melons. "The produce of the subdistrict of Linjan (in the province of Irak) is not inferior to that of the most fertile spots in Persia. This sub-district is about seventy miles in length, and forty, in breadth: it is irrigated by canals cut The dung of sea-birds had not been used in out from the Zeinderood, and covered with villadeposited in caverns or fissures of rock, out of three thousand pounds; and many of them yield be pulverized. In canvassing this point with an

ing it with quick-lime; and if exposed to the at-domestic fowls next to pigeon's-dung, without destate, as a manure, it should never be alone, but mosphere in thin layers, strewed over with quick-fining what species of fowls is intended, or dismixed with any such articles as the following, of lime, in fine weather, it speedily dries, and is criminating between the different kinds of do- a warm nature, and easily pulverized: the dung their night-soil with one third of its weight of a Magazine, that hen dung, or the dung of the the animal manures; or with lime and sand, marle, fat marle, make it into cakes, and dry it by excommon fowl, is most efficacious; duck dung is to soot, coal-ashes, the ashes of any burnt vegetable, posure to the sun. These cakes, which are said be rated second; while goose dung was found so or other substance; as the soil may want either to have no disagreeable smell, form an article of inferior, that the produce from a spot manured to be strengthened, or to be cooled with as much commerce. In the neighbourhood of London, this with it was not much above the average of three cow-dung as can be applied without its peculiar manure is prepared for sale in a concentrated state, patches sown without manure. See the statement disadvantages. Properly qualified, it is a good

may be commodiously used as a top dressing for cess as a manure; so much so, that it has been of a different nature forms the crop, so the prowheat in the spring of the year, and for all kinds found profitable to keep rabbits chiefly for the portion of fertilizing power, which a comparative of spring corn, for young clovers, and other green sake of the dung, and to have the hutches con-trial of manures has fixed in one instance, will

an enriching manure, many experiments have estle (says Sir H. Davy.) that of hard-fed horses for conducing to a profitable return. A paper by tablished, that human ordure is to be ranked many degrees before the dung of the pigeon, hen, sheep, or swine; powerful as all these are. But that of oxen. The dung of oxen is supposed by experiments, made to ascertain the positive effects are not so permanent as those of many, to require a long preparation to fit it for fect of different manures on the product of pota-

compete with it for the first year after its appli- long preparation, Sir Humphrey then enters upon was on the eyes alone, or small cuttings; and the cation; in the second year, the benefits from it a course of argument against the general practice, other on the whole root; so that the increase from are very much diminished; in the third, its ef- in regard to fermenting promiscuous dung-heaps. these also may be compared. The sort planted fects, nearly, if not quite, disappear. Much de"If the dung of cattle is to be used as a manure, was the White Round, on a clean sandy loam, pends on the depth of soil. There can be no like the other species of dung which have been well pulverized, in rows two feet asunder, twelve doubt that a substance in which the principle of mentioned, there seems no reason why it should inches distant in the row, and six inches deep. vegetable nutriment is highly concentered, is in be made to ferment, except in the soil; or if suf-proportion well calculated for speedily restoring fered to ferment, it should be only in a slight deor enriching land, and for forcing great crops without detriment,—supposing the staple to be deep enough for tillage, and to be fill constitute.

The grass in the neighbourhood of spots where unfermented dung has been dropt, is allowed and to be fill constitute. deep enough for tillage, and to be fitly constitu | ways coarse and dark green : some persons have ted as to texture. On the other hand, a shallow attributed this to a noxious quality in unfermentdip of mould requires contributions of new earth, ed dung; but it seems to be the result rather of

The estimate founded on the experiments ad-On the authority of trials which seem so be verted to under article 4. above, does not corres-

some absorbent compost, falls upon the preparer; and it countenances the objection held in common while the expense of carriage, in regard to the by many practical men against the use of fresh olid essential part, is materially lessened. cow dung. Nine different kinds of manure having been tried on patches of barley, the result

> Hen-dung . . Most efficacious. Duck dung . Second in power. Sheep-dung . Third.

Coal-ashes Hog-dung . Exactly alike. Fourth.

Horse-dung . Fifth.

Gosse-dung Seventh. Not much above the average of three patches sown without manure.

Cow-dung . . Evidently prejudicial.

sake of their dung, and that the acknowledged barley is extremely impatient of dung that is not superiority in the flavour of the melons at Ispa- well digested and divided. But on warm arid soils, cow-dung may be an improving manure, if ferto the proprietors an annual income of two or eminent horticulturist, he informed me, that it is his own practice, and that of many gardeners skill-4. The Dung of Domestic Fowls approaches ed in preparing choice composts, to keep cowand capable of supplying abundant food to plants. very nearly inquality to pigeon's dung. It is very dung for a period of three years, before they apply it either alone as a manure, or as an ingredi-Sir Humphrey Davy here ranks the dung of ent in a composite mould. When used in a fresh easily pulverized: so prepared, it may be used in mestic fowls. It appears from a set of compara-either of the sheep, the hog, the horse, the rab-the same manner as rape seed. The Chinese mix tive experiments, recorded in the Agricultural bit, the pigeon, the hen, the duck, with some of dressing for most shrubs and fruit trees.

5. Rabbit's Dung has been used with great suc- As the texture of the soil varies, or as a plant universally inferior; while others, though not altoes, in the same soil, with the same sort, and To combat the opinion that ox-dung requires a under the same management. One experiment

on the	: 12th	April, 1810.
MANURE.		PRODUCT.
1. Pig's dung		1 bag and half, per lug.
2. Mown grass		1 bag and 2 bushels.
3. Sheep's dung		1 bag and 1 peck.
4. Coal-ashes		1 bag and 1 peck.
5. Hen's dung		1 bag and 1 peck.
6. Old rags		1 bag 2 gallons.
7. Garden rubbish	1	l bag 1 gallon.
8. Horse-dung		bag 1 gallon.
9. Turf-ashes	. 1	bag 1 gallon.
10. Turf-dust		bag.
11. River mud		bag.
12. Cow dung		1 bag.

^{*} Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire, good reason for forming this substance into a by John Macdonald Kennier, Political Assistant compost with earth, where it can be consumed to Sir John Malcolm, in his Mission to the Court

Table of Experiments with the Whole Root, plant, On the state of Agriculture, and the application period they are more docile and tractable, and ed on the 10th April, 1811.

MANURE.

PRODUCT.

- 1. Pig's dung . 1 bag 3 pecks, per lug.
- 2. Sheep's dung 1 bag and half.
- Coal-ashes . 1 bag and half. 1 bag and half. Old rags
- 5. Mown grass . 1 bag, 2 bush. 2 pks. 1 gal.
- 1 bag 2 bushels. 6. Hen's dung .
- 7. River mud . 1 bag 1 bushel. 8. Turf-ashes . 1 bag 3 pecks, 1 gallon.
- 9. Horse-dung . 1 bag 3 pecks.
- 10. Garden rubbish 1 bag 3 gallons.
- 11. Turf dust . 1 bag 3 gallons.
- 12. Cow-dung . 1 bag 3 gallons.

On reviewing the two tables, we may perceive, that though the relative powers of the manures may vary a little, from accidental causes, yet the increase from the whole root, as tried against that from the eyes, with the same manure, is uniformly so much greater, as to prove decisively that it is more profitable to set either a half or whole root, than to plant eyes. The author of the experiments also informs us, that in digging up the potatoes, he found those produced from the eyes much smaller.

To the passage above quoted, Sir II. Davy sub-joins: "The question of the proper mode of the application of the dung of horses and cattle, however, properly belongs to the article of composite manures; for it is usually mixed in the farmyard with straw, offal, chaff, and various kinds of litter; and itself contains a large portion of fibrous vegetable matter."

7. Hog-dung-according to the comparative statement above, ranks immediately after sheepdung, and before horse-dung.

8. Urine .- All urine contains the essential elements of vegetables in a state of solution; but the various species of urine from different animals, differ in their constituents; and the urine of the same animal alters when any material change is made in its food. During the putrefaction of urine, the greatest part of the soluble vegetable matter contained in it is dissipated: it should consequent. ly be used as fresh as possible; but if not mixed with solid compost, it should be diluted with water; as when undiluted, it contains too much animal matter to form a proper fluid nutriment for absorption by the roots of plants. Putrid urine abounds in ammoniacal salts; and though less active than fresh urine, is a very powerful manure.*

* Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 201.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A very valuable work has lately been published in Philadelpnia, entitled "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical farmers of the United States, published by John S. Skinner, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore."* This work has received due and handsome notice in the last No. of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, which we proposed to re-publish in a future No. of the New-England Farmer. In the mean time, we have selected the following article for re-publication. It is written by a gentleman, who is not only one of our most intelligent Agriculturists, but whose character and station in society, will add the weight and mental improvement. of authority to the intrinsic value of his observations .- Edit. N. E. Farmer.

dian Corn-the advantages of Improved Shorthorn Cattle, for the Dairy and the Shambles.

[BY THE HON. LEVI LINCOLN.]

Worcester, August 3, 1824.

JOHN H. POWEL, Esq. Dear Sir,-I regret that absence from home, and the pressure of my engagements have so long delayed an acknowledgment of your letter of enquiry upon agricultural subjects, by the receipt of which I beg you to be assured I felt both obliged and honoured. If my ability to afford practical and satisfactory information was in any degree proportionate to the ardour of my feelings, and my sense of the importance of the object of our greater productiveness of labour,-I should more and my attention and observations frequently interrupted in a manner to preclude a very systematic account of its progress, present expense, or promise of future advantage; and I can speak with still less confidence of the experience of others. The present depressed prices of produce, and the high rate of wages in this part of the country, are unfavourable to any great improvements in agriculture. This disproportion is most unreasonably great. Until within a few years a bushel of rye would pay for a day's labour at hay-making, while now, the price of 2 bushels is hardly made satisfactory. The smith's count of expenses, is but little, if at all diminished. From this and other like circumstances, the business of husbandry is adversely affected. Less to believe that this habit of almost incessant labour harvest are usually employed in clearing new in the preparation of composts, and in the transportation of the barn yard manure to the field for use the next season. Providing fuel for the year, and the care of cattle, afford occupation for the winter. And I may well venture to say, that the prudent farmer can have no idle time. The general tone of morals, and the degree of information which is found to exist, evince a devotion of some leisure hours to the sources of intelligence

of Farm Labour in Massachusetts-breaking, it is thought, become more powerful by being feeding, and working Oxen-the culture of In-|sooner accustomed to each other, and to the application of their strength to the draft. I believe they may be taught to travel in almost any gait; certain it is, the rate at which oxen, differently broken, will walk with their load, would seem incredible to a person ignorant of the difference in the mode of their training. To accustom them to a quick pace, they should at first be driven in the yoke while young, without any, or a very light weight, and never heavily loaded, until they have arrived at full strength and maturity. A great fault with many people is too much indifference to the construction of the yoke. Almost any shapeless piece of wood, with holes for the insertion of the bows, is made to answer; but to the ease of the draft, the adaptation of the voke or bow to the neck of the bullock, of husbandry, and of its substantial results in the are altogether material. For common use, and deeply regret the little opportunity I have for particularly for ploughing, I have found that communication and correspondence on the subject. largest size require a voke from 41 to 5 feet in yokes were generally too short. Cartle of the My farming however, has necessarily from my length. In short yokes they are apt to haul as it situation, been but of secondary consideration, is termed, that is, draw from each other, and to such a degree in some instances, as to cross their fore legs, and destroy their power, and greatly impede their progress. I once owned a pair made totally useless by this habit, and afterwards entirely corrected by the application of a yoke of 18 inches more length. A short yoke is necessary only in snow paths, where cattle would otherwise crowd against each other, the opposite of hauling, but of the same mischievous effect. In respect to what oxen may be made to do in a short time, or as an experiment upon their strength, I must refer you to the results of our ploughing matches bushels is hardly made satisfactory. The smith's and trials of strength. With us they are but bills also, an important item in the farmer's account of averages is but little if at all diminished. tation of heavy loads for short distances in the same town, or between neighbouring towns. One labour than would be advantageously applied to the culture of the earth is engaged, fewer and more important implements and provided in the culture of the earth is engaged, fewer and the culture of the earth is engaged, fewer and the first the continuous that first the continuous that first the continuous travel quicker, and that first the continuous travel quicker and the continuous travel quicker an the culture of the earth is engaged, fewer and quicker, and that from the construction of the more imperfect implements are used, and a less hoof, they are less liable to lameness, than the careful and improving course of farming is pursued, than, I trust, we should otherwise and every other hand, the patient and steady labour of the where notice. Still, against all these discourage-ox finds no substitute in the horse for the service. ments, the agricultural interest in this neighbour-hood must be considered as progressive. Perhaps except in occasional aid of the ox team, or with ox finds no substitute in the horse for the service in no part of the country is there more industry, the light plough between the rows of corn. The more hours of time devoted to labour by the value of a yoke of oxen, or a pair of horses, for yeomanry, than in this county. They are early use in all the business of a farm admits of no risers, and generally at work in the longest days comparison. So decided is the preference for the before the sun, and with short intermissions for former, that I do not believe a single farmer can former, that I do not believe a single farmer can breakfast and dinner, until evening. I am inclined be found in this extensive agricultural country is somewhat peculiar to the proprietors of our while there are hundreds, I had almost said thousands who make no other use of horses in hus-sands, who make no other use of horses in huswho performs his labour by horses without oxen, vation and securing of the crops, and after the bandry, than to furrow for ploughing, and plough among their corn for hoeing. Our oxen also, to anlands for improvement, in the erection of walls, swer another part of your inquiry, are kept in a by which most farms are enclosed and divided, cheaper and less expensive manner than horses. In the summer they are uniformly grazed in the pastures. In the cold and winter seasons, they are ut into the barns, and fed upon the stock hay, as it s called, that which grows in meadows, and upon he fodder of corn stalks, husks, &c. unless indeed in our climate, and with our occasions for industry, they are more severely worked than usual, when hay of better quality is given them; and in all cases, as the spring advances, their keeping is improved, and with better hay, some grain is added. I speak of the general practice of farmers. There are some who keep their oxen more You enquire the mode of "breaking, feeding, generously, and others more hardily than I have and working our oxen." The best broken oxen mentioned But with a clean and warm stable, are those which are early trained and accustomed the daily application of the currycomb or card, *Who will deliver, free of other charges, any to the yoke with occasional light work.—They and coarse food, without severe labour, the best number of copies for \$1 50 each.—It is embellishare often broken as early as at one and two years farmers will at all times exhibit teams of most of age, with gentle and patient usage. At this vigorous and powerful cattle, and their best hay,

ed with elegant engravings.

wonderful crops have been obtained here, as well year a three-fourths heifer calf, from a half blood other agricultural undertaking; and, of course, as in New York and elsewhere. Forty bushels of Denton by Admiral, the famous bull sent out the complete violation of these maxims. Withof sound grain is quite as much as the average by Sir Isaac Coffin last year to the Massachusetts out any further preface, except to say that my quantity to the acre, in the common mode of Agricultural Society, and two others by the cele-cultivation. By extraordinary attention, my crops brated bull "Calebs," on Denton's half blood. er I ever tried, or ever heard of, for great prohave usually exceeded this, varying from 60 to They are fine promising animals, although in no duce and saving of labour, and equally good for 80 bushels on good ground. My course has been respect superior to the three-fourths of Denton, the improvement of the soil. I proceed to add usually, and as I believe most profitably, to break I have no knowledge of the properties of this In the first place, I begin my work by a two furas possible after having, cross plough and harrow the males. I cannot however perceive any reason ways careful to begin at the right end of the about the 1st of September, and sow winter rye to doubt their value in this particular. Their field; for in going to list, if the field is to the left acre. In this manner I have never failed of a quietness and docility. crop of from 15 to 20 bushels the next season. It will give me pleasure at all times to hear from pleting the list and leaving the whole impression After reaping, the stubble and grass are turned you; and I beg that this tardy and imperfect of the plough, so that the off horse can walk in it in; and the next year the field is well manured reply, too long to correct, by any opportunity I when ploughing the first furrow of the second from the stable and yard, and the corn planted in have to transcribe it, may not discourage your list, and so on with the rest. The centre of each hills, and hoed three times in the course of the very interesting and highly esteemed communi-list should not be more than three feet apart, and season. The top stalks are cut after the corn cations. begins to harden, and before the frosts of the fall; and the corn is harvested in October, when pertectly dry and sound. The stalks of corn are, in my estimation, so valuable fodder for cattle, that I cannot but particularly advise to their careful versation with Major Davis, a professional and apart; at any rate, not more than five feet, with preservation. When cut in the proper state and agricultural friend, whom you will doubtless well a one horse shovel plough, the planting going on in good weather, they may be put the same or the recollect, he informs me, that a practical farmer, at the time of crossing. After the first replantnext day, into small bundles, and should be car-speaking of the stock of Denton, told him, that ing, or about the time the replanted corn is comried immediately under sheds, or hung upon rails so decidedly superior were the calves in his ing up, I then use a heavy two horse harrow, the or poles to cure and dry. Thus secured, they neighbourhood, from a cross of the native stock middle of the lists being previously ploughed cut have a delightful flavour, and are eaten by every with a bull of the half blood, that the victuallers by one furrow of a very narrow shovel plough; in value I think are equal to their weight of the for the shambles, in preference to all others, and horse going on each side of the row of corn, and best hay. The practice of stacking them for a that the farmers could well afford to pay an one or more teeth knocked out, as the case may

and ameliorating crop for the soil, leaving it Denton. Upon the subject of the keeping and be done before harvest. The last ploughing be-mellow, and in excellent tilth. They are usually working of our oxen, he has reminded me of the ing in the 4½ feet spaces. As soon after harvest cultivated on rough land, with or without manure, great superiority of their application by the yoke as possible, take a light one horse harrow, or culand hoed once, or at most twice. I think they to the cart, over horses attached to a waggon, tivator, and cross the last ploughing, which will pay for the expense bestowed upon them better. The greater weight which may be carried by the level the earth as well as kill the young weeds, plied, the coarsest, even half-rotted straw and by tipping up, are of most striking advantage, well as preventing the land from washing. The litter from the yard, is to be preferred. Potatoes in the ordinary business of a farm. It is said that ploughing in of the wheat or rye, will be in the are much used in the fattening of cattle, and a cord of green oak or hickory wood is not an widest spaces, which is of great importance, as boiled and steamed in the making of pork. I unusual load for a yoke of oxen to bring into our well on account of the straitness of the rows, (it

winter.

should fear to write to any one, less observing a pair of horses and of oxen, is in the proportion of the ploughs follow each other, and never suffer a and sanguine than yourself. With nineteen of 3 for the former to 2 for the latter, and to this is row to be finished in the middle which will leave them, of different grades and ages, in my posses to be added the value of the ox for beef when the field as if it had been fallowed. The reverse sion, I can safely say, that my most confident his strength fails for labour. If your farmers prevents gullies and leaves the ground even for anticipations have been entirely answered. I should once be induced to substitute the ox for cradling. have now seven heifers in milk, four of them 3 the horse in their ordinary business, it could not years, and three 2 years old, and for richness and fail most essentially to advance their interests. quality, and abundance in quantity, they are not excelled by the very best cows of any uge, of the native stock. A heifer of three years, with her second calf, has not been dry since she dropped her first, having given four quarts on the morning ON THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN. of her second calving. Next to the merino sheep, I consider the introduction of the short horns, in the blood of Denton, as the richest acquisition to the country which agriculture has received. For the dairy and the stall I speak with the utmost confidence of their pre-eminence. From my 3 years old heifers I have calves of the most prom-ble Journal, I sit down to write a few words, after roused into action by your unintermitted and ising appearance, and greatly excelling any I many years experience, on raising that invaluable have before seen. One of the heifers gives them grain. from 16 to 20 quarts of the richest milk, by the the circumstance of having been in milk contin- the greatest quantity of grain with the least pos- importations have been effected, and various

and their grain will be saved in their beef and pork and in the produce of their dairies, for the market.

The culture of Indian corn is much attended to by the farmers of New England, and most as the native stock, and are as hardy. I have this blunders, and unsuccessful exertion, than in any up the pasture lands, or old mowing lots, as soon stock for labour, never having altered but one of rowed list with a two horse plough, and am alat the rate of a bushel and a half of seed to the form indicates great power, and they have much hand the plough should go to the opposite end

Most respectfully, and with great esteem, Your obedient servant,

LEVI LINCOLN.

Respectfully, L. LINCOLN.

Virginia, March 4th, 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,-The approaching season for planting Incontribute to the usefulness of your highly valua-

and commence there; the second furrow, comthis distance will allow uncut earth enough barely to support the land side of the plough, which is necessary to run the next furrow straight. After this work is completed, the crossing is per-P. S. Since writing the foregoing letter, in con- formed at the distance of four and a half feet species of stock with the utmost greediness; and would most readily distinguish, and select them the harrowing must be done across the lists, one long time in the field is both unnecessary and additional price for the use of a bull for this require. The first ploughing must be done the wasteful, and can only be parsued by those who purpose. I am also indebted to the same gentle same way as the harrowing, and done well; two are ignorant of their value. Potatoes require much less labour in cultivation stock, from his personal observation and experi-than Indian corn. They are a fine, improving, ence. He has himself bred fine animals from ing, will be all sufficient. This work should all than any other root crop. When manure is ap- former, and the facility with which it is removed and thus prepare the ground well for seeding, as uniformly feed them to all my stock through the market upon a cart, while it would certainly being with the cross of the plough when laid off require the power of three horses on a waggon, to plant,) as allowing more room for the horse Upon the subject of "Denton's" progeny, I The estimate of the relative expenses of keeping and plough. In getting in my grain, I make all

With my best wishes for your success, and my admiration of your well merited fame in the great cause of agriculture, I beg leave to subscribe myself your friend and servant,

EDWARD CARTER.

DO 6 OLD STOCK BETTER THAN NEW.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

My dear Sir,-The general spirit of improve. dian corn will soon come, and feeling disposed to ment which has spread throughout the country, and which, I believe, has been, in no slight degree, It must be admitted by all agriculturists, that rected to the improvement of the stock cattle of day, since calving; the other a little less, from the great desideratum among us is, how to make our country. With a view to this end, numerous

perience of foreign breeders. selves to the understanding, and enable all perrits of different breeds (as beef cattle) immedily's breed-(both fed by Mr. Barney, with whose name all your readers are acquainted)-a steer precedence of all others. of native Pennsylvania breed, and one of the celebrated Teeswater breed-(the two latter fed by Mr. Lowry.)-The Teeswater, at the advanced age of seven years, yielded only 1302 lbs. of in ferior beef The Pennsylvania steer (whose age is not mentioned,) yielded 1730 lbs. Barney's steer, of Gen. Ridgely's breed, gave, at the age of four years, 1397 lbs nett beef; and his heifer, of the same breed, stands unrivalled, as well as I can ascertain, in the history, not only of this coun-

breeds of stock of the best repute in Europe in-itry, but of Europe. She produced, at the age of troduced, at great expense, into various parts of five years, the enormous yield of 1678 lbs. nett thy, he would not monopolize, except in cotton; the United States. Each of these particular beef, and that of a quality, pronounced by skilful the new crop of which is said to be 200,000 bales. breeds has had its strenuous advocates; some of and impartial judges, superior to any they had 4. Its cultivation may be extended to almost whom, in their zeal on the occasion, seem to have ever seen. I challenge the advocates of our fa- ANY QUANTITY, and this raised at a price producselected enthusiasm as their guide, and to have shionable breeds to produce me evidence of any ing a great firofit at Alexandria.

been thus led away from the exercise of that so-animal, of their favourite stock, comparable to

5. He is not satisfied with this great profit at been thus led away from the exercise of that so animal, of their favourite stock, comparable to ber judgment by the operations of which, alone, this. Do not these facts clearly show the supe- home, but becomes the exporter of it to foreign a correct decision on these matters could possi-bly be attained. On this spirit they have been breeds that has been so highly recommended? 6. He as led to the indulgence of prejudice, and have, con- Do they not prove conclusively, that Gen Ridge- pete with him in the exportation of it. sequently, endeavoured to depreciate all other ly's breed of cattle possess, in an eminent degree, breeds of cattle than those in whose favour their the desirable property of tending to fat at an ear- es to have it believed he has, sent 110,000 (Alexpartialities chanced to become enlisted. To these the most valuable properties have been attributive list claims to distinction? The inference from the last already "poured" into them "imed, in an extraordinary degree, the possession of facts in the case is clear, and such as common mense quantities" of the old crop. which, it has been contended, should entitle them reason cannot fail to deduce and common sense to to universal notice and consideration. With such admit. It may be contended, however, that the men a blind zeal for novelty assumed the place Teeswater steer, in this instance, was not a fair of cool and deliberate judgment: every thing specimen of his breed. But that he was so connative was condemned as unworthy of regard, and sidered; that he was thought to possess uncom-tablishment, and this is the Pacha's agent, the great work of improvement was, in their mon claims to attention, and that those proper opinion, only to be advanced through the instru-ties, which all vehemently contended for as the mentality of foreign breeds, and through the ex- characteristic excellencies exclusively belonging to his breed, were attributed to him, I am war-Of those who have fallen into this error, the ranted in believing, from the fact that he obtained advocates of the Improved Short Horns (a modern fashionable breed) have not been the least I am bound to presume that the gentlemen, who remarkable. They have not been the least acted as judges on that occasion, faithfully exewarm in praise of their favoured stock, nor the cuted the duties they assumed, according to their least negligent in their efforts to bring them into judgment. They thought most highly of the ani general repute. They have not been the least mal, and therefore gave to him a premium—backward in assigning to them, the most valuable, and, indeed, extraordinary qualities. They have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and the serve them have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert, that what-have been led to imagine and to assert the beautiful assert the second to be a second ever excellence may be found in any other breed, him to the desired state of excellence. How far is to be traced to a certain degree of relationship his efforts have been crowned with success, and lete statutes and unmeaning oaths. to the Short Horns, and is to be determined sole- how far the judgment of the friends of this breed, ly by the nearness of that affinity.† That the has, in this instance, been established, the public ing his cotton. experience from which such a conviction is deare now fully qualified to determine.*

rived, has either been exercised to a very limited In regard to the other qualities necessary to extent, or has been productive of partial and un. constitute excellence in a breed of cattle, aptisound conclusions is amply demonstrated by the tude to the purposes of the dairy and the farm, paper, and although I have little faith in him I did facts exhibited in the slaughter of a lot of fine beauty of form, and tractability of disposition, cattle, within the last fortnight, in Philadelphia. Gen. Ridgely's stock bears a high character .-These facts are of a character to address them. That it possesses these qualities, in a superior the opinion that apprehensions are to be entersons to institute a comparison and arrive at a cor- breed. If this be true, and it is a well establish- tions. As truth is your object, I propose to make rect decision on the subject; they bring the me- ed fact, it would appear, that Gen. Ridgely has already attained that point to which the ambition nication to the public. ately into view, and establish conclusively that of our modern fashionable breeders aspires; that, rank, in the state of excellence, to which each by the exercise of a skilful judgment in crossing one of them is fairly and honestly entitled. The and proper management, he has produced a breed lot consisted of a heifer and steer of Gen. Ridge of cattle that has fairly established its claims to superior distinction, and justly merits to take AGRICOLA.

March 1st, 1825.

* See remarks under editorial head.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON MARKET.

From the National Gazette, of the 17th February. "Much alarm was raised some time ago about Egyptian Cotton, in relation to American interest. We never shared in it, in consequence of the opinion which we entertained of the nature " of the government, and the condition of things

A brief analysis of the article.

- 1. Muhammed Ali Pacha the only export merchant. Annual produce of cotton now 220,000
- 2. British merchants have been disappointed by a partial prohibition of manufactures.

3 Were Muhammed Alineedy instead of weal-

6. He asks so high a price that no one can com-

7. To bolster up prices he either has, or wish-

8. His agents pretend to have advanced him S10 per cantar, and FHINCILLE LACHERYME."

9. The consequence of such a system as long as it may last, is, that there is but one English es-

10. Muhammed Ali is fond of fostering his own manufactures-linens, silks, and cottons and printing establishments; likely, eventually, to prohibit French and British manufactures.

11. Specie sent to Egypt to purchase cotton has been returned.

12. The monopolizing price, and the heavy shipments, on account of the Pacha, makes it impossible to foresee what reduction the Mocho cotton may sustain in England; and whatever it may be, it can only be a nominal loss to the Pacha.

13. Proposals have been made for an improved system of cultivation and sale.

14. The Levant company is a nuisance.

15. British merchants are content with obso-

16. A merchant to be bastinadoed for examin-

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,-Accident brought before me Mr. Walsh's read the article he lauded so highly, and cannot say I was disappointed. It has confirmed me in degree, is well known by all who have any of the tained of the result of Muhammed Ali's operathe American Farmer the channel of its commu-

> It is evident the paper is written by some disappointed, soured supercargo, who, like the Editors of the Morning Chronicle, and some other papers, foster every thing like opposition and imposition; and, in fact, cannot see beyond his nose."

> To me, I repeat, it appears evident that, considering the power of Muhammed Ali, the alarm is founded. No one will deny to him understanding and intelligence; and combining a knowledge of his power with these qualities, I am apprehensive of the results.

> The writer allows there is now annually produced 200,000 bales, and that any greater quantity can be produced.

I refer you to the 12th paragraph for a fact pregnant with alarm. It will furnish its own comment.

I would ask the writer if, under such a man as Muhammed, it is likely affairs are to be stationary? On his own shewing, it is impossible for a chief who has cut the canals and opened the commerce, &c. &c. he has in so short a period of time, long to remain insensible to the advantages

of a free system of commerce. The writer has uttered some sage advice as to quality. The price (10d. to 12d.) it has borne in the Liverpool markets renders any observation on that head unnecessary.

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He seems to think the period approaching when French and British manufactures will be prohibit-

† Vide Farmer, page 74, vol. 5th, 9th line from the bottom of the let column.

^{*} Note .- Vide 5th vol. American Farmer, page 74, 2d paragraph of 3d column, where a corres nondent would fain induce the serious belief that "in Egypt. The interesting article on the sub-the Teeswaters possess the amazing quality of be "ject, which we have copied in our last page from the Teeswaters possess the amazing quality of be iject, which we have copied in our last page from ing able to subsist without food!!! This reminds the London Morning Chronicle, WILL SERVE me of a farmer of my acquaintance, who, it was " TO QUIET THE APPREHENSIONS OF OTHERS." said, used to hurchase, at the commencement of winter, a small stack of hay-and possessed such a thrifty stock that he was enabled to keep them alive, through the whole winter, by indulging them with an occasional view of the hay stack.

future heriod.

has received the proposals for an improved system of cultivation and sale.

He is very keen on British merchants submitting to "obsolete statutes and unmeaning oaths."

from the statute book by the Right Hon. Fredeevery abuse and regulation fettering trade, crippling industry, and repressing the increase of talent and capital, will be speedily renewed?

will afford to the commerce of Egypt?

not my wish; but, the wretched scheme of fan-cying nothing is to be gained but by foreign com-time of crossing, at this season, is in the night, merce, has so completely manacled the exertions and frequently the darkness, is so great, that the ger when it really exists and to a great extent.

visions for his people and his family.

to wheat; the other, that the government of great exertions. Buenos Ayres has prohibited flour.

expenses of a government *proportionally* more expensive than any of the continental establish. ments of Europe.

debtor, on a judgment; and thus totally forgets are in a condition to admit of stages. the object of the law in according that judgment, which was the instant discharge of the debt. AMPHICON.

South Carolina, 4th March, 1825.

Internal Improvement.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 29th January, 1825.

general, with instructions to report to the house of about seventeen miles. what provisions are necessary, by law, if any, to The road from Elkton to Staunton has been remove the evil complained of by the petitioners; turnpiked. If a road of thirty-five or six miles tion.

rable part of the winter and spring seasons of the the Susquehannah, were constructed, and bridges
He is silent as to the way in which Muhammed year, when the weather is mild, the great mail thrown over Big Elk and Little Elk, all obstrucimpracticable.

Can he be ignorant of the 300 statutes erased of this route, when the steam boats ply upon the Creek, at Gilpin's bridge. Chesapeake and Delaware, the necessary repairs rick Robinson; and, has not the system established upon it have been almost wholly neglected for by that intelligent minister convinced him that some years past. But, if this road were turnpiked the entire distance, the crossing of the Susquehannah at Havre de Grace, which is more than a mile wide, will always impede, and frequently Can he be ignorant of the difficulties thrown stop, the progress of the mail. High winds your obedient servant, into the way of Muhammed Ali by (I hope I may here say) the late Greek contest; and, of the fa-hazardous; but floating ice, in the winter and cilities which the release of the Greek tonnage spring seasons, forms the most serious obstacle .-Although the utmost exertions are always used To damp the ardour of the cotton planter is by experienced ferrymen, the boat is frequently of the good people of this country as to its do- ferrymen have no other guide than the sounding mestic commerce, that I cannot forbear to expose of horns. The North East, Big Elk and Little the folly of those who will tell us there is no dan. Elk, are often impassable on this route, immediate ly after a heavy rain. These streams rise sudden-Hence, I hope the present prospect of high ly, and their currents are so rapid, when swollen, prices will not allure him to plant too heavily in that, to cross them, is very dangerous. Last wincotton; but, that he will look to his stock of pro ter, in crossing them, as well as the Susquehannah, the mail was near being lost several times. At Permit me to add, for the benefit of the flour one time, one of the stage horses was drowned, grower, too facts :- the one, that Lisbon is shut and the others, with the mail were saved by very

The only effectual remedy to avoid delays at What the government of Mexico, &c. will do, these rivers, would be to construct bridges over I have, of course, no knowledge; but, the peru-them. North East, Big Elk and Little Elk, sal of a decree of that body, furnished some time might be bridged at a small expense, but a bridge since by an United States' Consul, and stating the over the Susquehannah, at Havre de Grace, it articles prohibited, convince me, that bread stuff practicable, could not be seriously contemplated will not only not be admitted, but, that as soon as by any one, when the bridge at Port Deposite the country shall be quieted (an event now not stands only six miles above. This bridge has distant) she will export it largely. Rest assured, been constructed at an expense of about one hun-rivalry is to be expected; and, considering some dred and eighty thousand dollars, and is repreheavy taxes under which this country exclusive sented to be of good material and superior workly labours; the support of an establishment of manship. When it was built, a turnpike road 6,000 lawyers, or \$12,000,000 annually; the im was contemplated to it from Baltimore, on nearly mense amount of their fees; and, the interest of a direct line, thence, by the way of Newark, to 6, 7, and 8 per cent. being to be paid besides the Staunton, through which the present mail route costs of suit; and, all this over and above the passes. By actual survey, this route, from Staun

The "Baltimore and Rock Run Turnpike com-For relief from these taxes there is little chance, pany" after constructing the bridge at Port Depoas both Congress and the State Legislature seem site, ceased further to prosecute their designs .determined to afford a premium to the debtor to No part of the turnpike has been made. Several remain in debt, and the credit or toassent to it, by roads lead from Baltimore to this bridge, and the granting him an interest, which certainly in thence to intersect the present mail route east jures most essentially, if it does not ruin, the wardly; but, it is understood, that none of them

From Staunton to Baltimore, on the route surveyed by the way of the bridge, it is fifty-seven miles and a half. It will not, however, be necessary to construct a road the whole of this dis-

ed. This is not impossible, but it would be at a I have the honour to state, that, during a conside jin length, estimating the distance on both sides of route between the above cities is so bad, as to tions to the rapid and regular transmission of the render the rapid movement of the stages upon it mail, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, would practicable.

As there is but little travel on the greater part Deposite to Elkton, would cross the North East

The distance from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the way of Port Deposite bridge and Elkton, would not be increased, over the present mail route, more than three miles.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,

JOHN McLEAN.

The hon. HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY in Baltimore, for the year 1824.

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ANNUAL,	DECEMBER,	NOVEMBER.	OCTOBER, :	SEPTEMBER,	August, :	JULY, : : :	JUNE,: ::	MAY. : :	APRIL. : :	MARCH, : :	FEBRUARY, :	JANUARY, :		
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08	_		_		08			_	_				mean.	Baromete
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	monthly.	me
_!	99	82	75	65	45	47	64	80	14	79	55	26	range.	ter
80	84	82	80	86	824	86	814	75	75	80	75	78	mean mois	ture
42	22	22	_	2	4	Co	5	2	4	4	5	2		un
28	25	27	77	94	50	37	03	95	70	30	90	30	inches.	Snow
1			-	-	_						-			0
244	19	22	00	14	26	21	18	20	18	15	13	18	fair days.	of the
78	ce	6	00	12	1	5	4	6	4	7	9	9	cloudy.	
61	4	23	ca	4	5	S	00	S	00	00	5	4	rainy.	wea.
60					•	_			_	-	63		snow.	1 :-
129	12	10	1.0	9	9	14	00	11	12	9	11	11	N. W.	Prevail'g winds
57	4	7	co	14	co	co	Ço	-	23	9	5	63	N. E.	Vai
57 104	7	9	00	co	14	7	7	15	5	10	7	12	S. E.	09
72			_		5		-		-	_	_		S. W.	W
60 1														

The year 1824 is particularly characterized for tance, should it be deemed proper to establish the its mildness and even temperature. Ferenheit's great mail route by the way of the bridge. The Baltimore and Havre de Grace turnpike runs which was on the 2d February, nor risen above nearly by the proper direction to the Great Gun- 89°, on the 8th June. The navigation was interpowder, a distance from Baltimore of thirteen rupted but for a few days in the beginning of Femiles; from thence to the bridge, the ground is bruary, nor did the ice acquire any thickness Sir, - In obedience to a resolution of the house represented to be level, and such as will admit worth noting. Both the first and last month of of representatives of the United States, of the of a road at small expense. From the bridge to the year, were remarkably mild, and the extremes 24th instant, which directed that the memorial Staunton, is twenty six-miles. To pass from the of temperature did not take place at the usual of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, upon bridge by the way of Elkton, would increase the periods. The quantity of rain fallen was nearly the subject of transporting the United States' distance to Staunton four miles. Should this the same as the preceding year, but it was not so mail, between the cities of Baltimore and Phila-route be preferred, it would be only necessary to equally distributed, and vegetation suffered greatdelphia, should be referred to the postmaster make a road from the bridge to Elkton, a distance ly in September and October, much to the injury of the late crops. But in point of salubrity, this season far surpasses almost any within recollec-

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter, dated Frederick County, Va. 22d Feb. 1825.

To J. S. SKINNER, Esq.-

Dear Sir,-"I have never yet thanked you for the beautiful sample of Saxon wool, sent me last summer; for as I could give you no useful information on the subject of the tariff as it regards wool, I have postponed it until the present. I have lately sold my crop for 35 cents in exchange From LATE ENGLISH PAPERS RECEIVED AT THE for groceries in Winchester. The price with us certainly has not been raised as yet; but it is a fact that a more certain market is created, and in due time wool will be estimated according to its value, and not thrown into one common mass without discrimination and sold at one common price. Once sheep were my exclusive hobby, now they share in common with all my other stock; they are all so necessary to be perfected recently increased, and many young practitioners in their place, that I find undue partiality bad are making enquiry respecting the best way of economy. I believe it has been a ruinous thing storing them for the ensuing spring feed, perhaps to many farmers, that devotion to some one par- it will not be unacceptable to them to read the rest; perhaps, still more ruinous to a planter the they will then practice that which they best approfit increased with my pleasure in making hob- detailed account of his in your number of Octoa good farmer."



FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ference.

Respectfully, West Chester, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1825.

> () FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

TO FATTEN POULTRY.

Philadelphia, March, 9, 1825.

Dear Sir,-The following method of fattening fowls was communicated to me by a farmer from tatoes cut into small pieces, not larger than a second, each cow.

filbert; pl cing within their reach, a quantity of charcoal broken into small pieces, which he says, rapid digestion of their food. By this method he assures me they will fatten in one half the usual time, and with much less expense.

Yours, &cc. A Subscriber to the American Farmer.

-0-MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS,

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

From the Furmers' Journal. ON STORING MANGEL WURZEL. North Creek, near Burnham, Norfolk, ?

Nov. 9, 1824. Sir,-As the cultivation of Mangel Wurzel has ticular branch of husbandry to the injury of the practice of your different correspondents; and . That will not improve their cookery.'-'Oh, inwant of a proper attention to any. I find my prove. Your Surrey correspondent has given a bies of them all. And, in truth, Mr. Skinner, in ber 25; and I have no doubt but a crop may be this delightful employment I find much more preserved on his plan to considerable extent with it' (and this sentence was executed to the very matter than I can furnish mind to act upon, not out carting them from the field, and fed where withstanding the old notion, of any one can make they were grown to great advantage. Your correspondent Junior, in the same number, has given his, directing a covering of long horse dung, should a severe frost set in; this I think very proper. A former correspondent enquires the Mr. Skinner, -A correspondent, signed "A," cheapest and best way of storing them in the field. in the Farmer of the 4th inst. recommends the I formerly used to open holes in the field with my rye grass for lawns, and for hay; and adds that plough, but I have since found that it is better to he has never seen it properly described. If I lay them on the surface and not let them into might presume to interfere in such matters, since ground. Some years ago I expected I should the death of the worthy Dr. Girardin has depri- have lost the greatest part of my crop by a flood, ved you of the advantage of his assistance, I the water filled the holes where they were storwould beg leave to refer your correspondent to ed, and stood so deep above the surface that we Rees's Cyclopedia, article Lolium, for the de. could not get near them: the roots remained in fixed under each stirrup, and having three sides sired information. It is the grass known to bota- that situation several days; the earliest opportunists by the name of Lolium perenne; and is nity was taken to remove the mould to give them also known by the common names of Ray grass, air; and they were not removed from their situa-Rye grass, Darnel, &c. It is particularly described in most botanical works, and especially in the they were found perfectly sound: if they had re-Cyclopedia aforesaid-which being within the mained covered after the water left them, they night as in the brightest noon. reach of most gentlemen in this country, I need probably would have been spoiled. To prevent not trouble you with a transcript. This grass a like occurrence, we cart them on the surface in has been extensively cultivated in Europe; but any situation, whether sheltered or open, as is only partially, I believe, in the United States. I most convenient. We shoot them out of the have no doubt, however, that it may be worthy tumbril in a promiscuous way, one load upon of attention, for the objects spoken of by your another, till as long a heap is obtained as we correspondent: though in Pennsylvania, where want; the loose or scattered ones are thrown on the farmers preserve the practice of a pretty the top: a thin covering of straw is then scatterrapid rotation of crops in their fields, I apprehend ed over them to prevent the mould mixing with timothy and orchard grass will command a pre- the roots. About eight or ten deep furrows are then ploughed round the heap, a roll and harrow follow to break the clods, when the plough is set on again and ploughed a second time, beginning each time next the heap: this will bring a sufficient quantity of fine mould so near the hean that a man may shovel what is wanted to cover the roots in a short time. By this means a trench will be made on the outside of the heap, which when the following singular circumstance occurwill take all the water from them. I will beg to red. A fine stag was turned out at a quarter past state for your Suffolk correspondent Rambler's ten. Gazing around him three or four minutes, his tops in for manure, that my cows have been away; a burst in view was the consequence, which Buck's county, in this state, who is in the practice taken from a good meadow pasture, and fed upon pressed him over the Common so hard as to run of supplying this market with the finest and fat- a wheat stubble piece with the tops of those roots him into the farm-yard belonging to Mr. Keen, test I have ever seen: Confine your fowls in a we have been storing for the last fortnight. They of Kenly, where he leaped on the thatch of the large airy inclosure, and feed them on broken increased one pound and a half of butter the first pig stye, from thence on the roof of a very large Indian corn, Indian meal, or mush, with raw po- week, and have continued the same quantity the thatched barn, ascending to the very top of a

I have been offered some good white turnips at £2 per acre, and some Mangel Wurzel at £6; I they will greedily eat, and thereby promote a have purchased the latter in preference, and am now feeding my stock on the tops.

I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

THOMAS HEROD.

Ali Pacha's Method of improving his Cooks .-"Pilau, or boiled rice, the usual desert of the Turks, and over which they pour curdled cream, being now served up, the Vizier, dipping in his spoon, discovered two or three small feathers .-He immediately judged that his pilau had been boiled in the water in which the under cooks steep the poultry previously to plucking it. 'At that instant,' says M. Pouqueville, 'I saw the Satrap turn pale, and immediately symptoms of alarm and terror seized his attendants.' is this? Ah!' His voice was completely altered, when, his eyes accidently meeting mine, not being able (I know not why) to continue his invective, he suddenly burst into a loud fit of laughter. 'You see, my son, how I am served; some day or other I certainly shall hang up a few of them.'deed it will—if you knew how essential it is to good order!'—' For this once I hope you will pardom them.'—' Yes, but they must eat the pilau boiled in the dish water with all the feathers in letter). 'But for you,' said he, 'their heads should be in my court-yard.' At this time there were about half a dozen exhibited there, previously to being sent to Constantinople."

[Life of Ali Pacha.

Useful Invention .- Thursday evening, much curiosity was excited about 9 o'clock, in the Strand, by the appearance of a gentleman on horseback, from whose feet streams of light issued forth, and showed the pavement for several yards before and round the head of his horse asclearly as in day-time. The light proceeded from a set of lamps of his invention, one of which was darkened, emitted in front a blaze, which was prevented by the rider's feet from rising to dazzle his eyes, and fell on the foreground with such power as to make every hollow or impediment visible, and render it as safe to ride in the darkest

Last Will and Testament of William Hunnis, Chappel Master to Queen Elizabeth, written on the back of the title to a copy of Sir Thomas Moore's works, 1557, in his own hand-writing. To God my soul I do bequeath, because is is his own:

My body to be layd in grave, where to my friends best known;

Executors I will not make, thereby great stryffe may grow;

Because the goods which I shall leave, wyll not pay W. HUNNIS. all I ow.

SINGULAR STAG HUNT .- Lord Derby's stag hounds met at Kenby Common, on Tuesday last, information, who, in his letter, in one of your the hounds being near at hand, got wind of him numbers in August last, contemplated ploughing before the usual time allowed for the deer to go height from the ground of thirty feet. One of at

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into an adjoining pond, out of which he made a of Lime. short turn through the orchard and garden, back chase was five minutes.

How to arrive at perfection .- Regularly read the sporting Sunday newspaper-visit the fancy houses-blow your steamer (1)-every night at a lush crib, (2) -associate with its frequenters, wear a poodle upper Benjamin (3), mother of pearl buttons, and lily shallow (4), and a bird's eye wife-chaff at the Fives Court, and be present at the mills-carefully mix up all the slang phrases stage coachman; you cannot fail becoming a her- Roads, and 12 from Chester Town. fect blackguard .- Economist.

(1.) a pipe. (2.) an ale-house; to be lushy, is to be drunk. (3) a rough white upper coat. (4.) a white hat.—To chaff, or chaffing, means boisterous disputation.

Miscellaneous Items.

On board the brig Charles and Ellen, arrived at New York, from Smyrna, is a broad-tailed Water.—The Philadelphians have lain thirteen twenty minutes, not only to the horse but to the sheep of the Caramania breed, which was pre-miles of "iron main and pipes," and under the ox. Although I have had a knowledge of this them commands a very high price. It will be \$160,000. considered an interesting trait in the history of this animal, that it was taken in one of the Turkish ships captured by Admiral Tombazo.

Steam Carriage .- The Louisville Advertiser of the 19th ult. says, "Dr. Buchanan succeeded yesterday in propelling a wagon some three or four miles, with a very small capillary steam engine. The experiment, we are informed, succeeded beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its ingenious inventor."

of the salt are dissolved in 18 gallons of water. was sprinkled on the corn. Six feet distant, when a suitable opportunity may occur. another portion of corn was watered with com duce of the latter. The common sun flower (he the quantity of water that issues from them, is

and attempted to drive him off, but he boldly fac- grew by this treatment to 12 or 15 feet. Potatoes during such winters as there falls much snow or ed him, and made a rush at the man, who, had he yielded with the aid of this solution, poured on rain. not retreated, must have been dashed from the them, only three times, roots that were 6 inches roof. The hounds were laid on the scent, and long, 12 in circumference, and weighing nearly 2 rock or other substance, met with in boring; and seven or eight couple absolutely gained the roof lbs. With common water, they produced pota- as a correct knowledge of their positions is imof the barn, got close to his haunches, and drove toes only half as long, and stalks in the same pro-him from the roof into the farm-yard, from thence portion. The stimulant in question is the Murius prevent mistakes; it will therefore be best to

to the roof of the barn again, with the hounds curiosity to know something more about this salt, est part of it from the surface, and as they are close at him, and ultimately was taken and hous- It is, I well know, composed of muriatic acid and taken, to number them, commencing with that ed in the yard. The hounds then went over to lime, and can easily be formed by combining these nearest the surface as No. 1. and so on to the Lord Derby's, at the Oaks, and a fresh stag was two substances together. But the combination is bottom of the well. turned out from the Home Paddock. The hounds in ten minutes were laid on. The deer was ta- as a natural product, where found, and what is operation, the height to which the water has risken, after a most excellent chase of an hour and its vulgar name? Sulphat of lime, for instance, en: it would be desirable to know this on arriving a half, at Ewell. The only check during the is commonly called gypsum, or plaster of Paris, at each different kind of rock or other substance. the same manner, with the common name of mu-occur, and each of the specimens should be dried, riate of lime; and with any other useful in-and tied up in at least two strong papers. formation, which their books or their experience may suggest? Its extraordinary agricultural qualities have made me anxious to become better acquainted with it .- Richmond Compiler.

A Post Office is now established at Chesterville. in your ordinary conversations-call a shilling a in Kent county, Maryland, formerly known by Bob, a coachman a Jarvie, your father or uncle a the name of New Market, Edward Hines, Esq. rum old cave, and if you find yourself at a loss, appointed Post Master: said place is 5 miles from take half a dozen lessons from any Paddington the Head of Chester, 5 from George Town z case of your sorrel horse, induces me to inform

sented to Capt. Gerry, by the Greek Admiral new system, the committee states, that "if the remedy for such a length of time, and have always Tombazo. As this is the animal which produces city requires twelve millions of gallons of water, recommended it to others who had horses labourthe long wool used in making camblets, he is well or even more, it can readily be supplied, at an ingunder this disease, with success too, still there worthy the attention of the curious, or of those annual expense of less than \$2500, whilst the are only a few who, knowing of this remedy, are who are disposed to improve our breed of animals, same quantity, by the system of steam engines willing, on all cccasions to apply it, which can be —He has a large fleece; probably of more than would require an annual expenditure of "200,- accounted for in no other way that its simtwenty pounds weight, which is of an uncommon size, and a that "if twelve millions of gallons per day should from a size of the efficacy to make a signal well worthy of public bed in the signal well well worthy of public bed in the signal well well as a signal well well as a signal well well as a signal well as a signal well well as a signal well well as a signal well as a si remarkably fine animal, well worthy of public be disposed of, at the same rate which the quan- of this remedy, you would do a signal service to exhibition. We understand that these sheep are tity at present taken by the citizens produces, to the community to endeavour, through your patible to the community to endeavour, the community through your patible to the community to endeavour, the community through your patible to the community through your patible to the community to endeavour, the community through your patible to the community through your patible to the community to endeavour, the community through your patible to the community through your patible to the community through hi hly prized in the east, and that a single one of wit, 27,292 per year, the annual income will be per, to impress them with a sense of its utility.

Domestic Economy.

BORING FOR WATER, OR MINERALS.

gaged in searching, by this means, either for persuaded, by knowing ones, to try other remefresh or salt water, or minerals, to the subject; dies with no effect, after which he had recourse
france upon a very active manure, or as it is calland request each to furnish whatever may be in to the salts, which relieved him immediately,
his power, in the following order:

To pound Red Pepper.—One of your subscri-

Mr. Dubuc, an apothecary of Rouen, sprinkled and the nearest mountains and highlands, and prepare Cayenne, or Red Pepper, for the table. a light soil with this fluid; in eight or ten days it the country between them and the place bored, Let him crush the pods a little, or clip them with was planted with maize or indian corn ;-and oc- noting their di tances from it; and to send speci- scissors, and mix them with only as much flour casionally during the season, the same solution men of the most abu dant rocks on the urface, and water as will cause the particles to adhere;

mon water. The former yielded double the pro- numerous in the adjacent country, and whether easily.

the farmer's men got on the roof with a long pole, i lianthus) which rises at Rouen, to 6 or 8 feet-materially reduced in dry seasons, and increased

Third .- To send specimens of each kind of take each as it is met with, state the thickness of These extraordinary accounts have excited my the bed or stratum, and the distance of the high-

Will some of your correspondents favour me in The facts ought to be written down as they

RECIPES.

CURE FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES.

Brunswick County, Feb. 12th, 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,-Noticing in No. 45, of the Farmer, the you of a never failing remedy for the cholic in the horse, having used it invariably with success Large Lemon .- We were much gratified a for the last twenty-five years. I obtained my short time since, by the sight of a lemon which information from a travelling gentleman, who said grew at "Wheatlands," the seat of Maj. Gen. also that he never knew it to fail. It is nothing Perry Benson. The lemon weighed 15 ounces- more than half a pound of glauber salts adminisits greatest circumference was 124 inches—that tered in a drench. I generally guess at the quan-of the middle 114: we understand it was taken tity and no doubt frequently give more, for it will from the tree in the early part of December, and do no harm. How it has this powerful and impresented by the General to a friend in this town, mediate effect, I submit to others to point out; but it certainly will give entire relief in fifteen or

Some time since, I cautioned my son of this remedy, who has his first horse; a few days afterwards one of my horses was taken with a violent spasms of the stomach, I carried my son out with his watch to witness the happy effects of salts; the horse was in such pain as to be unable to It is desirable to collect all the information on stand to be drenched, it was given him as he lay; the subject of boring into the earth we can; it in fifteen minutes he appeared to be perfectly would greatly assist in forming some general con- easy and went to a pool to drink. Notwithstandclusions, that might be of the greatest importance; ing this, his own horse (from home at the time) we therefore earnestly solicit the attention of being taken with symptoms similar to those you those who have been, or may hereafter, be en-described, instead of applying my remedy, was

First .- To describe the surrounding country, bers in a late Number wishes to know how to being made up in the form of a biscuit, bake it Second - To state whether natural springs are slowly until perfectly dry, when it will pound Your very humble servant,

RICH. K. MEADE.

Horseradish .- One drachm of the fresh scraped root of this plant, infused with four ounces of water in a close vessel, for two hours, and made into a syrup with double its weight of sugar, is an approved recipe for removing hoarseness. A tea spoonful of this has often proved suddenly effectual.

parsley, eaten immediately after dinner, will spee-

Eggs may be preserved by covering them with a coat of gum arabic, and then imbedding them in charcoal.

STATE OF THE PARTY

PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER BY ORDER OF THE STATE.

A report of the tobacco inspected at and deli-1824; and ending on the 3d January, 1825.

	Domestic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Re-in- spected.	Total
Number in- spected.	119			119
Number de- livered.	169			169

JNO. C. MOORE, Inspector.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20, 1825. True Copy from the original report on file in Jno. S. Skinner, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W.S. Md.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

I love to hear at mournful eve The ploughman's pensive tone, And still be wending on my way When the last note is done.

I love to see the misty moon, And cross the gusty hill, And wind the darksome homeward lane When all is hush'd and still.

From way thus distant, lone and late, How sweet it is to come, And, leaving all behind so drear, Approach our pleasant home.

While every lowly lattice shines Along the village street, Where round the blazing evening fire The cheerful household meet!

And passing by each friendly door, At length we reach our own,-And find the smile of kindend love More kind by absence gro.

To sit beside the fire, and hear The threatening storm come on,-And think upon the dreary way, And traveller alone.

To see the social tea prepared, And hear the kettle's hum, And still repeated from each tongue-" How glad we are you're come !"

To sip our tea, to laugh and chat With heartfelt, social mirth, And think no spot in all the world Like our own pleasant hearth.

THE PARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1825.

We never take any part in the disputes of correspondents, but we always presume that they Onions .- A few fresh walnuts, or raw leaves of like to be right in their facts-the comparisons, conclusions and inferences, we leave to them dily remove that disagreeable taint which always and our readers .- On the communication of "AGdily remove that disagreeable taint which always and our reducts.

In this number, all we shall say is week. The actual sales are 13,600 American, or shallots.

RICOLA," in this number, all we shall say is week. The actual sales are 13,600 American, or shallots. horn," (there is no other designation) steer slaugh-ing a total of 29,800 bags. The imports for the tered in Pennsylvania, nor one of even half of the genuine blood of the improved short-horusnor is it likely there will be any slaughtered, while the calves sell for \$200 a head.

To The MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, agreeably to publick notice, met at their Room on Monday last,—Col N. M. Bosley having taken vered from Piscataway Inspection Warehouse the chair, the Society proceeded to the election PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET. during the quarter commencing on the 5th Oct. of a President, when, on counting the ballots, it appeared that GENERAL CHARLES RIDGELY OF Corn, yellow and white, 35 to 36-Flaxseed, 80-HAMPTON was unanimously elected.

> authorized and requested to wait on Gen. Ridgely, -Georgia, Upland, 16 to 18 cents-Alaba his acceptance of the trust.

[Since the above was in type, we have received the following.]

the Maryland Agricultural Society.

Dear Sir,-The undersigned, deputed by the Maryland Agricultural Society to announce to Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, his unanimous election as President thereof, have the pleasure to inform the Society, through you, of his acceptance of the appointment.

Most respectfully,

N. M. BOSLEY. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

Baltimore, 6th March, 1825.

An index and title page for this volume will be issued next week. The advance is now due for the next volume.

17 PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AT HOME If Prices of Country Produce at home AND ABROAD.—Our reports under this head, comcommencing with the first number of the next tween the dates of 1790 and 1814, a legacy has been bequeathed to said Warner M. Veasey by volume, will be more ample and satisfactory than heretofore.

The COLUMBIA packet ship from Liverpool to New-York, brings Liverpool dates to the 16th, and London to the 14th of February. The prices of Cotton and Tobacco were still advancing, as

will be seen by our extracts below.

The British Parliament is chiefly occupied with debates on the suppression of the Irish Catholic Association. A French Paris paper, the Quotidienne, states that Spain, in alliance offensive and defensive with Russia, was about to declare war against England.

Igers' Liverpool Advertiser.

more inquiry this week for Montreal Pot Ashes, and small lots of Pearls continue to be taken at the prices quoted. Both Carolina and East India Rice have been in better demand. No sales have yet been made in new Flaxseed.

The sales in Turpentine have been considerable, at an advance of 3d per cwt.-Nothing has taken place in Tar.

Liverpool Market, Feb. 15.

During the past week the demand for Cotton has been particularly brisk from the trade as well as from speculators, the latter of whom, directing their attention to the comparatively low price of Pernams, have bought extensively in that description, causing an advance of full 3d. per lb. upon our last week's prices; other kinds have likewise participated in the advance 1d. to 1d. per lb. beweek are comparatively trifling, being only 6,900 American, 1330 Bahia, and 970 Egyptian.

Sca Island Georgia, 1s. 51d. to 2s. 3d.; Stained, do. 94k. to 1s. 2d.; Upland, do. 84d. to 1s.; Alabama and Tennessee, 93d. to 114d.; N. Orleans,

103d. to 1s. 14d.

Red Wheat, 90 to 95 cents-white, 95 to 105-Wharf Flour, \$4.625 to \$4.75—Susquehanna, do. \$4.625—Wheat, 90 to 93 cts.—Bacon and Hams, On motion of Mr. B. Morris, it was "Resolved, \$4.623—Wheat, 90 to 93 cts.—Bacon and Hams that Col. N. M. Bosley and D. Williamson, Jr. be 7 to 11 cents—Cotton, Louisiana, 17 to 19 cents—Cotton, Louisiana, 18 cents—Cotton, 18 cents—Cotto and inform him of his having been unanimously 15 a 16 cts.-Cotton yarn, No, 10, 32 cts. with an elected President of the Maryland Agricultural advance of 1 cent each No. to 18-Coal, pit, for-Society, and in the name of the Society, solicit eign, per bushel, 40 cts .- Do. Virginia, 20 to 25-Susquehanna, per ton, \$6 50 a \$7-Feathers, live, per lb. 33 cts.—Herrings. Susquehanna, \$2 a \$2 12 —Flax seed, rough, per bushel, 90 cts.—Hops, fresh, per lb. 14 cts.-Hides, dried, 12 a 18 cts.-Hogs lard, 9 cts.-Lime, per bushel, 23 a 25 cts.-Meal, corn, kiln dried, per bbl \$2 25 a \$2 37 1 Pork, Baltimore mess, \$14 a 15-Do. prime, \$10 50 a \$11-Rice, fresh per cwt. lbs. \$3 50.

MARYLAND TOBACCO .- The old crop has been nearly all sold. Of the new, but a small quantity has yet been brought to market; and it is difficult to pen the prices at which it is likely to open -Such as has been sold, has gone off at prices that would have been considered good at any time within the last year.

Information Wanted.

The subscriber being an heir of Warner Miflin a gentleman of the State of Maryland, whose name is not certainly known, but believe to be Missin, or Veasey. Any information on the sub-ject will be thankfully received. If the clerk of the court, in which such will is recorded, will forward a copy to me at Turner's Roads, Bertie County, (North Carolina,) he shall be handsomely compensated.

JESSE AVERITT.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Treatise on soils-On the state of Agriculture, and the application of farm labour in Massachusetts—On the culture of Indian corn—Old stock better than new—The prospects of culative demand has continued cal summary in Baltimore, for the year 13:4—On the price week for Tobacco, and about 1200 of wool—Rye grass—Tofatten poultry—Miscellaneous items of wool—Rye grass—Tofatten poultry—Miscellaneous items the cotton mark t-Post Office department-Meteorologihhe e changed hands, at an advance in some from late English papers received at the Office of the Ameri-instance of 1d per lb. There has been rather can Farmer—On storing mangel worzel, &c.—Boring for water or minerals-Recipes-Tobacco report-Song-Editorial notices-Prices current-Advertisement, &c.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch— Orders from a distance for PRINTING or BINDING, with pro-per directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Bal-timore.

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